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This Issue in Brief

More than 200,000 persons borrowed money through cooperative credit societies in 1933. This was shown by a survey just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The money so borrowed aggregated \$28,217,457, an average of \$138 per loan. The combined resources of these societies at the end of 1933 amounted to \$35,496,668. Reserve funds to cover possible losses amounted to \$2,372,711 and savings deposits to \$5,685,276. Uncollectible debts written off during the year formed less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the loans granted. Dividends returned on stock amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. Page 551.

On August 20 the United States became a member of the International Labor Organization. This organization was established shortly after the World War for the purpose of securing greater uniformity of labor standards in the various countries of the world. The report of the United States delegation of observers to the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in June 1934 is given in full on page 602. The principal subject of discussion at the Conference was the proposal for an international 40-hour week.

During the first half of 1934 permits for 91,417 building projects to cost more than \$151,000,000 were issued in the 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over. While this was a decrease both in number of projects and in indicated expenditures as compared with the first 6 months of the previous year, there was a pronounced increase in many types of buildings such as amusement buildings, office buildings, and schools and libraries. Page 694.

Over 10,000,000 persons were compulsorily insured at the end of 1932 under the French social insurance law enacted in 1930, 90.5 percent being industrial or commercial workers and 9.1 percent agricultural workers. The system covers sickness, maternity, invalidity not covered by the workmen's compensation act, old age, and death. Page 629.

The problem of accident compensation for persons injured while engaged on work relief projects has arisen in many States. There has been no uniformity in the rulings of the workmen's compensation commissions or in the court decisions upon this point. However, the majority of rulings and decisions have excluded such persons from the benefits of the compensation laws. Page 660.

A Government project for better housing of the working classes in Mexico took tangible form in the spring of 1934 with the completion

of the first group of houses. A summary of the provisions of the decree signed by the President of Mexico fixing the conditions of transfer of these houses to the workers is given on page 700.

An arbitration award granting the 30-hour 5-day week was rendered on May 2, 1934, in a case affecting the Newswriters' Union and the Milwaukee Leader. A minimum weekly wage of \$45 for experienced workers, to be increased to \$52 in October 1934, was also made a part of the award. Page 710.

Although there was a decided increase in the number graduated from the Denver high schools in 1933 as compared with 1929 there was a decrease in the proportion of graduates who found employment. A smaller proportion of the graduates of 1933 entered college and the employed graduates of that year were obliged to accept less skilled occupations than the 1929 graduates. Practically all of the 1933 graduates reported as returning to post-graduate high-school courses and attending business and vocational schools were seeking employment. Page 642.

A recent law of the Province of Quebec makes collective trade agreements enforceable as law, their provisions as to wage rates and hours to be applicable to all persons engaged in the industry within a given area whether or not such persons were parties to the agreement. An order in council immediately following passage of the act gave juridical extension to the current agreement in the building trades in Montreal. Page 672.

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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Operations of Cooperative Credit Societies in 1933

By FLORENCE E. PARKER, OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CREDIT to the amount of more than \$28,000,000 was made available to the members of cooperative credit societies in the United States during 1933. This is shown by a general survey of the cooperative movement, just completed, made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ These credit societies, commonly called "credit unions" in the United States, are organizations of persons perhaps the majority of whom do not have and may never have had any banking connections. They are designed to fill the credit needs of workmen and other small borrowers who can find few other sources of credit at moderate rates.

Since 1925, legislation authorizing the formation of such societies has been passed in a number of States, and such legislation is now on the books in all but nine States. In 1934, also, the Federal Congress passed an act authorizing the incorporation of cooperative credit societies on a Federal instead of a State basis.

Under the stimulus of such legislation and the active encouragement of several organizations interested in the promotion of the credit-union movement, cooperative credit societies have increased very greatly in number since 1925. On the other hand, a considerable number have gone out of existence since the Bureau's last general survey, covering the year 1929. To what extent these dissolutions were the result of the depression the data at hand do not show. The reports indicate, however, that some of the dissolutions were those of societies formed among the employees of firms which have failed since 1929.

However, notwithstanding the nearly 300 credit unions reported as having ceased operations since 1925, the number of organizations in business at the end of 1933 was 5 times that at the end of 1925, having risen from slightly over 400 to more than 2,000. Some 50 percent of these were started from 1931 to 1933. The simplicity of the credit-

¹ This is the fourth such survey, the previous ones having covered the years 1920, 1925, and 1929; the results of those studies were published as Bulletins Nos. 313, 437, and 531, respectively.

union structure and procedure and the increasing difficulty of obtaining loans through ordinary sources of credit have undoubtedly contributed to this growth.

The membership more than tripled in the same time, having increased from a little over 100,000 to nearly 360,000. Possibly due to the formation of the many new, small societies, the average size of society decreased, having fallen from 612 members in 1925 to 320 members in 1929 and to 215 members in 1933.

A small group, the members of which know each other, is considered desirable from the point of view of the safety of the loans made, and in the main the credit societies are of this character. More than two-fifths of the whole number reporting had fewer than 100 members. The largest society had more than 12,000 members but these were all in one employment.

The funds from which the loans are made are built up from the members' pooled contributions, i.e., share capital subscribed by them. In order to be a borrower, it is necessary also to be a member. If there are more applications than the funds on hand will cover, it is the usual practice to give preference to the smaller loans.

At the end of 1933 the credit societies reporting had share capital amounting to \$22,457,861, which was an average of \$62 per member. In addition some 50,000 members had deposited with these societies savings aggregating \$5,685,276, or \$113 per depositor. Reserves to cover possible losses had been built up amounting to \$2,372,711.

While the average assets per society were small—less than \$5,000, in the case of more than 50 percent of the societies—4 associations were found whose assets were \$1,000,000 or more. The total resources of the societies reporting were \$35,496,668 at the end of 1933.

During 1933, as already stated, these small societies made combined loans of \$28,217,457, filling the credit needs of 206,295 borrowing members. This was an average of \$138 per loan and an average business of slightly under \$23,000 per society for the year. Three societies, however, made loans aggregating more than half a million dollars each, and one of these of over a million dollars, during 1933. The sum of \$26,391,683 was outstanding at the end of the year.

The expenses of operation of credit unions were very low; for the 279 societies which furnished reports for 1933, they averaged only 2.21 percent (in terms of loans granted). There are very few paid employees. Many credit unions have none at all, this not being necessary until the society attains a considerable volume of business. In the case of credit unions formed among the employees of a single firm, the employer often donates office space, including of course light and heat. Taxes, office supplies, stationery, and insurance are the only items of expense for a large proportion of the societies.

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The record of these credit unions as regards bad debts is quite remarkable. Even in the depression year of 1933, only 158 societies had any uncollectible debts and these amounted to \$66,663, which was four-fifths of 1 percent of their loans during the year. Figured on the basis of the loans of all societies reporting, the losses were less than one-fourth of 1 percent.

Nearly \$1,000,000 was returned to members in dividends on their stock during 1933.

Fundamentals of Cooperative Credit

THE following are the principles upon which credit unions operate:

1. Membership open to persons of good character who have a community of interest with the credit-union group.
2. Low membership fees, and shares of low denomination which may be paid for in installments.
3. Democracy in government, with officers and committees elected by and responsible to the members.
4. One vote per member, irrespective of the number of shares held. No proxies.
5. Loans to members only.
6. Loans to directors, officers, and committee members generally prohibited.
7. Loans made only for productive purposes and urgent needs.²
8. Amount of loan based not on the member's investment in the society but on his needs and character.
9. Loans at low rates of interest, and interest generally payable only on unpaid balances.
10. Dividends payable on all fully paid shares of stock.

Source of Data

INQUIRY was made of the State officials, charged with oversight and examination of the credit societies, in those States in which the law requires these societies to file annual reports. Data were secured in this way for the societies in Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The laws require reports on only a few points, however, and in order to obtain supplementary data, questionnaires were sent to each of the individual societies in all of the States. Some data were obtained for 1,772 of the 2,016 credit unions known to have been in operation at the end of 1933.

² But this, in practice, is usually very liberally construed. Under some circumstances a loan might even be granted to enable the borrower to take a much-needed vacation—such a purpose being considered both necessary and productive.

Number and Age of Credit Unions Reporting

A CONSIDERABLE number of questionnaires (292) were returned with the notation that the society had gone out of business. As no general questionnaire study has been made by the Bureau for credit unions in all States since 1925, it was impossible to determine what proportion of these had liquidated in the depression years and as a result of the depression. A large percentage, however, had been societies formed among the employees of individual firms. In such cases the fortunes of the credit society are apt to stand or fall with those of the employer firm. In a number of cases it was reported that the firm had liquidated, thus removing the "common bond of interest" among the credit-union members specified by the credit-union law as a prerequisite for the formation of the society and making necessary the dissolution of the organization. In a few cases the labor force of the firm had been so reduced as to decrease the membership of the society to a point below that at which operation was considered advantageous.

Table 1 shows the number of credit unions in existence at the time of each of the three previous studies of this branch of the cooperative movement, and, for 1933, the total number in existence and the number for which reports were received.

It is seen that the cooperative credit movement multiplied fivefold between 1925 and 1933.

Massachusetts held first place in credit-union organization in each of the years shown. It is evident, however, that with the passage of enabling legislation from year to year and the active promotion by several organizations of the formation of cooperative credit societies, new States are beginning to challenge the credit-union supremacy of Massachusetts. The most phenomenal growth in numbers has occurred in Wisconsin. That State, in which the Bureau had record of only 2 societies in 1925, at the end of 1933 ranked next to Massachusetts, far surpassing New York (another old credit-union State) in point of number of societies. Other States in which the number of credit unions has increased rapidly in the past few years are Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri.

TABLE

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

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TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AT END OF EACH YEAR, 1925, 1929, 1932, AND 1933

State	1925	1929	1932	1933	
				Total number	Number reporting
Alabama.....		39	40	38	18
Arizona.....		2	2	2	2
Arkansas.....	3	3	11	12	6
California.....	1	19	51	61	40
Colorado.....		2	6	9	8
Connecticut.....		1	3	3	3
District of Columbia.....		1	7	16	12
Florida.....	1	1	6	9	9
Georgia.....	3	39	44	64	64
Illinois.....	1	41	108	130	130
Indiana.....	7	32	67	85	49
Iowa.....	1	36	85	125	109
Kansas.....	1	10	21	25	23
Kentucky.....	2	10	24	32	32
Louisiana.....	2	6	8	12	9
Maine.....	1	2	3	3	
Maryland.....	1	3	8	12	12
Massachusetts.....	220	299	285	282	282
Michigan.....	2	29	40	49	40
Minnesota.....	1	43	101	152	145
Mississippi.....			4	5	2
Missouri.....		43	122	132	132
Montana.....		1	3	3	2
Nebraska.....		7	36	42	42
New Hampshire.....	1	3	8	8	4
New Jersey.....	4	11	20	27	26
New Mexico.....			1	1	1
New York.....	115	125	113	135	130
North Carolina.....	26	46	69	65	56
Ohio.....		3	22	32	15
Oklahoma.....	2	3	5	14	8
Oregon.....		3	4	6	5
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	5	23	9
Rhode Island.....	5	13	16	13	13
South Carolina.....	2	5	4	4	2
Tennessee.....	3	15	35	54	31
Texas.....	3	12	38	47	43
Utah.....		5	8	10	8
Virginia.....	4	30	33	40	28
Washington.....	2	6	5	11	9
West Virginia.....	3	9	10	14	12
Wisconsin.....	1	14	131	209	201
Total.....	419	974	1,612	2,016	1,772

Of the 1,035 societies for which data as to year of formation are available, 239 (23 percent) were started in 1933, 525 (51 percent) were formed from 1931 to 1933 and 821 (79 percent) from 1928 to 1933. The details, by States, are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT SOCIETIES ACCORDING TO YEAR IN WHICH ESTABLISHED

State	1900-1910	1911-15	1916-20	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Total
Alabama										11	4			1	1	1	18
Arizona											2						2
Arkansas											1				4	1	6
California										3	5	6	5	5	5	10	39
Colorado														2	3	2	7
Connecticut									1						2		3
District of Columbia													2		3		12
Florida																	6
Georgia								1	3	1	5	2	5	2	1	1	27
Illinois								1	3	4	13	4	14	5	10	14	66
Indiana					2			6	4		5	3	3	8	7	11	49
Iowa								3	2	6	6	4	6	4	16	17	64
Kansas								1				3		3			14
Kentucky						1	1			1	1	2	1		7	4	20
Louisiana								3				2		1	1		9
Maryland													3			2	7
Massachusetts	1	10	5	7	4	2	1	3	25	14	10	8	14	4	5	4	117
Michigan								2	3	2	5	4	1	4	3	1	25
Minnesota				1				1	3	3	8	5	3	8	18	30	80
Mississippi																1	2
Missouri										5	8	9	6	5	16	17	66
Montana														1	1		2
Nebraska											2	1	1	9	4	3	20
New Hampshire	1			1													4
New Jersey							3					1	3	3	7		22
New Mexico													1				1
New York		3	13	6	5	2	4	2	1		4	2		12	4	8	66
North Carolina			2			1		1						2	4	3	20
Ohio											7	1	3	1	7	3	18
Oklahoma														2		6	8
Oregon											3		1		1		5
Pennsylvania												1	1		1	6	9
Rhode Island																1	6
South Carolina		1	1					1	1		1	1					2
Tennessee								3			1	2	1				7
Texas											1	2	6	11	5	12	31
Utah										1	2				2		5
Virginia						1	2	1	3		1	4	6	1			18
Washington							1	1	1	1						4	9
West Virginia								1	2	1	2	1			1	1	9
Wisconsin					2					2	2	2	6	11	41	47	113
Total	2	14	21	15	9	11	13	31	52	46	112	88	96	102	184	239	1,035

The following statement shows the number of societies of classified age:

	Number of societies
Under 1 year	218
1 and under 3 years	297
3 and under 5 years	180
5 and under 10 years	265
10 and under 15 years	45
15 and under 20 years	23
20 and under 25 years	6
25 years and over	1
Total	1,035

The average age, for all societies reporting, was just over 4 years.

The oldest societies which reported were St. Mary's Bank, Manchester, N.H., started in 1908; Industrial Credit Union of Boston, started November 23, 1910; St. Anne Credit Union of New Bedford, Mass., started August 3, 1911, and Shepard Stores Employees' Credit Union, Boston, started January 1, 1912.

Membership

GENERALLY, in the cooperative movement, it is one of the first essentials that membership shall be open to all. Due to the nature of the credit business, however, this is not true in the cooperative credit society. A considerable proportion of the credit union's business consists of character loans, made without any security except the personal integrity of the borrower. In such cases it is essential, for the safety of the loans made, that the borrower's financial reliability be known, and this is possible only in a group the members of which are known to each other. Membership restrictions are therefore almost universal in credit societies. Indeed, many of the State laws authorizing the formation of credit unions impose such restrictions. A common provision of credit-union laws is that the membership shall be limited to a group having a common bond of occupation or association, or to persons residing within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district.

Table 3 shows the limitations on the membership imposed in the 1,016 societies reporting. It is seen that of this number there were only 47 which had no requirement on this point. The largest group was that of societies formed among the employees of individual companies, especially in the railroad and meat-packing industries. The next largest group was that of credit unions of public employees; in this group societies of Federal employees (mainly in the Postal Service) predominated.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS WITH SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP

Membership limited to—	Number of credit unions	Membership limited to—	Number of credit unions
Employees of specified company:		Employees of specified company—Contd.	
Coal-mining company.....	1	Public utilities:	
Hotels.....	5	Gas, electric light, power.....	36
Insurance companies.....	7	Railroads.....	71
Laundries.....	2	Street railways and busses.....	11
Loan companies.....	3	Telephone and/or telegraph.....	15
Manufacturing companies:		Railway-express companies.....	5
Automobiles.....	5	Slaughtering and meat-packing firms.....	77
Food products.....	21	Store companies:	
Machinery.....	8	Department stores.....	7
Metal products.....	10	Grocery stores.....	2
Paper and/or paper products.....	9	Mail-order companies.....	3
Rubber products.....	2	Other.....	2
Shoes.....	9	Other industries.....	7
Textiles (including hosiery).....	7	Others, business not known.....	81
Other products.....	21	Total.....	470
Product not known.....	13		
Motion-picture companies.....	1	Employees of specified organization:	
Oil companies.....	3	Clubs.....	2
Printing and publishing companies:		Colleges or universities.....	4
Newspapers.....	17	Cooperative societies ¹	11
Other.....	9		

¹ Includes members as well as employees in some cases.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS WITH SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS ON MEMBERSHIP—Continued

Membership limited to—	Number of credit unions	Membership limited to—	Number of credit unions
Employees of specified organization—		Members of specified labor organization—	
Continued.		Continued.	
Farmers' organizations.....	16	Men's clothing workers.....	1
Fraternal orders.....	4	Printing pressmen.....	1
Hospitals or sanatoriums.....	3	Railroad-labor organizations.....	2
Other.....	3	Railroad trainmen.....	11
Total.....	43	Railway clerks.....	1
Public employees:		State employees.....	1
Federal employees.....	245	Teachers.....	7
State employees.....	3	Total.....	37
County and municipal employees:		Members of specified religious group.....	36
Firemen.....	16		
Police.....	3	Specified nationality:	
Teachers and/or other school employees.....	22	Finnish.....	1
Other.....	29	Italian.....	1
Various classes.....	6	Portuguese.....	1
Total.....	324	Total.....	3
Specified occupation:		Residents of specified locality.....	34
Building trades and clothing workers.....	1	Residents of specified locality who are also—	
Dining-car employees.....	1	Catholics.....	2
Railway clerks.....	3	Farmers.....	4
Social-service workers.....	1	French-Americans.....	6
Total.....	6	Jews.....	1
Members of specified labor organization:		Veterans.....	1
Electrical workers.....	1	Total.....	16
Federal employees.....	9	No restrictions on membership.....	47
Fire fighters.....	1	Grand total.....	1,016
Lithographers.....	1		
Masters, mates, and pilots.....	1		

The 1,673 societies for which the 1933 membership was reported had an aggregate membership of 359,646, an average of 215 persons per society. The Massachusetts organizations still retained supremacy as regards combined membership, that State having more than 28 percent of the total number of members. New York came next, but Illinois, a new credit-union State, has gained in importance from year to year and ranked third among the States in point of membership. The three oldest credit-union States are Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island; these three States together accounted for 160,036 members, or 44 percent of the total. By far the largest average membership per society was found in Rhode Island. The average in that State was nearly three times that of Oregon, which was next in line. The details are shown, by States, in table 4.

TABLE 4.

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana

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TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of societies reporting	Members		State	Number of societies reporting	Members	
		Total number	Average per society			Total number	Average per society
Alabama.....	12	2,057	171	Nebraska.....	42	6,210	148
Arizona.....	1	64	64	New Hampshire.....	2	777	389
Arkansas.....	3	115	38	New Jersey.....	22	6,035	274
California.....	22	4,869	221	New Mexico.....	1	57	57
Colorado.....	4	532	133	New York.....	130	50,287	387
Connecticut.....	3	743	248	North Carolina.....	56	3,166	57
District of Columbia.....	6	797	133	Ohio.....	15	3,851	257
Florida.....	6	1,213	202	Oklahoma.....	8	758	95
Georgia.....	64	8,150	127	Oregon.....	5	2,150	430
Illinois.....	130	32,890	253	Pennsylvania.....	9	914	102
Indiana.....	30	5,894	196	Rhode Island.....	6	7,807	1,301
Iowa.....	109	12,245	112	South Carolina.....	2	163	82
Kansas.....	23	3,751	163	Tennessee.....	30	4,979	166
Kentucky.....	32	6,543	204	Texas.....	27	4,282	159
Louisiana.....	5	948	190	Utah.....	7	931	133
Maryland.....	12	2,839	237	Virginia.....	26	9,105	325
Massachusetts.....	282	101,942	361	Washington.....	8	1,264	158
Michigan.....	40	7,259	181	West Virginia.....	10	2,293	229
Minnesota.....	145	22,334	154	Wisconsin.....	201	19,470	97
Missouri.....	132	19,782	150				
Montana.....	3	180	60	Total.....	1,673	359,646	215

Table 5 shows, for the 772 individual societies reporting their membership, the number having each classified number of members. Although small societies are considered desirable in the field of cooperative credit, there are a number of successful societies of considerable size. The average membership (as shown in table 4) in 1933 was 215 members. Table 5 shows that 31 of the societies had 1,000 members or more and 8 had 2,000 members or more. While generally the largest credit societies were found in the States with the longest credit-union experience (such as Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island), it is of interest to see that Illinois whose law was passed in 1925 had 5 societies with 1,000 or more members.

The four largest credit unions making individual reports were the Central Falls (R.I.) Credit Union, with 3,586 members; the Chicago Post Office Employees' Credit Union, with 4,775; the Telephone Workers' Credit Union of Boston, with 7,851; and the New York City Municipal Employees' Credit Union, with 12,169.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS WITH EACH CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of credit unions having specified number of members									Total
	Under 25	25 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 250	250 and under 500	500 and under 750	750 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 2,000	2,000 and over	
Alabama.....	1	2	4	1	4					12
Arizona.....			1							1
Arkansas.....	1	1	1							3
California.....	1		4	12	3	1	1			22
Colorado.....			1							1
Connecticut.....				1	2					3
District of Columbia.....		2		3	1					6
Florida.....			2	2	2					6
Georgia.....		3	5	7		4	1			20
Illinois.....		8	10	21	6	1		4	1	51
Indiana.....	1	1	13	7	5	2	1			30
Iowa.....	3	12	7	9	7	2	1			41
Kansas.....		3	3	4	1					11
Kentucky.....			2	3		3	1	1		11
Louisiana.....			4			1				5
Maryland.....		1		2		2				5
Massachusetts.....	1	2	20	21	20	8	2	4	5	83
Michigan.....		3	5	8						16
Minnesota.....		8	16	27	10	4	1	1		67
Missouri.....	2	8	13	14	8	3	2	1		51
Montana.....	1			1						2
Nebraska.....		4	4	1	1			1		11
New Hampshire.....		1				1				2
New Jersey.....			5	9	4	3		1		22
New Mexico.....			1							1
New York.....		4		4	6	2		2	1	19
North Carolina.....	2	1	2	3		2				10
Ohio.....	1	1	2	5	4	1		1		15
Oklahoma.....	1	5		1	1					8
Oregon.....		1		1	2			1		5
Pennsylvania.....			5	4						9
Rhode Island.....				2	1			2	1	6
South Carolina.....				1						2
Tennessee.....		1	11	13	2	1		1		30
Texas.....	3	6	4	6	7	1		1		27
Utah.....		2	1	3	1					7
Virginia.....		1	4	5	6		1	1		18
Washington.....	1	1	3	2		1				8
West Virginia.....		2	3	4				1		10
Wisconsin.....	9	29	33	25	10	3	2	1		112
Total.....	28	115	189	235	115	46	13	23	8	772

Resources

THE funds of credit societies are raised from among the membership. Each new member is required to pay an entrance fee, usually ranging from 10 to 25 cents, and to subscribe for a certain amount of share capital, usually one share.

The shares of stock are always of small denomination—usually \$5 or \$10, but sometimes running as high as \$25. The share, however, can be paid for in installments ranging down to as little as 10 or 25 cents a week. Thus it is evident that, in ordinary times, few are debarred by poverty from membership in the credit union.

Some societies place a limit on the amount of stock that may be held by any one member, in order to insure a certain equality in interest on the part of the members. A number of the State laws also contain provisions on this point. The 1,644 societies reporting their share capital had a combined amount of more than \$22,000,000. As table 6 shows, the average capital contributed per member ranged in the various States from \$12 in Oklahoma to \$110 in Louisiana, and for all States combined was \$62.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE PAID-IN SHARE CAPITAL PER MEMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS, 1933, BY STATES

State	Average capital per member ¹	State	Average capital per member ¹	State	Average capital per member ¹
Alabama.....	\$51	Louisiana.....	\$110	Oklahoma.....	\$12
Arizona.....	74	Maryland.....	38	Oregon.....	58
Arkansas.....	35	Massachusetts.....	66	Pennsylvania.....	26
California.....	64	Michigan.....	38	Rhode Island.....	63
Colorado.....	23	Minnesota.....	37	South Carolina.....	52
Connecticut.....	97	Missouri.....	56	Tennessee.....	80
District of Columbia.....	28	Montana.....	45	Texas.....	57
Florida.....	92	Nebraska.....	24	Utah.....	50
Georgia.....	57	New Hampshire.....	63	Virginia.....	53
Illinois.....	47	New Jersey.....	42	Washington.....	75
Indiana.....	39	New Mexico.....	58	West Virginia.....	53
Iowa.....	35	New York.....	103	Wisconsin.....	51
Kansas.....	33	North Carolina.....	34		
Kentucky.....	56	Ohio.....	41	All States.....	62

¹ Based on societies which reported both membership and capital.

The accumulated funds of the credit societies reporting in this regard are shown in table 7. As the table shows, in addition to the more than \$22,000,000 in share capital, 1,442 societies reported guaranty funds aggregating \$2,372,711, an average of \$1,645 per society. Such funds are designed as reserves to cover possible losses from defaulted loans and are required by the State laws to be established through regular appropriations (commonly 20 percent) from the year's earnings. Not all of the State laws permit credit unions to accept savings deposits even from their members, but the 349 societies reporting such deposits had received the sum of \$5,685,276 from 50,485 depositors, or an average of \$113 each.

Total resources, available for 1,707 organizations, amounted to \$35,496,668, an average of \$20,795 per society.

TABLE 7.—SHARE CAPITAL, RESERVES, DEPOSITS, AND TOTAL RESOURCES OF CREDIT UNIONS IN 1933, BY STATES

State	Share capital		Guaranty fund		Deposits				Total resources	
	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies reporting	Amount	Number of societies receiving	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits	Average per depositor	Number of societies reporting	Amount
Alabama.....	18	\$125,372	16	\$7,169	4	472	\$46,016	\$97	15	\$140,535
Arizona.....	2	8,368	2	744	2	18	1,974	110	2	11,894
Arkansas.....	6	4,613	5	246	3	40	274	7	3	3,905
California.....	40	680,852	33	37,472	17	1,406	79,287	56	29	800,855
Colorado.....	7	91,072	6	2,102	3	94	4,492	48	6	107,707
Connecticut.....	3	72,070	3	3,386	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	---	3	80,232
District of Columbia.....	11	38,586	10	1,172	2	135	2,836	18	7	38,065
Florida.....	6	111,127	5	7,551	2	11	358	33	6	135,009
Georgia.....	64	465,708	64	49,508	16	2,121	93,940	44	64	712,538
Illinois.....	130	1,544,374	130	99,760	---	---	---	---	130	1,762,946
Indiana.....	48	403,490	42	23,766	19	1,086	103,106	95	40	379,932
Iowa.....	62	294,462	55	16,555	16	426	9,222	22	109	415,880
Kansas.....	14	81,293	12	4,769	---	---	---	---	23	144,586
Kentucky.....	20	267,467	17	17,263	6	132	26,700	202	32	391,063
Louisiana.....	9	153,302	9	10,222	---	---	---	---	9	182,486
Maryland.....	12	190,462	12	8,487	---	---	---	---	4	118,880
Massachusetts.....	282	6,749,904	282	885,720	52	18,412	2,499,732	136	282	12,030,013
Michigan.....	25	479,557	25	26,403	15	354	31,987	90	40	623,449
Minnesota.....	145	828,819	145	49,149	45	3,718	403,948	109	145	1,265,227
Mississippi.....	1	2,218	1	102	1	39	364	9	2	6,778
Missouri.....	132	1,115,600	132	51,641	---	---	---	---	132	1,112,543
Montana.....	2	6,727	1	186	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	---	3	6,681
Nebraska.....	42	151,322	42	9,760	---	---	---	---	42	291,128
New Hampshire.....	4	99,089	4	48,293	3	5,184	1,564,762	302	3	1,967,421
New Jersey.....	26	245,193	22	23,627	18	4,890	211,419	43	26	283,102
New Mexico.....	1	3,303	1	102	---	---	---	---	1	3,451
New York.....	130	5,190,478	130	727,738	21	6,488	301,318	46	130	6,913,821
North Carolina.....	56	106,281	15	10,557	56	1,341	160,962	120	56	325,927
Ohio.....	15	156,282	14	5,439	---	---	---	---	11	165,266
Oklahoma.....	7	8,466	6	482	---	---	---	---	7	12,660
Oregon.....	5	125,479	5	5,358	---	---	---	---	5	138,064
Pennsylvania.....	9	24,008	8	1,019	---	---	---	---	5	18,567
Rhode Island.....	6	488,472	6	88,461	3	1,164	108,696	93	6	1,965,300
South Carolina.....	2	8,517	2	1,110	1	1	2	2	2	13,802
Tennessee.....	30	395,132	25	26,674	15	222	15,057	68	28	438,807
Texas.....	27	245,267	24	11,518	10	140	3,162	23	43	352,649
Utah.....	7	46,677	7	2,216	2	60	4,920	82	6	61,137
Virginia.....	18	326,505	18	47,461	8	947	8,378	9	28	600,052
Washington.....	9	97,073	9	5,221	2	9	206	23	6	100,601
West Virginia.....	10	121,909	10	11,501	6	1,574	2,148	1	8	145,446
Wisconsin.....	201	983,965	87	42,867	---	---	---	---	201	1,064,072
Total.....	1,644	22,457,861	1,442	2,372,711	349	50,485	5,685,276	113	1,707	35,496,666

¹ Based on societies reporting both deposits and number of depositors.² No data.

In table 8 the associations are classified according to assets. It is seen that the majority of the societies had limited resources; over 50 percent had assets of less than \$5,000 and over 80 percent assets of less than \$25,000. Slightly under 5 percent had resources of \$100,000 or more. Here again, the Massachusetts credit-union movement is outstanding.

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TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS HAVING EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of societies with assets of—									Total reporting
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$10,000	\$10,000 and under \$25,000	\$25,000 and under \$50,000	\$50,000 and under \$100,000	\$100,000 and under \$500,000	\$500,000 and under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 and over	
Alabama.....	3	6	3	2		1				15
Arizona.....			2							2
Arkansas.....	2	1								3
California.....	2	13		6	2	4	2			29
Colorado.....	1	3	1			1				6
Connecticut.....		2	2			1				5
District of Columbia.....	3		1	2						6
Florida.....		3		1	1	1				6
Georgia.....	4	10	2	5	3	1	1			26
Illinois.....	8	25	9	8	2	6				58
Indiana.....	5	15	9	8	1	2				40
Iowa.....	19	17	9	9	1	2				57
Kansas.....	2	6	2	4						14
Kentucky.....	1	7	1	3	1	3				16
Louisiana.....	1	4	1	1	1		1			9
Maryland.....	2	2			3					7
Massachusetts.....	3	19	14	31	8	10	12	2	1	100
Michigan.....	3	7	5	6	6		2			23
Minnesota.....	14	32	12	6	3	3	1			71
Mississippi.....		2								2
Missouri.....	15	20	9	6	4	2	2			58
Montana.....	1		1							2
Nebraska.....	6	4	1	3	2	1				17
New Hampshire.....						1	1		1	3
New Jersey.....	1	11	3	5						20
New Mexico.....		1								1
New York.....	4	3	7	19	6	8	8		1	56
North Carolina.....	2	7	2	2		2				15
Ohio.....	2	2	2	4		1				11
Oklahoma.....	4	2	1							7
Oregon.....		1	2	1		2				4
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	2							5
Rhode Island.....			2			1	2		1	6
South Carolina.....		1		1						2
Tennessee.....	5	17	2		2		2			28
Texas.....	4	5	5	7	1	1				23
Utah.....	1	2	1	1	1					6
Virginia.....		3	3	7	2	2	1			18
Washington.....	3			2		1				6
West Virginia.....		5		1	1	1				8
Wisconsin.....	34	42	12	5	1	1	1			96
Total.....	156	301	126	156	46	59	36	2	4	886

Requirements and Procedure for Loans

ONLY a member of a credit union can be a borrower from it,³ and even a member cannot secure a loan if he has failed to repay any previous loan or is in arrears on a current loan, or if his endorsers have ever had to pay any of his obligations.

A member desiring to obtain a loan must make application therefor in writing, stating (1) the purpose for which he intends to use the money, and (2) what security, if any, he can offer.

The loan, in most States, must have the unanimous approval of the credit-committee members who are present at the meeting at which

³ The District of Columbia law is unique in that it apparently permits loans to nonmembers. This is permissive only and restriction against such loans can be and doubtless is set up by the societies by restrictive provisions on this point in their bylaws.

the application is considered (and who must generally constitute at least a majority of the committee). Many societies provide, however, that appeal may be taken from the committee's decision to the board of directors of the society.

It is the general practice of cooperative credit organizations to grant loans only for provident or productive purposes, for purposes which promise to be of benefit to the borrower, and for urgent needs; these requirements, however, are construed very liberally. An analysis of more than 4,000 credit-union loans showed that in the majority of cases the money was borrowed to meet such family crises as illnesses, surgical operations, the winter's coal bill, insurance, various bills, etc.⁴ Behind the last-named reason lay many a moving story of a family pursued by collectors or of wages attached for an accumulation of bills which could not be met. The annals of credit-union loans are full of such instances. The would-be borrower lays his case before the credit committee, which through practice becomes adept at dealing with such cases. It examines his situation, determines the size of the loan necessary to cover the total, and may even be able to induce some of his creditors to make a sizable reduction in consideration of lump-sum payment. It will then assist him to budget his income to cover his various expenses. His mind relieved of financial worry, the borrower's value to both his employer and his family improves. The regular setting aside of the sums necessary to repay the credit union establishes the habit of thrift which he is encouraged to continue—in the form of savings deposits—after his loan is repaid.

Practice in regard to security for loans varies. A very small number of societies have the rule that no loans may be made without security. Generally, however, character loans may be made in amounts up to \$50 without any security except the committee's knowledge of the borrower's reliability. For greater amounts security must be provided, but that security may be the endorsement of one or more fellow members and/or the pledging of the borrower's share capital. In Illinois and Maryland the credit-union law specifically prohibits the making of mortgage loans on real estate, but the Utah act requires that for all loans of \$500 or more approved securities or real estate valued at twice the amount of the loan must be pledged.

Some of the State laws limit the size of loans that may be made by cooperative credit societies. The lowest limit is that set by the Louisiana and New Jersey laws (\$500), but other laws are more liberal, ranging up to \$8,000 (mortgage loans) in Massachusetts.

⁴See Monthly Labor Review, July 1927, p. 6.

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TABLE 8

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Business Done (Loans Granted) During 1933

DURING 1933, as table 9 shows, the loans granted amounted to \$28,217,457, and the borrowers numbered 206,295. This was an average of \$138 per loan—an amount well within the maximum allowed even by the least liberal law.

As would be expected, the greatest amount of business was done by the Massachusetts associations; their loans accounted for some 37 percent of the total. It is interesting to see that while New York was second in amount of loans, the Illinois societies were very active and loaned more than \$2,000,000 during 1933. The largest average loans were made in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York.

More than \$26,000,000 was still outstanding at the end of the year.

TABLE 9.—LOANS GRANTED BY CREDIT UNIONS DURING 1933, AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN, AND TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR

State	Number of societies reporting	Number of borrowers in 1933	Loans granted during year		Loans outstanding at end of year
			Amount	Average loan per borrower ¹	
Alabama.....	15	3,003	\$210,310	\$70	\$124,823
Arizona.....	2	75	14,434	192	8,693
Arkansas.....	6	156	8,873	57	3,216
California.....	39	9,098	1,135,828	125	733,472
Colorado.....	6	937	149,619	160	98,256
Connecticut.....	3	5,679	236,975	42	67,068
District of Columbia.....	10	946	76,902	81	35,121
Florida.....	6	951	104,514	110	118,845
Georgia.....	64	5,484	515,113	93	537,577
Illinois.....	69	22,722	2,058,562	91	1,175,279
Indiana.....	47	6,231	426,270	69	259,488
Iowa.....	109	5,779	453,790	79	322,022
Kansas.....	23	1,983	181,462	92	121,741
Kentucky.....	19	4,227	522,438	124	309,908
Louisiana.....	9	2,180	322,981	148	163,542
Maryland.....	12	1,577	128,493	81	83,601
Massachusetts.....	282	51,440	10,555,848	205	8,862,586
Michigan.....	23	5,416	563,835	104	476,774
Minnesota.....	80	9,836	1,092,925	111	802,954
Mississippi.....	2	110	7,920	72	5,841
Missouri.....	132	8,303	825,345	105	950,158
Montana.....	2	67	8,097	127	6,729
Nebraska.....	42	2,766	470,639	83	239,314
New Hampshire.....	4	964	104,275	225	1,425,957
New Jersey.....	26	3,649	239,576	67	119,188
New Mexico.....	1	64	7,377	115	3,434
New York.....	130	19,189	4,366,440	228	4,461,872
North Carolina.....	56	1,407	131,621	94	253,693
Ohio.....	15	2,515	221,481	90	161,653
Oklahoma.....	8	168	18,412	110	10,002
Oregon.....	5	1,309	167,561	128	128,594
Pennsylvania.....	9	495	35,134	71	22,141
Rhode Island.....	13	2,900	453,797	155	1,749,910
South Carolina.....	2	140	14,828	130	9,948
Tennessee.....	31	3,972	339,791	87	436,206
Texas.....	43	4,072	330,979	88	322,793
Utah.....	7	720	112,476	156	62,908
Virginia.....	28	5,746	555,067	130	559,331
Washington.....	9	969	140,719	151	81,449
West Virginia.....	10	2,565	215,173	84	131,338
Wisconsin.....	201	6,485	691,577	108	924,258
Total.....	1,603	206,295	28,217,457	138	26,391,683

¹ Based on societies reporting both amount of loans and number of borrowers.

The business of the majority of the societies is small, over 60 per cent having made total loans of less than \$10,000 and nearly 80 per cent of less than \$25,000 during 1933. The number of societies making each classified amount of loans during the year is given in table 10. As the table shows, 3 societies did a business of \$500,000 or over. These societies and the amount of loans granted were as follows: Chicago Post Office Employees' Credit Union, \$599,682; Telephone Workers' Credit Union of Boston, \$885,748; and New York Municipal Employees' Credit Union, \$1,315,995.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF SOCIETIES MAKING EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT OF LOANS IN 1933, BY STATES

State	Number of societies which made loans in 1933 aggregating—									Total societies reporting
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$5,000	\$5,000 and under \$10,000	\$10,000 and under \$25,000	\$25,000 and under \$50,000	\$50,000 and under \$100,000	\$100,000 and under \$500,000	\$500,000 and under \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 and over	
Alabama.....	3	6	2	3	4					18
Arizona.....		1		1						2
Arkansas.....	3	3								6
California.....	4	10	7	8	4	1	5			30
Colorado.....	2	2	1				1			6
Connecticut.....				2						2
District of Columbia.....	3	3								6
Florida.....		1	1	2	2					6
Georgia.....	7	6	3	2	5	4				27
Illinois.....	11	20	13	12	3		3	1		43
Indiana.....	10	16	7	8	3	1				39
Iowa.....	17	20	10	8	4					59
Kansas.....	2	4	2	4	1					14
Kentucky.....	3	6	1	4	1	1	3			19
Louisiana.....		4		3		1	1			9
Maryland.....	1	1	2	1	2					7
Massachusetts.....	5	16	17	26	17	8	17	1		107
Michigan.....	4	7	5	3	2		2			23
Minnesota.....	17	27	12	13	8	1	2			80
Mississippi.....		2					3			3
Missouri.....	9	19	7	8	3	2	3			51
Montana.....			1				3			4
Nebraska.....	5	7		4	1	2				19
New Hampshire.....	1			1						2
New Jersey.....	1	8	4	5	2	1				21
New Mexico.....			1							1
New York.....	3	5	8	15	12	10	9		1	60
North Carolina.....	3	8	1	4	1					17
Ohio.....	3	3	1	5	1	1				14
Oklahoma.....	5	1	2							8
Oregon.....		2			2	1				5
Pennsylvania.....	1	4	4			1				10
Rhode Island.....			1	1	1	1	2			6
South Carolina.....				1						1
Tennessee.....	4	14	6	1	2	1	1			29
Texas.....	5	1	6	9	4					25
Utah.....		2	3		2					7
Virginia.....		4	3	3	5	1	1			17
Washington.....	3	2	1		1	1				6
West Virginia.....	1	5	1	1	1		1			10
Wisconsin.....	26	50	17	7	2	1	1			104
Total.....	162	290	150	169	96	45	53	2	1	906

Interest Charged on Loans

THE great majority of the State credit-union laws fix the maximum rate of interest that may be charged on loans. While this rate varies, the rate most commonly set is 1 percent per month computed on the unpaid balance.⁵

The statement below shows, for 1,010 organizations which reported on this point, the rate actually charged per month or per year.

Rate per month:	Number of societies	Rate per year—continued.	Number of societies
½ of 1 percent.....	2	6½ percent.....	1
¾ of 1 percent.....	2	6.75 percent.....	1
¾ of 1 percent.....	8	7 percent.....	24
¾ of 1 percent.....	1	7.2 percent.....	1
¾ of 1 percent.....	2	8 percent.....	60
1 percent.....	478	9 percent.....	5
		9.6 percent.....	1
Rate per year:		10 percent.....	10
4 percent.....	2	12 percent.....	146
5 percent.....	14	Rate varies according to type	
5.5 percent.....	9	of loan.....	29
5.85 percent.....	1		
5.9 percent.....	3		
6 percent.....	210	Total.....	1,010

Operating Expenses

TABLE 11 shows for the 279 credit unions which furnished statements, the rate of operating expenses, calculated in percent of total loans granted during the year.

TABLE 11.—OPERATING EXPENSES OF CREDIT UNIONS DURING 1933

Item	Operating expenses, 1933	
	Amount spent for specified item	Percent of loans granted, 1933
Salaries.....	\$142,311.05	1.33
Stationery and supplies.....	24,632.38	.23
Rent.....	9,789.93	.09
Heat, light, and power.....	1,190.67	.01
Insurance, taxes, and fees for State auditing.....	12,402.97	.12
Premium on employees' bonds.....	1,326.31	.01
Interest on borrowed money.....	6,235.96	.06
Repairs.....	113.13	(¹)
Depreciation.....	2,772.80	.03
Bad debts.....	106.09	(¹)
Miscellaneous.....	35,255.38	.33
Total.....	236,136.67	2.21

¹ Less than ½ of 1 percent.

⁵ Thus, in North Carolina the legal rate may be charged and in New Hampshire not to exceed the legal rate. In Pennsylvania the interest rate may not exceed 6 percent per year, in South Carolina 7 percent, in Indiana 8 percent per year "not collectible in advance", in Texas 10 percent, and in Utah 12 percent. In 21 States the rate may not exceed 1 percent, in West Virginia and Virginia 1½ percent per month, computed on the unpaid balances. The New Jersey law also provides that "no charges, bonus, fees, expenses, or demands of any nature whatsoever other than as above provided shall be made upon loans or advancements except upon the actual foreclosure of the security or upon the entry of judgment." In New York the interest may not exceed 1 percent per month, or 5.9 percent per year if deducted in advance, and in either case must be inclusive of all charges incident to the making of such loan; if the member pays off a loan before due, "the pro rata unearned portion of interest shall be refunded." The Wisconsin statute provides that a rate of 1 percent per month on unpaid balances "shall not be held to be usurious."

Of the more than 1,000 societies which reported on this point, only 158 reported having had losses due to failure of borrowers to repay their loans. The combined losses of these societies amounted to \$66,663, which was only 0.81 percent of their loans during the year. On the basis of the loans of all the societies reporting, these losses amounted to only 0.24 percent.

Some 248 societies had sustained losses through bad loans at some time during their entire existence (which averaged, for the societies reporting, 4.1 years); the amount of loss aggregated \$342,174.

Table 12 shows the losses, by States.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF CREDIT UNIONS SUSTAINING LOSSES DURING 1933 OR DURING WHOLE PERIOD OF EXISTENCE, AND AMOUNT AND PERCENT OF LOSSES

State	Number of societies reporting	During 1933				During whole period of operation	
		Number of societies having losses	Amount of loss	Percent of 1933 loans of societies having losses	Percent of 1933 loans of all societies	Number of societies having losses	Amount of loss
Alabama.....	18	3	\$176	0.88	0.08	4	\$641
Arizona.....	2					2	363
Arkansas.....	6						
California.....	40	6	489	.25	.04	9	2,567
Colorado.....	7						
Connecticut.....	3					1	30
District of Columbia.....	12	1	87	.35	.11	2	111
Florida.....	6	4	46	.05	.01	3	82
Georgia.....	27					9	841
Illinois.....	69	13	994	.25	.05	13	2,364
Indiana.....	49	3	238	.30	.06	8	1,068
Iowa.....	64	9	959	.89	.24	13	2,220
Kansas.....	14	1	21	.08	.02	2	42
Kentucky.....	20	5	313	.10	.06	8	1,828
Louisiana.....	9	2	45	.06	.01	3	813
Maryland.....	7	3	169	.33	.16	3	625
Massachusetts.....	117	36	19,628	.54	.30	46	144,160
Michigan.....	25	4	8,038	1.80	1.43	8	15,283
Minnesota.....	80	13	728	.14	.07	19	2,130
Mississippi.....	2						
Missouri.....	66	8	880	.37	.11	15	2,279
Montana.....	2						
Nebraska.....	20	3	349	.39	.15	3	369
New Hampshire.....	4	1	55	.0 ¹	.05	1	119
New Jersey.....	22	3	109	.24	.04	8	1,889
New Mexico.....	1						
New York.....	66	15	30,152	3.97	.69	28	148,468
North Carolina.....	20						
Ohio.....	15	1	3	.01	(¹)	1	3
Oklahoma.....	8						
Oregon.....	5	1	447	.46	.27	2	731
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	13	.24	.04	1	11
Rhode Island.....	6	1	69	.13	.02	2	2,989
South Carolina.....	2						
Tennessee.....	31	4	182	.09	.05	7	447
Texas.....	27	5	794	1.09	.24	9	1,314
Utah.....	7	1	43	1.16	.04	1	40
Virginia.....	18	6	922	.26	.17	9	6,674
Washington.....	9					1	198
West Virginia.....	10	2	86	.16	.04	4	1,058
Wisconsin.....	113	3	628	.62	.09	3	914
Total.....	1,038	158	66,663	.81	.24	248	342,174

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1 percent.

Interest Paid on Deposits

THE rate of interest paid by the societies on the savings deposits of their members is shown, for 402 societies, in the following statement:

	Number of societies		Number of societies
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.....	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ percent.....	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 percent, on monthly bal- ance.....	1	6 percent.....	59
2 percent.....	4	6.6 percent.....	1
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.....	7	7 percent.....	14
3 percent.....	64	7.2 percent.....	3
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.....	17	8 percent.....	4
4 percent.....	144	9 percent.....	1
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.....	9	12 percent.....	2
5 percent.....	70	Total.....	402

Dividends

AFTER the expenses are paid and provision is made for reserves, etc., the remainder of the surplus on the year's operations is divided among the members in proportion to the stock held by them.

Table 13 shows the dividends returned on the 1933 operations in the various States.

Of the 1,059 societies reporting on this point, 590 paid dividends on the 1933 business, the amount so returned being \$999,293. However, while this is an interesting detail, the failure or success of these societies must be judged not in terms of dividends, but on their ability to provide credit for their members at low rates. That is their objective and the society which has accomplished it has achieved its main purpose. As already shown, the rates of interest are very moderate. The main benefit of these organizations lies not in the returns made to depositors and stockholders but in the savings effected for the borrowers through the low interest rates and in the benefit, which cannot be evaluated, growing out of the relief of the exploited borrower and the lifting of the burden of anxiety from his shoulders.

Supplementary benefits are the encouragement of thrift on the part of members, their gradual training in the budgeting of their finances, and (for committee members and officers) training in the handling of large sums of money.

TABLE 13.—DIVIDENDS PAID BY CREDIT SOCIETIES ON 1933 BUSINESS, BY STATES

State	Number of societies reporting	Number which paid dividends	Amount paid	State	Number of societies reporting	Number which paid dividends	Amount paid
Alabama.....	16	15	\$8,499	Montana.....	1	1	\$942
Arizona.....	2	2	552	Nebraska.....	13	13	3,582
Arkansas.....	6	3	239	New Mexico.....	1	1	10
California.....	33	30	34,270	New Hampshire.....	3	3	79,448
Colorado.....	7	4	5,105	New Jersey.....	17	17	4,586
Connecticut.....	3	3	4,439	New York.....	56	56	187,588
District of Columbia.....	12	3	1,236	North Carolina.....	12	12	2,178
Florida.....	6	5	7,668	Ohio.....	11	11	8,140
Georgia.....	24	20	20,092	Oklahoma.....	2	2	418
Illinois.....	130	(¹)	73,646	Oregon.....	4	4	3,278
Indiana.....	34	34	12,176	Pennsylvania.....	3	3	609
Iowa.....	41	41	13,907	Rhode Island.....	6	6	26,612
Kansas.....	23	(²)	8,856	South Carolina.....	1	1	843
Kentucky.....	14	14	15,644	Tennessee.....	21	20	25,447
Louisiana.....	6	6	9,789	Texas.....	22	21	14,068
Maryland.....	4	4	3,551	Utah.....	6	6	21,085
Massachusetts.....	282	(³)	266,578	Virginia.....	17	17	2,961
Michigan.....	23	16	25,389	Washington.....	7	7	5,978
Minnesota.....	58	57	30,897	West Virginia.....	7	7	8,422
Mississippi.....	1	1	200	Wisconsin.....	78	78	22,393
Missouri.....	46	46	33,957	Total.....	1,059	590	990,296

¹ Not including 1 which paid 10 percent but did not report amount.² Not reported.³ Not including 1 which paid 6 percent but did not report amount.⁴ Not including 1 which paid 17 percent but did not report amount.

Development of Credit-Union Movement Since 1925

TABLE 14 shows the development of the cooperative credit movement in each of the years 1925, 1929, 1932, and 1933.

TABLE 14.—DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT-UNION MOVEMENT IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1925-33

Item	1925	1929	1932	1933
Total number of societies.....	419	974	1,612	2,016
Number reported for.....	176	838	1,472	1,772
Membership:				
Total.....	107,779	264,908	301,119	339,646
Average per society.....	612	320	216	211
Share capital:				
Amount.....	\$10,706,069	\$24,065,407	\$21,708,328	\$22,457,861
Average per member.....	\$90	\$92	\$70	\$82
Guaranty funds.....	(¹)	\$2,079,450	\$2,110,815	\$2,372,711
Loans during year:				
Total amount.....	\$20,100,356	\$24,548,353	\$16,375,952	\$38,217,457
Average per society.....	\$116,187	\$58,310	\$16,475	\$22,811
Average per loan.....	\$381	\$350	\$156	\$138
Loans outstanding at end of year.....	\$13,390,423	\$30,811,582	\$24,826,291	\$26,391,891

¹ No data.

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Operation of Unemployment-Insurance Systems in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1931 to 1934¹⁶

(Continued)

Great Britain¹⁷

THE British unemployment-insurance system, established in 1911, has been the subject of frequent amendments, the most recent amending act having received royal assent June 28, 1934. The system, which is a compulsory and contributory scheme, covers all manual workers, plus nonmanual workers receiving less than £250 annually, excepting agricultural workers, domestic servants, permanent employees on the railways, certain employees of local authorities and of the poor law and asylum authorities, and certain employees in public-utility companies. Originally the scheme provided only for benefits in respect of the unemployed worker himself, but in 1921 the wife and dependent children of the worker were added, and since then some other classes of dependents. Extended benefit, which was paid after benefit rights were exhausted, became known as "transitional" benefit, and in 1930 the whole cost of paying this form of benefit was transferred to the Treasury.

Under the provisions of the amended act the minimum age for entry into unemployment insurance, which formerly was fixed at 16, is made the same as the general minimum school-leaving age in force at the time. Unemployment benefits are payable between the ages of 16 and 65. Benefits will be paid to qualified insured contributors for periods not exceeding 156 days in a benefit year, although additional benefits may be paid if the insured person has been insured for at least 5 insurance years. A benefit year begins ordinarily when the unemployed insured contributor proves that the first statutory condition, namely, payment of 30 contributions in the preceding 2 years, is satisfied. If, however, a contributor had exhausted his maximum benefit rights in the last previous benefit year, it is required that 10 contributions shall be paid before he is requalified.

Contributions remain as fixed in October 1931 by an order in council. Prior to that time there was a small variation in the rates paid

¹⁶ The fourth of a series of articles on unemployment insurance and benefit plans, the three previous articles having appeared in the June, July, and August 1934 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The average exchange value in 1932 of the currencies of the countries covered in this article are given in a note to the article in the August issue (p. 273).

¹⁷ Great Britain, Unemployment Act, 1934. Explanatory memorandum on clauses, London 1934 (Cmd. 4002); Report by K. A. H. Edgerton, clerk. American consulate general, London, July 25, 1934.

by employers, employees, and the Government, but following issuance of the order, which increased all the rates for the different classes covered by the contributions, a flat rate was fixed for the three classes of contributors. The weekly contributions amount to 10d. for men 21 and under 65 years, and 9d. for women of the same ages; 9d. for young men 18 and under 21, and 8d. for young women; 5d. for boys between 16 and 18 and 4½d. for girls; 2d. for children under 16.

The benefits, which were reduced in 1931, are restored to the rates in force prior to that change, and are fixed at 17s. per week for men aged 21 and under 65, and 15s. for women; 14s. for young men 18 and under 21, and 12s. for young women; 9s. for boys 17 and under 18, and 7s. 6d. for girls of that age; and 6s. for boys under 17, and 5s. for girls under 17.

The first 6 days of each continuous period of unemployment are a waiting period for which no benefit is payable.

The law provides for the establishment of an Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, consisting of a chairman and not less than 4 nor more than 6 members, 2 members of which shall be appointed after consultation with organizations representing employers and workers and 1 member after consultation with the Minister of Labor for Northern Ireland. At least one member of the committee must be a woman. This committee must make an annual report to the Minister of Labor on the financial condition of the unemployment fund, and, if it finds the fund likely to become insufficient, recommendations for amendments to the act. The minister must submit the report and a draft of the suggested amendments to Parliament. Before making regulations for submission to Parliament regarding the operation of the system, the Minister of Labor must submit a draft of them to this committee for its report, and the committee also has power to recommend amendments to the regulations. The minister may also refer to the statutory committee for consideration and advice such questions relating to the operation of the acts as he thinks fit. The committee is directed by the law to make, as soon as possible after its enactment, such proposals as may seem practicable for insurance against unemployment of persons employed in agriculture, including horticulture and forestry. These proposals and recommendations must be included in a report to the Minister of Labor and the report laid before Parliament.

Formerly claimants who had exhausted their right to standard benefit could receive "transitional payments", provided they were 18 or over and could prove that they were normally employed in insurable employment and would normally seek to obtain their livelihood by insurable employment. Such persons were required to prove also that they were in need of assistance or, in other words, submit to a "means test." The present law repeals this part of the

acts, but provides for the continuation of transitional payments to the extent necessary until the "unemployment assistance" scheme is fully in operation. It is provided that from the day fixed by ministerial order no further determinations of need shall be made by public assistance authorities with respect to transitional payments, but that any determinations which may be current on that day shall continue in force until superseded by a determination made by the Unemployment Assistance Board. As the transition from the existing provision of benefit and transitional payments to the new provision of benefit and unemployment allowances is rather complicated and may give rise to anomalies, the minister is given temporary power to modify the provisions in order to prevent such anomalies.

Orders passed under the Anomalies Act deal with seasonal workers, part-time workers, and married women. Seasonal workers are entitled to benefit during the off season only if they can show that for each of the two preceding years they have had a substantial amount of insurable employment during the off season and that, considering the district in which they live, they may reasonably hope to obtain such employment during the off season. In other words, they cannot support themselves by a seasonal occupation during its season and depend on the insurance fund for maintenance during the rest of the year.

Rather complicated regulations were adopted for the part-time workers, designed to make sure that they should not, through the combination of benefit and earnings, make more than their normal earnings would be if they were fully employed.

The benefit conditions for married women were changed because, owing to the difficulty of offering employment, it was hard to determine whether a woman who had left work or been dismissed upon her marriage really wished to return to gainful employment, and it was believed that a number were applying for benefit who had no intention of reentering the industrial world. To meet this situation it was provided that the claimant must satisfy certain conditions as to contributions paid since her marriage. If she cannot do this, she must prove that she is normally employed in insurable employment, will normally seek to make her living by such employment, and that, having regard to the industrial conditions of the district in which she lives, she may reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district. These regulations do not apply to married women deserted by or permanently separated from their husbands and those whose husbands are incapacitated from work and have been so continuously for at least 6 weeks.

The law provides for the establishment of instruction and training courses for young persons, between the minimum age of entry into insurance and the age of 18, who are capable of and available for work

but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and requires every education authority to submit proposals for the provision of such courses of instruction as may be necessary for unemployed boys and girls in its area. The Unemployment Assistance Board also has the power, subject to the approval of the Minister of Labor, to provide and maintain such training courses for persons over 18 years of age and to contribute toward the provision and maintenance of training courses by the minister or any local authority. The board is empowered to enter into agreements with local authorities by which such persons may be employed on work for such authorities which will make them more fit for entry into or return to regular employment. The period of employment under such an agreement may not exceed 3 months and the local rate of wages must be paid.

The law provides for the establishment of an Unemployment Assistance Board, the functions of which will be the assistance of persons who are in need of work, with the particular view of their entry into or return to regular employment, and to grant and issue unemployment allowances to such persons. Persons covered by this provision must be capable and available for work and between the ages of 16 and 65 years, and must have a normal occupation in respect of which contributions are made under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pension Acts. These acts include almost all manual workers employed under contract of service, including agricultural and domestic servants and other persons employed at salaries not exceeding £250 a year. Also included are persons who have had no remunerative occupation since attaining the age of 16, but who might reasonably have expected, except for the industrial conditions, that they would have followed an insurable occupation. Persons receiving allowances must prove that they have registered for employment and made application in the prescribed manner, that they have no work or only part-time or intermittent work which does not provide sufficient for their needs, and that they are in need of an allowance. The amount of allowance which may be granted by the board is to be determined by the applicant's needs.

An unemployment assistance fund will be established which will be financed by annual contributions by the local authorities formerly responsible for the administration of poor relief. These contributions must be paid by the council of every county and county borough and are based on former expenditures for the provision of relief. In addition to these contributions, appropriations toward the various expenses will be made each year by Parliament.

Unemployment remained high throughout 1932 after showing a slight seasonal decline during the last 3 months of 1931, and the invariable seasonal increase in January 1932. Again in January 1933 there was a seasonal increase, but after that month throughout the

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year of 1933 the total numbers unemployed fell steadily from close to 3,000,000 in January to 2,224,000 at the end of the year. After the seasonal rise in January 1934, the totals again decreased month after month to 2,090,000 in May. The fall was arrested in June as a result chiefly of an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal-mining industry. The marked reduction since January 1933 is due to the increase in industrial activity resulting largely from the protective tariffs introduced since the general election of November 1931 and to an increase in building activity, especially of dwelling houses.

Table 9 shows the number receiving insurance and transitional benefit, January 1932 to June 25, 1934.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND NUMBER RECEIVING INSURANCE AND TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT, ETC., JANUARY 1932 TO JUNE 25, 1934

End of--	Number of unemployed on register	Number of insured--					Number of uninsured on register	
		On register (including claims already considered)	Receiving standard benefit	Claiming transitional benefit				Non-claimants
				Total	Authorized	Disallowed		
1932								
January	2,728,411	2,597,981	1,458,846	906,255	814,759	91,496	153,543	
February	2,701,173	2,573,729	1,408,496	945,175	838,403	106,772	154,961	
March	2,567,332	2,447,864	1,265,404	970,759	863,756	107,003	159,468	
April	2,652,181	2,522,262	1,272,420	1,022,453	915,061	107,392	153,540	
May	2,741,306	2,620,267	1,324,031	1,051,879	944,052	107,827	155,575	
June	2,747,348	2,635,359	1,334,842	1,050,111	945,069	105,042	155,766	
July	2,511,782	2,690,119	1,368,244	1,069,745	970,709	99,045	156,058	
August	2,859,828	2,723,610	1,379,448	1,091,029	989,819	101,210	158,352	
September	2,858,011	2,718,315	1,357,993	1,121,988	1,039,637	82,351	162,360	
October	2,747,006	2,614,073	1,247,324	1,122,970	1,021,396	101,574	168,865	
November	2,799,806	2,661,615	1,281,794	1,131,978	1,029,639	102,339	177,636	
December	2,723,257	2,592,924	1,213,813	1,139,434	1,039,374	100,060	177,821	
1933								
January	2,903,065	2,748,318	1,310,363	1,174,499	1,074,705	99,794	183,439	
February	2,856,638	2,693,802	1,266,157	1,173,088	1,071,318	101,770	185,786	
March	2,776,184	2,635,344	1,203,382	1,167,226	1,062,665	104,561	186,806	
April	2,697,634	2,551,616	1,166,442	1,147,534	1,046,377	101,157	180,285	
May	2,582,879	2,447,143	1,081,219	1,127,475	1,028,107	99,368	180,852	
June	2,438,108	2,322,527	1,009,479	1,087,259	995,588	91,671	169,150	
July	2,442,175	2,322,237	1,010,486	1,074,899	987,706	86,193	167,689	
August	2,411,137	2,278,949	981,065	1,065,603	977,600	88,003	164,505	
September	2,336,727	2,208,047	921,662	1,058,692	973,772	84,920	162,980	
October	2,298,753	2,172,865	895,149	1,047,076	963,968	83,108	169,077	
November	2,880,017	2,153,798	884,848	1,033,672	951,197	82,475	172,315	
Dec. 18	2,224,079	2,108,865	865,372	1,013,073	935,791	77,282	167,923	
1934								
Jan. 22	2,389,068	2,238,793	966,128	1,021,538	946,494	75,044	178,214	
Feb. 19	2,317,909	2,174,187	932,911	1,000,856	927,164	73,692	177,372	
Mar. 19	2,201,577	2,070,872	869,861	967,057	905,414	70,643	173,778	
Apr. 23	2,148,195	1,995,963	829,079	942,310	876,658	65,652	169,906	
May 14	2,090,381	1,954,831	816,633	918,633	854,810	63,223	166,739	
June 25	2,092,586	1,979,378	880,198	874,283	817,031	57,252	158,231	

Table 10 shows the financial position of the whole system since its original inception.

It is now legally required that the accounts of the Insurance Fund and of the expenditure on transitional payments be shown separately, but they are contained in a single statement in table 10 in order that comparisons with previous years may be made and a total of the expenditure on unemployment insurance since 1920 may be given.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

TABLE 10.—CONDITION OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND, 1920 TO 1934 (IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS)¹

Item	Nov. 8, 1920, to July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	Mar. 31, 1927 ²	March 1928	March 1929	March 1930	March 1931	March 1932	March 1933	March 1934	Total, 1934 years
<i>Receipts</i>															
Contributions from—															
Employers and workers	8,917	30,554	34,029	36,743	36,724	33,616	20,340	30,886	30,166	30,565	29,337	33,250	38,068	40,316	439,468
Service departments	1,357	820	444	273	293	319	279	279	308	371	395	417	357	357	439,468
Exchequer	2,169	11,058	12,166	13,185	13,148	12,911	7,955	12,025	11,758	15,426	14,832	16,793	19,182	20,109	182,717
Payments by Exchequer for transi- tional benefit										3,985	20,316	32,375	53,786	53,370	163,832
Exchequer grants for—												445	6,363	60	6,808
Demerency	579	553													1,132
Interest	8	39	34	25	14	19	13	10	17	20	22	24	21	30	305
Other receipts															
Total receipts	13,060	43,024	46,673	50,226	50,179	46,805	28,562	43,200	42,309	50,367	64,902	83,304	117,807	113,894	794,312
<i>Expenditure</i>															
Insurance or standard benefit	33,578	52,848	41,881	35,971	44,573	43,650	38,689	36,474	46,736	42,223	73,042	80,169	54,171	41,242	605,290
Administration of standard benefit	1,047	4,838	4,451	4,086	4,595	4,890	3,513	4,913	5,072	5,161	10,249	10,364	4,213	5,368	61,266
Transitional benefit or payments										3,690	19,247	30,742	59,390	53,370	163,832
Administration of transitional benefit										295	1,070	1,633	3,386	276	5,798
Interest on advances	131	473	803	601	301	370	414	1,169	1,712	1,808	2,529	4,703	5,418	5,354	25,661
Refunds and other payments		294	745	529	2,081	366	137	221	179	204	194	220	220	276	5,798
Total expenditure	34,756	58,453	47,880	41,187	51,550	49,291	42,753	42,777	53,693	53,397	101,331	122,832	117,807	104,117	921,817
Balance for the year	-21,726	-15,411	-1,207	+9,039	-1,371	-2,426	-14,191	+423	-11,384	-3,030	-36,429	-39,528		+9,784	
Debit apportioned to Northern Ireland and Irish Free State															
Balance at end of period	+100	+352	370	385	426	434	435	434	434	434	434	435	435	435	434
Total Exchequer burden	2,169	11,058	12,166	13,185	13,148	12,911	7,955	12,025	11,758	19,411	35,148	49,613	79,331	73,539	323,417
Regular payments apart from Exchequer contributions to fund										3,985	20,316	32,820	60,149	53,430	170,710
Balance without Exchequer de- bency grants and transitional benefits payments—															
At end of period															
Debit to Treasury:															
Increase or decrease in year															
At end of period															
Investments at end of period	250	+14,323	+902	-8,636	+1,426	+2,362	+14,212	-180	+11,430	+1,990	+36,440	+37,470	+2,140	-8,310	106,690
Investments at end of period															
Investments at end of period															

¹ Compiled from Twentieth Abstract of Labor Statistics (pp. 60-61): Unemployment Fund Accounts for 1932 and 1933; and from weekly figures published monthly in Labor Gazette for year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

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Irish Free State¹⁸

THE British unemployment-insurance law was in effect in Ireland before the Irish Free State was established in 1922, and the British acts of 1911 and 1920, with the amendments of 1921 and 1922, form the basis of the present system. Subsequent amendments enacted by the Irish Free State have tended to strengthen the strictly insurance features of the original plan. The system is compulsory, covering persons aged 16 years or over employed under a contract of service but excepting many groups of workers, the most important of these being agricultural workers and persons in private domestic service.

The contributions are fixed according to sex and age and are not dependent on earnings. The rates of contribution were increased by the Unemployment Insurance Act 1933, effective April 1, 1934. The present weekly rate paid by the employer is 4d. for girls, 4.5d. for boys, 8d. for women, and 10d. for men, the contributions from employees amounting to 4.5d., 5d., 7d., and 9d., respectively. The State's contribution from January 5, 1931, to April 1, 1934, amounted to three-sevenths of the total weekly contributions of the employers and employees, but now amounts to two-sevenths of the aggregate contributions.

The benefits amount to 15s. per week for men, half that amount for boys, 12s. for women, and half that amount for girls; additional benefits may be granted for dependents. Benefits are paid after 6 continuous days of unemployment if at least 12 weekly contributions have been paid. One day's benefit is paid for each week for which contribution has been paid, but the benefits cease when they have been continued for a number of days equal to the number of contributions. No provision is made for the continuation of benefits at the expiration of this period.

The object of the increased contributions is to provide relief for unemployed persons who are not insured; that is, employers and workers will, through the increased rates, contribute to the maintenance of unemployed persons generally.

The number of insured persons October 1, 1933, was 359,516, as compared with 314,368 a year earlier. Included in the total number of insured persons in 1933 were 271,679 men, 62,164 women, 15,305 boys between the ages of 16 and 18, and 10,368 girls of the same ages. The average number of persons registered as unemployed at the local offices of the Department of Industry and Commerce for the calendar year 1932 was 59,639 and for 1933, 73,067. The average number of claims to unemployment benefit current at the local offices was 20,226 in 1932 and 20,065 in 1933. The increase in the total number on the

¹⁸ Data are from report by Edwin J. King, American vice consul at Dublin, Mar. 24, 1934.

live register in 1933 as compared with 1932 was due to the special facilities which were provided throughout 1933 for the registration of persons in rural districts remote from the regular offices of the department and who on that account had previously neglected to register as unemployed.

Table 11 shows the amount of contributions of employers and employees, the contribution by the Irish Free State Parliament, and the total amounts paid in unemployment benefits.

TABLE 11.—CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM OF IRISH FREE STATE, 1930-31 TO 1932-33

Item	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Contributions from employers and employees.....	£685, 798	£497, 394	£526, 192
Contribution from Parliament (<i>Oireachtas</i>).....	252, 808	212, 512	224, 832
Total.....	938, 606	709, 906	751, 024
Expenditures.....	513, 390	580, 590	681, 657

Italy ¹⁹

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance was established in Italy by a decree of October 19, 1919. Until December 30, 1923, it was administered directly by the State through the National Office for Employment and Unemployment. From then until 1933 the system was administered by the National Institute for Social Insurance. A decree of March 27, 1933, changed the name of the institute to the National Fascist Institute for Social Providence and modified the organization and functions of its central administrative body. The institute under its new name continues to coordinate unemployment insurance with insurance against disability, old age, tuberculosis, and maternity, especially as to the collection of contributions, which is handled jointly for all five kinds of insurance.

As a general rule, the same classes of persons who are subject to compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age and against tuberculosis are covered by the unemployment-insurance law. These include all wage earners over 15 and not more than 65 years of age who are not independent workers. Seamen of the merchant marine are also subject to compulsory unemployment insurance, but under a separate office, and certain part-time or casual occupations are also covered by the law. Persons exempt from insurance include representatives and regular employees of the State, of the State railways, of the royal household, of the communes and Provinces, and of public welfare institutions. Private employees earning more than 800 lire per month are also exempt, as are the following classes: All agricultural workers, home workers, persons in domestic or private service, regularly

¹⁹ Data are from report by Theodore C. Achilles, American vice consul at Rome, Mar. 22, 1934.

employed persons whose judicial status is similar to that of State employees, persons employed in establishments operated only during fixed periods of less than 6 months, and other minor classes of workers.

The contribution for the insurance is divided equally between the employer and the employee, the insured persons being placed in one of three standard wage classes according to earnings. Thus, on daily wages up to 4 lire the weekly contribution is 0.35 lire; on wages from 4 to 8 lire, the contribution is 0.70 lire; and on wages of more than 8 lire, the weekly contribution amounts to 1.05 lire. Employers who fail to make, wholly or in part, the required contributions for unemployment insurance are liable to payment of the whole amount due, including unpaid contributions of the insured plus an additional sum equal to the amount in arrears, plus a fine of from 100 to 5,000 lire. No contributions are now made by the State, the Provinces, or the communes.

In order to receive benefits the unemployment must be involuntary, and at least 48 weekly contributions must have been made within the 2 years preceding unemployment. The benefits are fixed in relation to the three standard classes of wages, and range from 1.25 lire per day in the first wage class to 3.75 lire in the third wage class. Benefits are paid for a maximum period of 90 days during 1 year if at least 48 weekly contributions have been paid during the preceding 2 years; and up to a maximum of 120 days if at least 72 contributions have been paid.

Under the provisions of the decree of March 27, 1933, administrative questions of a general character in regard to unemployment insurance are dealt with by the administrative council of the institute, while ordinary administrative affairs are intrusted to the executive committee, which is elected by the administrative council.

The Special Committee for Unemployment Insurance is retained, with essentially consultative functions, but with deliberative powers concerning appeals by insured persons and requests for adjustments in administrative matters presented by alleged violators of the insurance laws. The membership of that committee is now composed of the president and the two vice presidents of the institute; one representative of the employers and one representative of the insured, both elected by the administrative council from its own members; one representative each from the Ministries of Corporations, Finance, Interior, Agriculture and Forests, and Public Works; the director general of labor, providence, and aid of the Ministry of Corporations; the secretary general of the National Council of Corporations; and the director general of the institute.

The provisions relative to appeals in administrative matters and the solution of controversies regarding unemployment insurance have also been modified. Appeals are allowed to the Special Committee for

Unemployment Insurance against the decisions of the local insurance organizations regarding the right to receive benefits and the payment or assignment of benefits. Appeals against decisions of the special committee and in general in all controversies regarding unemployment insurance may be made to an arbitration commission of first instance, established as part of each provincial or interprovincial branch of the institute. Appeals against the decisions of such commissions are admissible solely upon points of law and may be made to a central arbitration commission established within the Ministry of Corporations. The commissions in question deal also with controversies concerning insurance against disability, old age, and tuberculosis.

The provisions of law in regard to compulsory unemployment insurance were extended to cover Italian citizens residing in cities in the colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica by a decree of October 27, 1932.

The number of persons covered by the compulsory unemployment-insurance system amounts at present to slightly more than 4,000,000, or about 21 percent of the total working population, estimated at 19,000,000.

The number of unemployed persons in Italy on February 28, 1934, was 1,103,550, of whom 880,924 were men and 222,626, women. The monthly average, the maximum, and the minimum of unemployed for 1931, 1932, and 1933 were as follows:

TABLE 12.—MONTHLY AVERAGE, MAXIMUM, AND MINIMUM UNEMPLOYMENT IN ITALY, 1931-33

Year	Average	Maximum	Minimum
1931.....	734,454	982,321	573,593
1932.....	1,006,441	1,147,945	905,097
1933.....	1,018,954	1,225,470	824,195

The unemployment receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 are shown in table 13:

TABLE 13.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND IN ITALY, FISCAL YEARS 1931 AND 1932

Item	1931	1932	Item	1931	1932
Receipts:			Expenditures:		
Insurance contributions.....	<i>Lira</i> 122,923,000	<i>Lira</i> 114,375,221	Benefits paid.....	<i>Lira</i> 168,725,000	<i>Lira</i> 186,212,137
Fund revenues.....	45,031,000	38,814,654	Administrative expenses.....	14,932,000	15,845,961
Other receipts.....	232,000	797,664	Total.....	183,657,000	202,058,098
Total.....	168,186,000	153,987,539			

The receipts and expenditures for 1933 were not available, but due to the slight increase in average monthly unemployment it appeared probable that receipts were slightly smaller and expenditures slightly greater. On December 31, 1932, the surplus in the Italian unemployment-insurance fund was 751,081,654 lire. The surplus at the end of 1933 was not available, but it was believed to be still large although considerably reduced from the 1932 figure.

There appeared to be no change in the attitude of the various social groups in Italy toward the unemployment-insurance system since the last report and no changes in the system were known to be contemplated.

Netherlands²⁰

THE unemployment-insurance system of the Netherlands is conducted by the labor unions and not by the Government, although both the national and municipal governments contribute to the insurance funds of the insurance associations formed by various unions. The Government contributions are equal to the sums raised by these unions from contributions from the members. The unions themselves are in reality official bodies, each being properly recognized and chartered by the Government, and thus differ from labor unions as known in the United States. This status of the unions and the fact that these organizations carry on the insurance system with only general supervision by the Government and the municipalities are of importance in any consideration of the system. The unemployment-insurance system was established by a royal decree of December 2, 1916, which became effective in January 1917. The system may be voluntarily accepted by any union, but once it has been accepted it is compulsory as far as the individual members of the unions are concerned. This appears to be only a matter of Government policy, however, as neither the law nor any of the Government decrees make such a stipulation. No classes of persons or industries are excluded from insurance, but it must be carried out through the trade unions. The unions are divided into trade groups, which in turn are divided into subgroups. The number of trade-union members covered by the unemployment system has increased from about 60,000 in 1917, the year the system was inaugurated, to approximately 502,000 in the latter part of 1933.

The contribution by the State and local governments is based upon the amount of contribution by the members of the insurance association; the employers do not contribute. The contributions are fixed by the members themselves and depend upon the wages and the age of the worker. The amount of the contribution varies, therefore, in

²⁰ Data are from report by W. M. Chase, American vice consul at Amsterdam, Mar. 29, 1934.

the different unions. Each union reports the amount of the members' contribution and the National Government and the municipalities each contribute half that amount, so that normally the total Government subsidy is equivalent to the total contribution by the workers. The Government subsidies were increased above the regular proportion of 100 percent in the case of a number of insured groups in the years 1931, 1932, and 1933, but this was provided for in the decree of 1917 so that no change of legislation or practice was involved. Also, in order to meet current payments, some of the labor groups have increased the amount of the contributions made by their members, while some of the unions have been forced by the depression to take measures whereby the right to benefits has been restricted.

The benefit periods and the amount of benefit are fixed by each union in accordance with the scale of contributions and with such regulations as seem to be suitable to the requirements of the members. In general, the waiting period is 1 week, 6 days being always counted as 1 week in legislation pertaining to labor, and, on the average, members must have made contributions for 26 weeks before being eligible for unemployment-insurance benefits. The benefit periods are fixed by the unions and vary decidedly in the different unions, ranging among 30 unions from 36 days to 90 days. The unemployment-insurance law provides that the benefits payable to a person who is insured in the subsidized associations may not exceed 70 percent of the average daily wages. There have been no changes in principle in the regulation of payments or waiting time since the spring of 1931, although some of the groups have somewhat shortened the period during which benefits may be paid and have increased the length of time a member must belong to the insurance group before he may receive unemployment benefits.

There is no provision in the 1917 decree nor in any other law specifically providing for persons who have been dropped from the regular benefits of the unemployment-insurance associations. When workers have been paid all the benefits to which they are entitled for 1 year, however, they automatically pass into a system known as the "social support" (*maatschappelijke steun*) which is administered by the municipalities, and maintained by the municipalities and the National Government, the National Government contributing for this relief three times the amount contributed by each municipality.

Table 14 shows the number of members, the amount of members' contributions, Government and municipal subsidies, the total receipts, and the total relief payments for each of the 4 years, 1929 to 1933.

TABLE 14.

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TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1929 TO 1933

Year	Average number of members	Members' contributions	Government and municipal subsidies	Total receipts	Total relief payments
		<i>Florins</i>	<i>Florins</i>	<i>Florins</i>	<i>Florins</i>
1929.....	363,000	4,500,000	6,200,000	11,100,000	8,100,000
1930.....	419,000	5,200,000	5,600,000	11,200,000	11,600,000
1931.....	540,071	5,826,073	16,005,435	22,068,606	24,648,040
1932.....	596,892	7,722,473	17,234,929	25,064,983	28,336,440
1933.....	¹ 598,012	¹ 8,500,000	¹ 16,360,000	¹ 24,960,000	¹ 26,836,000

¹ Provisional figures.

In the above table the difference between the total receipts from member contributions and subsidies and the total receipts from all sources results from including in the latter the income from interest on invested capital and special subsidies. From the net balance of capital of 6,119,453 florins on December 31, 1931, 5,941,000 florins were used in 1932, leaving a balance on December 31, 1932, of 178,000 florins. The net balance for the year 1933 was 759,000 florins, making a total net balance of capital of 937,000 florins on December 31, 1933.

Table 15 shows the number of persons insured, the number of unemployed, and the number receiving benefits in December 1931 and 1932, and in January and November 1933.

TABLE 15.—MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED, AND NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFITS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1931, 1932, AND 1933

Date	Average number of members	Number of unemployed	Number receiving benefits
December 1931.....	517,507	145,977	78,663
December 1932.....	592,721	207,312	71,038
January 1933.....	599,901	253,086	171,808
November 1933.....	502,418	149,958	29,389

These figures illustrate the working of the unemployment-insurance system which limits the number of days for which relief may be granted in any one year. It will be observed that from January to November 1933 the number of unemployed receiving benefits dropped from about 29 percent to approximately 6 percent owing to the fact that a large number of the insured had already received all the relief to which they were entitled for the year.

An unemployment-insurance bill has been under consideration by the Government, containing provisions for the legal recognition and subsidizing of those trade unions which have unemployment insurance, and also for the establishment of a crisis-unemployment fund. The Supreme Labor Council (*Hooge Rood van Arbeid*) recommended the adoption of a similar bill providing for compulsory insurance and contributions from employers. The council also favored

the institution of a crisis-unemployment fund with compulsory contributions from employers.

There has been little change in the sentiment of the various groups toward the existing system. Employers in general do not object to the administration of the insurance funds by the union, but there is considerable opposition among the employers' group to the proposed compulsory system. Employees believe that employers should be forced to make direct contributions to the existing funds, although they do not want a system whereby employers would be given a stronger position than their contributions would justify. The public is said to be still interested in assuring some degree of certainty of income to the wage earner. However, it was thought to be the rather general feeling that compulsory insurance, if adopted, should be put in effect gradually in the different industries, since not all are equally susceptible of control.

Norway ²¹

A VOLUNTARY system of unemployment insurance, subsidized by the Government, was established in Norway by the law of June 12, 1906, and a supplementary law passed in 1908. That legislation was of a temporary character, however, and a new law was enacted in 1915 which, with subsequent amendments, is still in force. Prior to the law of 1906 unemployment benefits had been paid by several trade unions, the first plan having been adopted in 1894 by the Norwegian Central Association of Book Printers.

The system of unemployment insurance is under the control of the individual trade unions, which in turn are controlled by the State. In order to qualify for Government subsidies the law requires that the insurance organizations must conform to certain regulations regarding the amount of contributions and the extent of relief granted the unemployed. Quarterly reports must be furnished by the unions to the Government inspector of labor and unemployment insurance, and this official supervises the local administration of the insurance system and sees that the law is observed as to collection of contributions and the payment of benefits. The Department of Social Affairs has power to settle serious grievances or disputes. The law provides that benefits may be paid only when employment cannot be provided by the trade union; in other words, a worker must accept any work offered him by his union in order to be eligible to participate in the unemployment funds. The law provides further that the insurance funds can be used only for the payment of unemployment benefits and for no other purpose.

The contributions vary in proportion to the number of unemployed persons receiving unemployment relief and the amount of benefits,

²¹ Data are from report by Thomas H. Bevan, American consul general at Oslo, Apr. 4, 1934.

but the total must equal at least one-half of the benefits paid. The contributions range from 0.15 krone to 2 kroner per week. The State subsidy is equal to one-half of the benefits paid when the amount does not exceed 4 kroner, and if benefits of more than that amount are paid the State grants an additional subsidy of 25 percent of the amount in excess of 4 kroner per day up to a maximum of 5 kroner per day. The State collects two-thirds of its subsidy, however, through local taxation from the commune where the person receiving the benefit last resided for a period of 6 successive months, so that actually the State contribution is only one-sixth of the amount paid by the worker.

In order to be eligible for benefits a worker must have paid at least 26 weekly contributions and have been unemployed for at least 3 days (varying in certain funds up to 14 days). The maximum benefit period in 1 year is 13 weeks. During the depression the Government and the various municipalities have provided considerable relief work for unemployed workers who do not hold unemployment insurance. For the year 1933-34 Parliament voted 7,000,000 kroner for this purpose.

The average number of members covered by the insurance was 46,760 in 1932, representing about 15 percent of the total number of workers in the country. The total union membership is about 133,000 and the total number of workmen for whom insurance should be provided is approximately 300,000. Benefits were paid during 1932 to 10,512 persons, not including the members of the book printers' union which did not report the number of beneficiaries. The largest numbers of persons receiving benefits were in the unions of iron and metal workers (5,258), boot and shoe makers (1,390), woodworking industry (900), molders (625), and bakers and pastry makers (466). The total receipts of the funds from all sources in 1932 were 1,808,020 kroner and the expenditures 2,063,441 kroner. As the contributions vary in proportion to the number of unemployed persons and the extent of relief granted, there is commonly only a very small balance in the funds at the end of each year. Thus at the end of 1932 the surplus for all the funds in operation amounted to only 409,837 kroner.

Poland ²²

THE unemployment-insurance law which was enacted in Poland in 1924 provided for the compulsory insurance of all wage earners 16 years of age and over (classified in the law as physical workers) in industrial or commercial enterprises, and since the last report (August 1932) workers in State-owned coal mines, sawmills, oil-drilling operations and refineries, woodworking establishments, and chemical fac-

²² Data are from report by Orray Taft, Jr., American vice consul, Warsaw, Mar. 26, 1934.

tories have been added to the list of insured workers. In 1926 the insurance system was extended to cover salaried workers for a period not to exceed 2 years, and in 1928 a separate system of insurance for these workers was established. Agricultural workers, who form by far the largest group in Poland, are excluded from the State unemployment insurance, as are also workers employed on drainage projects lasting less than 8 months during the year; workers employed in departments of industrial plants active only 6 months in the year, such as sawmills and factories refining or manufacturing certain food products; and unskilled workers employed for less than 6 months of the year on highway, waterway, and railway construction.

A new law was passed March 17, 1932, containing extensive amendments to the basic act of 1924 and the regulations and decrees which had been issued under that law, and other amending acts were passed in 1933. The original law exempted workers in establishments employing fewer than five workers from compulsory insurance but the law of March 1932 provided that the authorities might make insurance compulsory in such establishments.

Wage earners.—The rate of assessment for the unemployment-insurance fund amounts to 3 percent of the wages paid the insured workers; of this the employer pays 1½ percent, the employee one-half of 1 percent, and the State the remaining 1 percent. The original law fixed the maximum wage to be used in the computation of assessments at 10 zlotys per day, but the later law removed this maximum so that the assessment was computed on the actual daily wage, which resulted in increasing the actual average contribution of the worker and his employer from about 1.8 percent to the full 2 percent provided by law. Seasonal workers employed in various kinds of construction work, in internal waterway-communication enterprises, in the rafting of lumber, and in brick factories are assessed at the rate of 4 percent of wages, equally divided between the employer and the worker, the State also contributing. These workers draw the normal benefit, which formerly was not paid in the slack season.

One of the most important changes in the law was the extension in the length of the working period which entitled a worker to benefits. First fixed at 20 weeks' employment relation during the 12 months preceding unemployment, the later law required that a worker must have been engaged in actual work for 26 weeks during the 12 months preceding unemployment. Six days constitute a working week but in case of a particularly unfavorable condition of the labor market the Minister of Labor and Public Welfare may reduce the number of days counted in a working week. Benefits are computed on the average wages during the 13 weeks immediately preceding unemployment and are based on the daily wage with a maximum of 6 zlotys instead of the former maximum of 10 zlotys. The regular benefit period is

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13 weeks, which originally could be extended to 17 weeks. As this extension was responsible for the rapid depletion of the unemployment reserve it was provided that extensions of the normal benefit period should depend upon the financial condition of the fund and might be made, therefore, only when there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

Benefits were reduced under the 1932 law and now amount to 30 percent (formerly 33 percent) of the last wage received in the case of unmarried workers; 35 percent (formerly 38.5 percent) for workers with 1 or 2 dependents; 40 percent (formerly 44 percent) for workers with 3 to 5 dependents; and 50 percent (formerly 55 percent) for a worker supporting over 5 eligible dependents. Emergency benefits may be paid in case of acute unemployment to workers who have exhausted the right to normal benefit, but a worker receiving an emergency allowance is required to accept any work provided by the authorities for the relief of the unemployed under penalty of forfeiture of the right to such allowances. Of great importance to the unemployment fund and the labor market is the restriction of eligibility to benefit to manual workers. The present law provides that "those whose principal source of income is not hired work are not eligible to benefit." Therefore, workers who are employed occasionally or as extras do not receive the benefit although they must pay the contribution. The object of this rule is to discourage the influx of farm labor to the cities in search of odd jobs, the termination of such employment previously having entitled the unemployed to regular benefits.

The largest number of wage earners insured against unemployment was reached in 1929 when the average number covered was 1,094,913. Since then the number has been reduced and on December 31, 1933, there were 722,324 on the rolls, of whom 50,522 were receiving benefits.

Table 16 shows the number of insured wage earners and the number receiving benefits at the end of each month in 1933:

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN POLAND INSURED AND NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFITS AT END OF EACH MONTH IN 1933

Month	Number insured	Number receiving benefit	Month	Number insured	Number receiving benefit
January.....	642,607	84,586	July.....	722,867	36,757
February.....	626,345	93,896	August.....	741,010	32,927
March.....	592,492	73,291	September.....	762,905	31,595
April.....	657,355	46,487	October.....	763,238	30,852
May.....	687,257	37,325	November.....	754,355	36,935
June.....	706,525	35,132	December.....	722,324	50,522

Table 17 gives the receipts and expenditures of the wage earners' fund from 1930 to 1933:

TABLE 17.—EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE WAGE EARNERS' UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND IN POLAND, 1930 TO 1933

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933
Receipts:	<i>Zlotys</i>	<i>Zlotys</i>	<i>Zlotys</i>	<i>Zlotys</i>
Contributions by workers and employers.....	31,964,952	28,860,900	22,838,333	21,752,815
Contributions by the State.....	15,982,476	14,430,500	11,419,166	10,881,407
Total.....	47,947,428	43,291,400	34,257,499	32,634,222
Expenditures:				
Unemployment benefits.....	104,453,000	101,272,000	70,204,348	26,360,363
Administration costs.....	9,104,000	9,837,000	8,450,301	16,130,636
Total.....	113,557,000	111,109,000	78,654,649	132,500,000

¹ Estimated.

Salaried workers.—The system of unemployment insurance for salaried workers has undergone many changes. The contributions under this system amount to a 10-percent assessment of actual wages which insures them against sickness, accident, invalidity, and unemployment and entitles them to a pension at the age of 65 years. Of the 10-percent assessment 2 percent is applied to claims for unemployment. Employers under the original law paid the entire 10 percent assessment on monthly salaries below 60 zlotys; on salaries above that amount the proportion paid by employer and employees varied according to the amount of the salary, the employer paying three-fifths and employees two-fifths on salaries of 60 to 400 zlotys, equal amounts on salaries between 400 and 800 zlotys, and the employer two-fifths and employees three-fifths on salaries above 800 zlotys. The Government does not contribute to the fund. Benefits were paid for a period of 6 months and for 12 months if contributions had been paid for 12 months. During years of relative prosperity the financial basis of this insurance system was satisfactory, but with the advent of the depression the scheme began to break down due to the large number of persons receiving benefits and the reduced number contributing to the fund. Reserve funds, which amounted to 39,300,000 zlotys in 1931, were rapidly being exhausted at the beginning of 1933. In addition, the other insurance funds were being drawn upon to make up the deficits. The Government ordered the abandonment of this practice and fixed the period for payment of unemployment insurance at 6 months, extended to 9 months in periods of prosperity. In spite of this action, however, the financial situation was such that an amendment to the basic law was passed, April 19, 1933, which in addition to making changes of a permanent character authorized the Minister of Social Welfare to issue emergency orders lowering the benefit rate and extending the period of required contributions whenever the financial condition of the fund requires it.

The amendment increased the assessment rate from 2 to 2.8 percent of wages and an order of June 17, 1933, changed the relative contributions of employers and workers to an equal contribution by employer and employees of 1.4 percent of basic earnings between 60 and 400 zlotys, for earnings of 400 to 800 zlotys 1.2 percent by the employer and 1.6 percent by the workers, and in excess of 800 zlotys, 1 percent by the employer and 1.8 percent by the workers, the employer still paying the entire assessment for earnings of less than 60 zlotys. Workers whose salaries are more than 720 zlotys a month were assessed for the 2-year period beginning in June 1933 an additional 1.68 percent on that part of the salary in excess of 720 zlotys. The payment of benefits was also more strictly regulated, in order to correct abuses which had been present under the original law, by an amendment of March 22, 1933. Under this amendment it became impossible to draw duplicate benefits for the same insurance period; benefits are not paid to seasonal workers during the off season; persons employed by their own families and living in the same household cannot receive benefit; and benefits are canceled when workers lose their positions through their own fault, when they leave the country, or when they refuse to accept employment without good reason. Under the temporary provisions of the April 1933 law the Minister of Social Welfare may extend the period of required contributions before the payment of benefit from 6 to 12 months and may reduce the amount of benefits by 5 percent for earnings of 120 to 150 zlotys per month, increasing progressively to 30 percent for earnings over 720 zlotys. Salaries below 120 zlotys are not affected.

Table 18 shows the number of insured salaried workers, the number unemployed, and the number and amount of benefits paid in 1933, by months. The average number of insured for the year was 230,455.

TABLE 18.—NUMBER OF INSURED SALARIED WORKERS IN POLAND, NUMBER UNEMPLOYED, AND NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFITS, 1933

Month	Number of insured workers (at end of month)	Number of unemployed	Number of benefits paid per month	Total amount of benefits
				<i>Zlotys</i>
January.....	234,714	50,478	21,018	2,227,000
February.....	233,244	51,928	22,410	2,459,000
March.....	233,803	51,932	22,912	2,458,000
April.....	232,679	52,066	20,786	2,155,000
May.....	231,879	49,761	19,690	2,003,000
June.....	231,789	44,155	17,715	1,897,000
July.....	230,711	46,488	17,212	1,594,000
August.....	228,751	47,591	16,960	1,522,000
September.....	228,300	48,418	16,557	1,556,000
October.....	227,730	50,812	16,220	1,414,000
November.....	¹ 226,489	.....	¹ 16,213	¹ 1,429,000
December.....	¹ 225,341	¹ 52,333	¹ 14,967	¹ 1,265,000

¹ Estimated.

The receipts and expenditures of the salaried-workers' insurance fund for the years 1928 to 1932 are shown in table 19. The unemployment benefits amount to about 90 percent of the total expenditures.

TABLE 19.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF POLISH SALARIED-WORKERS' INSURANCE FUND, 1928 TO 1932

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Excess (+) or deficit (−) in receipts compared with expenditures
	<i>Zlotys</i>	<i>Zlotys</i>	<i>Zlotys</i>
1928.....	18,723,000	2,231,000	+16,492,000
1929.....	23,102,000	6,694,000	+16,408,000
1930.....	22,229,000	17,507,000	+4,722,000
1931.....	24,105,000	32,961,000	−8,856,000
1932.....	17,948,000	42,464,000	−24,516,000

Queensland²³

THE unemployed workers' insurance plan of Queensland was put into operation in 1923, and though the act establishing it has been amended several times in matters of detail, its main features have remained unchanged up to the present time.

The plan is compulsory and covers all workers except rural workers engaged in other than the sugar and pastoral industries, the employees of the Commonwealth (Australian) Government, and small groups of workers employed under Commonwealth arbitration agreements. The insurance fund is made up of contributions equal in amount from the employer, the employee, and the Government. The contribution was originally 3d. per week for each employed worker from each party, but as the situation grew worse it was increased, and since July 1928 it has been 6d. per week from each. In 1931 it was found necessary to reduce the benefits, which by an act passed March 1931 were established at rates ranging, according to the district, from 14s. to 17s. for the individual worker, male or female, unmarried or widowed, and from 24s. to 29s. 6d. for a married male worker supporting a wife. From 4s. to 5s. a week is allowed for each child, up to four, under 16 years of age, who is wholly supported by the recipient of the benefit.

A worker must have been a resident of Queensland for 6 months before being eligible for benefit. The maximum benefit period is 13 weeks (reduced in 1930 from 15 weeks) in any 1 year, and this is payable only to those who have been employed for at least 26 weeks during the preceding year. If the applicant has been employed for less than 26 weeks he is allowed benefits computed on the basis of 1 week's benefit for each 2 weeks of employment. There is a waiting period of 2 weeks after unemployment commences. In 1930 the act

²³ Data are from report by Mulford A. Colebrook, American vice consul at Brisbane, Mar. 8, 1934.

was amended to provide that a worker who had earned or otherwise received more than £220 during the preceding 12 months was not entitled to benefit under the unemployment insurance plan, and by a later amendment this limit was raised to £300. The amendment further provided that if an unemployed worker has been out of work for more than 3 months during the 6 months preceding the date of his application for benefit, and his contributions available for assessment of benefit are less than one-half of the contributions of a fully-paid contributor to the fund, he shall be entitled to the benefit allowance in respect of the period commencing 7 days after the date of his application for benefit, but if the amount of his contributions is such that he is not entitled to receive benefit for more than 3 weeks he may receive the benefit, commencing from the date of his application.

The unemployment insurance scheme, which has completed its tenth year, is said to be operating well on the whole. An official report on operations under the unemployed workers' insurance act states that it is of especial value to seasonal workers, professional and clerical workers, and those whose work is not unskilled. It is also of considerable assistance to female workers, for whom little provision can be made by means of relief work. It is the first line of defense when the worker becomes unemployed, and assists him while he endeavors to reestablish himself in the calling in which, by reason of his training, he has the greatest value.

However, the act has not been adequate to meet the emergencies created by increased unemployment and a State unemployment relief fund was instituted in August 1930 to provide for those cases not covered by unemployment insurance. There is a large class of laborers, such as farm hands and itinerant laborers, who do not come under the act and are therefore without that assistance if out of work. Furthermore, eligibility for benefits is lost at the end of 12 months after the payment of the last contribution to the unemployment fund, so that persons unemployed at the end of the 12-month period are without unemployment insurance relief. The State relief fund is financed by a tax on incomes. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, £1,771,111 was expended from this fund as compared with £338,807 paid to the unemployed from the insurance fund. The estimated expenditures from this fund for the fiscal year 1934 were £1,680,000.

Table 20 shows the receipts and expenditures of the scheme for each fiscal year from 1929 to 1933.

TABLE 20.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND OF QUEENSLAND, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1929 TO 1933

Item	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
<i>Receipts</i>					
Contributions:					
Employees	£165,070	£162,962	£147,152	£137,385	£141,294
Employers	130,092	128,071	113,405	105,070	106,464
State (as employer)	34,978	34,891	33,747	32,314	31,830
State endowment	161,016	164,467	159,000	136,910	137,000
Miscellaneous	347	177	135	188	146
Total	491,503	490,568	453,439	411,867	419,734
<i>Expenditures</i>					
Benefits paid	414,257	494,484	492,117	361,446	315,914
Administrative expenses:					
Salaries and traveling expenses	18,105	18,295	20,462	18,915	19,077
Printing, stationery, etc.	3,237	2,913	3,061	1,716	2,220
Postage and incidentals	845	819	1,118	1,877	1,355
Rail fares and cartage	233	202	187	84	94
Fees to members of unemployment council	34	38	50	31	8
Interest on treasury advances			239	1,013	139
Furniture and equipment	530	88	59	23	17
Unemployment investigations	1,930	942			
Total	439,171	517,781	517,293	385,105	338,907
Balance at end of period	62,997	35,784	-28,070	-1,308	79,619

The number claiming unemployment-insurance benefits and the average amount of benefit paid per claimant is shown for 6 years in Table 21:

TABLE 21.—NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN QUEENSLAND, 1928 TO 1933

Year ending March 31—	Number of claimants			Average amount paid per claimant
	Male	Female	Total	
1928	47,728	4,498	52,226	£7.22
1929	51,409	4,751	56,160	7.48
1930	50,651	5,252	55,903	8.05
1931	57,927	7,620	65,547	8.10
1932	48,146	7,243	55,389	6.89
1933	43,081	6,942	50,023	6.45

There has been no important change in the attitude of the public or of employers or employees towards the unemployment insurance act, and it is not expected that it will be the subject of any important amendment in the near future. It will remain separated from the unemployment relief fund, as the latter fund is regarded as an emergency measure which will disappear with an increase in employment.

Spain ²⁴

A DECREE providing for a system of voluntary unemployment insurance was promulgated in Spain May 25, 1931, and another decree providing for its enforcement was issued September 30, 1931. The latter decree provided for the creation of a National Fund for

²⁴ Data are from report by Curtis C. Jordan, American consul at Madrid, Mar. 28, 1934.

Involuntary Unemployment (*Caja Nacional Contra el Paro Forzoso*), to be administered by the National Welfare Institute.

The decree provided that the unemployment-insurance office should study the causes of unemployment and the means of reducing it and alleviating its effects, and that it should administer the unemployment-insurance fund. The board of directors includes representatives of certain Government departments, the National Welfare Institute, employers and employees, and other persons concerned with matters of public welfare and insurance. The funds are secured through State appropriations, gifts, contributions from assisted insurance associations, and the income from money or property under its own management. The Caja is authorized to assist only recognized associations for insurance against involuntary unemployment which are legally organized and which are not run for profit. The Caja works only through insurance societies and does not grant direct subsidies to unemployed workers.

All workers between the ages of 16 and 65 whose annual earnings do not exceed 6,000 pesetas are eligible for unemployment benefits, provided the unemployment is involuntary and they have been registered in one of the recognized associations for 6 months preceding the beginning of unemployment. The insurance provisions, however, do not cover State, provincial, or municipal employees, or domestic servants. Foreign workers whose countries grant reciprocal rights are eligible for unemployment benefits.

The unemployment benefits may not exceed 60 percent of the wages normally paid in the district for the class of work customarily performed. The benefits are paid for a maximum of 60 days in any 12 consecutive months. There is a waiting period of 6 days before the payment of benefit.

Although it was provided in the decree that the new system should go into effect January 1, 1932, it was not put into operation until April 1, 1932, as the necessary machinery could not be set up before that time.

In March 1934 there were 72 primary funds affiliated to the Caja, with a total membership of 49,983. More than 82 percent of the members were in the Provinces of Barcelona and Madrid, the capitals of which are by far the largest cities in Spain. Altogether 18 Provinces and Melilla, Morocco, are represented in the fund. The industries represented cover a wide field and include fishery, agriculture and forestry, lumber, metallurgy, chemistry, textiles, building, transportation, hotels, and commerce. The development of the operations of the fund are said to have been slow, but in view of the short time it has been in operation and the fact that it is based upon voluntary membership and contributions the results are con-

sidered to be encouraging. The deposits in 58 of the 72 funds affiliated to the national fund on January 15, 1934, amounted to 1,214,197 pesetas, and during the period of operation up to January 15, benefits had been granted to 25,261 persons.

Sweden²⁵

A SYSTEM of voluntary unemployment insurance was established by a bill enacted by the Swedish Parliament in 1934. Two orders were issued on June 15, providing for the introduction of the system, which will be maintained by contributions by the workers and the payment of a subsidy by the Government. The law will become effective January 1, 1935.

In order to receive the State subsidy a fund must be approved by the Labor and Social Welfare Board. An approved fund must have at least 500 members, although the supervising authority is empowered to approve funds with smaller membership in special cases. In general, membership in the funds is open to wage earners over 16 years of age, but persons who have worked on their own account or with a near relative for a period of more than 5 months in the preceding 12 months are excluded from the scheme, as are foreigners unless they belong to a country with which a reciprocity agreement has been concluded. The funds may fix age limits for membership, but exceptions may be made only in the case of the upper limit.

Benefits are payable after contributions have been made to the fund equal to 52 weekly contributions during the 24 months preceding unemployment, and in the case of members who have previously drawn benefit 26 contributions in the 12 months preceding unemployment are required. In order to be eligible for benefits, a member must be fit for and available for work and must have applied for work at an official employment exchange. No benefit may be paid to persons involved in a strike or lockout or who will be benefited by it; and if a member of a fund voluntarily leaves his work without sufficient cause, is discharged on account of misconduct, or refuses any suitable work offered, he may not be granted benefit for a minimum of 4 weeks.

The minimum daily benefit is fixed at 2 crowns and the maximum at 6 crowns. The individual funds have the right to fix the benefits within these limits, but the benefit may not exceed four-fifths of the usual wages paid in the locality in the same occupation for persons with dependents, and three-fifths of the average wage for others. A special benefit rate may be established for women or for members who are under the age specified in the rules of the fund, but this benefit may not be less than 1 crown per day. The benefit period fixed by the different funds may not be less than 90 nor more than

²⁵ Data are from report by Lawrence A. Steinhardt, American Minister at Stockholm, June 8, 1934, and Industrial and Labor Information, July 23, 1934, p. 149.

120 days in any 52-week period, and the waiting period before the payment of benefit may vary from 6 days to 3 months.

The Government subsidy to the approved unemployment-benefit funds toward the cost of benefit will be in proportion to the average benefit paid by the fund, and the average number of days of benefit paid per member during the year. The State subsidy to be paid for administrative expenses will amount to 2 crowns per year for each member plus the salaries of a member of the board of the fund and of an auditor appointed by the supervising authority.

It is expected that the insurance societies will in large part be formed among the 41 trade unions belonging to the Swedish Federation of Labor which has a membership of 633,000. It is estimated that 23 unions with 320,000 members have funds which can be used for the establishment of the insurance provided for in the new law.

Switzerland ²⁶

THE first unemployment-insurance funds to be instituted in Switzerland were set up by several trade unions about 1884. These funds were without supervision on the part of the State and were maintained solely from the assessments of the insured. In 1893 a communal fund was created by the city of Berne, followed 2 years later by the formation of a similar organization at St. Gall. These experiments were not successful, due largely to inefficient organization and management, but they served to draw attention to the question of insurance against unemployment. A Federal decree was issued in 1909 granting subsidies under certain conditions to employment offices, which assisted in making uniform and centralizing the public employment service. The first serious steps toward the solution of the unemployment-insurance problem were taken in 1918 by the Swiss Government when measures for unemployment relief were supported by both cantonal and Federal authorities. Large sums were first appropriated for public works but as it became apparent that these expenditures were failing of their purpose the Swiss authorities decided that this system should be replaced, as soon as possible after the abnormal conditions resulting from the war had disappeared, by insurance against unemployment. Accordingly, the special measures of relief were abandoned in 1924 and a Federal law was enacted setting up regulations for an unemployment-insurance system on a permanent basis. Each of the Swiss Cantons has the right to legislate upon all questions not expressly reserved to the Confederation and the chief features of the Federal law, therefore, are the conditions to be fulfilled by the insurance companies, insurance funds, or mutual funds in order to obtain the Federal subsidy; questions such as the classes

²⁶ Switzerland. Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. *La Vie Économique*, August and November 1933; Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 14, 1934.

of persons to be insured, age limits, etc., are left to the cantonal legislatures for regulation.

The contributions of the workers vary according to the type of insurance fund to which they belong, to the occupational group to which they are assigned, and to the risk involved. As a general rule, insured persons must contribute at the rate of at least 30 percent of the daily benefits paid.

The Federal law provides that subsidies shall be granted only to funds which devote themselves solely to insurance against unemployment and which guarantee the proper use of their funds. The law fixes the maximum benefit at 50 percent of the wages lost, with 10 percent additional for members with dependents; no minimum is prescribed. Under certain conditions benefits may be paid in cases of partial unemployment. In order to be eligible for benefits, the insured person must have been a member of a fund for at least 180 days and have paid his contributions without interruption. The regular benefit is fixed at 90 days, or 120 to 210 days for different industries in the case of extension.

Soon after the enactment of the Federal law the various Cantons began to legislate on the subject. At the time of the Bureau's previous study, in the first part of 1931, there were 7 Cantons which had made the insurance compulsory for all or part of their workers, 7 which subsidized recognized funds but allowed the communes to decide as to whether the insurance should be compulsory, 8 which subsidized recognized funds but left the insurance to be sought voluntarily by the workers, 1—the twin Canton of Unterwalden—which had passed no laws on the subject, and 1, Fribourg, for which no report was made on this point. Since the earlier report, unemployment insurance has been made compulsory by the Canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes by a law dated April 26, 1931. and by the Canton of St. Gall by a law of July 8, 1931. In the Canton of Berne, under a law dated September 6, 1931, the communes were empowered to make unemployment insurance compulsory. These three laws became effective on January 1, 1932. The Canton of Nidwalden passed a law April 30, 1933, providing for the establishment of a cantonal fund and the grant of subsidies to recognized joint funds. Insurance is compulsory for certain classes of workers. In the Canton of Schwyz an act of October 31, 1933, provided that cantonal subsidies should be paid in future, so far as insured persons without dependents are concerned, only toward the cost of benefit granted between October 1 and May 1, and on the basis of a maximum benefit of 3 francs a day. The Canton of Unterwald-le-Bas by a law of April 30, 1933, instituted compulsory insurance for certain classes of wage earners and issued regulations covering the allocation of subventions to the unemployment funds. All of the Cantons have now adopted unemployment insurance legislation.

Special measures for providing extra assistance have been taken in the different Cantons in the industries most severely affected by the depression. These industries include watch manufacturing, embroidery, engineering and metal industries, textile manufacturing, building, wood, and the hotel industries. Emergency benefits have been provided for by a number of special orders, the most recent of which became effective December 1, 1933. The maximum period for which emergency benefit is payable during a year was raised from 150 to 190 working days, extended to 310 working days for unemployed persons who, through no fault of their own, are not entitled to benefits from an unemployment-insurance fund. Such benefits may only be paid to unemployed persons in a state of need. The maximum emergency benefit is fixed at 50 percent of the normal daily earnings of unemployed persons without dependents or 60 percent of those with dependents with a maximum of 2.20 to 3.60 francs per day, according to locality, for unemployed persons over 22 years of age without dependents and 4.60 to 6.75 francs for those with three dependents. For each dependent after the third, an additional allowance of 40 to 45 centimes per day is made. For unemployed persons under 22 the rates vary from 1.10 to 3 francs per day. Special winter allowances are made in those Cantons in which the winter is especially severe. The application of the system of emergency benefits is conditioned on similar action by the Cantons, 18 of which have taken such action.

At the request of certain unemployment-insurance funds, whose members belong to the most depressed industries, the Federal authorities decided to make a temporary increase in the Federal subsidy to such funds. The subsidy was raised from 30 to 38 percent for trade-union funds and from 40 to 43 percent in the case of public and joint funds. The measure applied to the textile, watchmaking, metal, wood, and building industries, but it was provided it could be extended to other industries in which unemployment was severe.

An order of February 27, 1934, which is to remain in effect for the duration of the depression, affects the rate of benefit, stoppage of benefit in case of refusal of suitable employment, inspection of unemployed persons, and the position of aliens in regard to unemployment insurance. It is provided that a person who has become unemployed through his own fault or refuses suitable employment is deprived of the right to benefit for from at least 4 to 12 weeks, according to the degree of seriousness of the case. In addition in serious cases the benefit period is reduced by not less than 20 days. The right to benefit may also be suspended by failure to attend or irregular attendance at training classes. The act of 1924 limited benefits to 50 percent or 60 percent, according to the number of dependents, of normal earnings, but did not limit the actual amount of benefits. The present act fixes the maximum rate for the calculation of benefits

at 16 francs a day for unemployed persons with several dependents, 12 francs with one dependent, and 10 or 8 francs for those with no dependents according to whether they are under or over 22 years of age. Earnings in excess of these limits entitle an unemployed worker to a supplementary benefit amounting to 30 percent. The order provided that alien seasonal workers should not be admitted to an insurance fund, although alien workers regularly domiciled in Switzerland are entitled to full equality of treatment if similar rights are granted to persons of Swiss nationality residing in the countries of which such persons are nationals.

Table 22 shows the numbers of persons insured at the end of September 1932 and 1933 in the different types of funds.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF PERSONS INSURED IN SWISS UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUNDS IN 1932 AND 1933

Type of fund	Number of persons insured	
	1932	1933
Public funds.....	131,953	154,835
Trade-union funds.....	290,199	273,551
Joint funds.....	91,620	95,594
Total.....	483,772	523,980

Complete figures on the cost of unemployment insurance in Switzerland in 1933 were not available, but it is estimated that the total expenditure on unemployment insurance was 74,000,000 francs, of which 28,800,000 francs were provided by the Confederation.

Unemployment Insurance in the United States

Wisconsin

AN UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE law was enacted in Wisconsin under date of January 28, 1932. The Wisconsin Legislature, by the enactment of the law, intended to make certain that by July 1, 1933, a majority of the employees working for industrial companies in the State would have some adequate system of unemployment compensation. The law provided that it was incumbent upon the employers of at least 175,000 employees to establish voluntarily some unemployment-insurance plan which would meet the standards prescribed by the act; otherwise the act would automatically become compulsory on July 1, 1933. By an act passed early in 1933, the effective date was postponed until the State industrial commission should find that the number of manual employees in Wisconsin manufacturing establishments had for 3 successive months been at least 20 percent greater, or that the aggregate weekly pay rolls for such employees had for the same period been at least 50 percent larger, than in De-

cember 1932. The amendment also reduced the required quota to be covered by the voluntary provisions from 175,000 to 139,000 employees.

In March 1934 the commission announced that the required increase in employment and pay rolls had taken place and contributions under the act would commence on July 1, 1934. The final date for the acceptance of voluntary plans was May 18. As not enough of these plans were established on that date to reach the required quota, the law took general and compulsory effect on July 1, with benefits payable 1 year later, or after July 1, 1935. Voluntary unemployment-compensation plans submitted by employers which are approved by the industrial commission will be exempted from the compulsory provisions of the law.

The act recognizes the fact that unemployment is an urgent public problem, the burden of which falls directly and with crushing force on the unemployed workers and their families and indirectly, as a result of the decreased purchasing power of the unemployed, on merchants, manufacturers, and farmers. Briefly summarized, the provisions of the law are as follows:

The act covers all employers who have within each of 18 or more weeks lying wholly within the preceding calendar year employed 10 or more persons. Employees covered by the act include any persons employed by an employer and in an employment both subject to the law, or who have been so employed within the past 6 months. The following persons are specifically excluded: Farm laborers, domestic servants, public officers and governmental employees on an annual salary basis, teachers, interstate railroad employees, persons engaged in governmental relief projects, certain handicapped persons, and those unable or unwilling to work normal full time.

Contributions to the unemployment reserve fund are made by the employer at the rate, for the first 2 years of contribution and thereafter whenever his account amounts to less than \$55 reserve per employee, of 2 percent of the annual pay roll, but not including salaries of employees employed on a contractual basis for a fixed period at a fixed monthly salary aggregating at least \$1,500 for a year or any shorter period, or receiving \$300 or more per month. Thereafter whenever the employer's account amounts to \$55 but less than \$75 reserve per employee the rate of contribution is reduced to 1 percent and when the reserve per employee amounts to \$75 contributions cease. When the reserve falls below \$75 contributions begin again. In addition the employer is required to contribute to the unemployment administration fund at the rate of two-tenths of 1 percent of the annual pay roll which is subject to assessment, but this rate may be reduced by the commission at the close of any fiscal year if it appears that a lower rate will adequately finance the administration of the fund for the ensuing year. An employer, or group of employers,

who guarantees, under a plan approved by the commission, to all eligible employees in advance for stated 1-year periods at least 42 weeks of work and wages for at least two-thirds in each such week of the full-time weekly hours normally worked in the employer's establishment is exempted from the payment of the regular contributions to the reserve fund, but is required to contribute to the administration fund. Any agreement between employer and employee by which the latter agrees to pay any part of the regular contribution is void. However, employees may contribute voluntarily to the fund in order to obtain higher benefits than those established by the act.

No benefits shall be paid from any employer's account until 1 year after he has become liable for contributions. Benefits for total unemployment are payable after a waiting period of 2 weeks, or for partial unemployment after an equivalent waiting period calculated on the basis of benefits payable. Benefits for total unemployment are at the rate of \$10 a week or 50 percent of the average wage, whichever is lower, unless 50 percent of the wage is less than \$5 when a benefit of \$5 is paid. For partial unemployment the benefit is the difference between the employee's actual wages and the weekly benefit to which he would be entitled if totally unemployed. An additional \$1 per week is paid if the employee attends a vocational or other school during the period of his unemployment. Employees are not eligible for benefits from a given employer's account until the employee has been employed for a total of more than 4 weeks after the employer becomes liable for contributions and on at least 12 working days, or on a monthly salary basis for more than 1 month. The maximum period of benefit in any 1 calendar year is limited to 10 weeks.

Employees, to be eligible for unemployment benefits, must have been residents of Wisconsin for 2 years prior to the beginning of the period of unemployment and have been gainfully employed for 40 weeks within the 2-year period.

No benefits are to be paid if the employee has lost his employment because of misconduct, or has quit voluntarily, or because of a trade dispute, if the place of business is destroyed, if he earned \$1,500 or more in the preceding 12 months, if he is ordinarily self-employed, but has been employed for not more than 5 months in an employment subject to the law, or if he had been in school or college during the preceding school term and had been employed only during the vacation period.

All contributions payable to the unemployment reserve fund shall be paid to the industrial commission and shall be daily paid over by the commission to the State treasurer and credited to the unemployment reserve fund. During the first year of contributions all moneys shall be invested by the annuity and investment board in the readily

marketable obligations of the United States, of any of its 48 State governments, and of any city, county, or other governmental subdivision of Wisconsin which have a maturity of not over 5 years from the date of purchase. Of money received thereafter not less than 20 nor more than 40 percent shall either be deposited with Federal Reserve banks or shall be held in earmarked cash by the treasurer or by trust depositories selected by the treasurer. A separate account shall be kept by the commission with each employer and shall never be merged with any other account unless two or more employers in the same industry or locality wish to pool their accounts for the purpose of regularizing their employment. A joint account, if approved by the commission, must be established subject to suitable rules and regulations drawn up by the commission.

The act is administered by the State industrial commission.

For violations of the act—making false statements to obtain benefit or payment, deducting contributions from an employee's wages, refusing to pay contributions, failing to testify or produce books, etc.—a penalty of \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for a maximum of 30 days, or both, is provided.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Report of the United States Delegation at the International Labor Conference, June 1934

A DELEGATION of official observers was appointed by President Roosevelt to attend the Eighteenth Session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1934. The delegation was composed of the following persons: Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner of New York State, chairman; Hugh S. Hanna, of the United States Department of Labor, secretary; E. Arthur Baldwin, vice president of the International General Electric Co.; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; and Mrs. Arthur Bullard, woman representative. The report of the United States observers, as submitted to the Secretary of Labor, follows:

The Eighteenth Session of the International Labor Conference met in Geneva from June 4 to June 23, 1934, inclusive. The official observers of the United States were given seats on the floor of the conference hall and were granted practically all the privileges of delegates except, of course, the right to vote. They were given full freedom of discussion both at the plenary conferences and at the meetings of the special committees concerned with the various items on the agenda of the Conference.

The major attention of the Conference was devoted to the consideration of the seven items which had been formally placed upon the agenda for discussion and possible disposition in the form of proposed draft conventions. The only other topic of extended interest and discussion was that of the possible affiliation of the United States with the International Labor Organization as a result of the joint resolution of Congress which authorized the President to take such action.

The activities of the conference as regards these two subjects—the possible affiliation of the United States with the Organization and the action of the Conference on proposed draft conventions—are briefly reviewed in this report, together with a summary account of the report of the committee of the Conference which has to do with the very important matter of the application of conventions after adoption. Various other matters were discussed by the Conference, but

none seemed to be of sufficient general interest to justify special comment at this time.

A. Possible Affiliation of the United States with the International Labor Organization

THE joint resolution of Congress authorizing the President to accept membership in the International Labor Organization was passed, and approved by the President, while this year's Conference was in session. A formal communication announcing this action on the part of the United States Government, with the text of the resolution, was transmitted to the secretary general of the Conference by the American consul at Geneva, Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, on June 22, at the morning session. This communication, including the text of the resolution, was read to the Conference by the secretary general. The secretary general then added:

I further understand that the United States Government would be disposed to consider favorably an invitation to accept membership of the International Labor Organization. I am sure that the Conference will warmly welcome this important communication, which marks a great turning point in the history of the Organization.

The matter was referred to the selection committee, which drafted the following resolution inviting the United States to accept membership in the International Labor Organization:

The International Labor Conference—

Takes note of the communication of June 22, 1934, addressed to the Director of the International Labor Office by the authorized representative of the Government of the United States of America.

Heartily welcomes the decision of the Congress of the United States authorizing the President to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States membership in the International Labor Organization, recalling that it has always been the firm conviction of the Organization that its ends could be more effectively advanced if the membership of the Organization could be made universal,

Hereby decides—

To invite the Government of the United States to accept membership in the International Labor Organization, it being understood that such acceptance involves only those rights and obligations provided for in the constitution of the Organization and shall not involve any obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations,

And further decides—

That, in the event of the Government of the United States accepting membership, the governing body is hereby authorized to arrange with the Government of the United States any questions arising out of its membership, including the question of its financial contribution.

This resolution was presented to the Conference in the afternoon of the 22d by the chairman of the selection committee, Mr. Yoshisaka (Government delegate, Japan). The resolution was supported by a series of speakers representing many countries. The following ex-

tracts from a few of these supporting speeches, and other speeches delivered during the day, indicate that the possibility of the United States affiliating with the International Labor Organization was viewed in a spirit of great friendliness, gratification, and hope.

Mr. Jules Gautier (Government delegate, France):

That spirit of fraternity which for 170 years has united the French and American Nations in the defense of the freedom of peoples, and has led them to mingle the blood of their children in the defense of civilization, makes me come forward here to support this proposal of the selection committee to invite the United States of America to enter our Organization.

Mr. Sierra (Government delegate, Spain):

* * * With the whole feeling of the Spanish people behind me, I feel I can welcome the intention of the United States to become a member of this Organization. Mr. Jules Gautier rightly expressed the interest we all felt in the American experiment, which is based on principles of universal cooperation. We noted, too, the mention in the speech of the American observer of the spirit of experiment which is inspiring the American Nation, in view of the difficult situation in which the world finds itself at present. The Spanish Nation has a close interest in all things which affect the continent of America, and it is with particular enthusiasm that we welcome an event of such significance.

Mr. Oersted (employers' delegate, Denmark):

The employers' group has always maintained that, without the United States, the work of the International Labor Organization could never be complete. It is true, unfortunately, that, even now, the International Labor Organization does not comprise every country in the world; but, nevertheless, the adhesion of the United States will immensely strengthen the Organization, and that to an extent that can never be overestimated. We hope that this reinforcement of the Organization will make it much easier in future to adopt conventions and secure their ratification.

Mr. Mertens (workers' delegate, Belgium):

I should be failing in my duty as chairman of the workers' group if I did not express the unanimous gratification of the workers' members at the prospect of the United States entering this Organization. As workers we shall welcome them, especially because of the efforts which are being made in that country to find a solution for the problems of depression, and we shall look forward to collaboration with the workers of that great country.

Mr. Leggett (Government delegate, Great Britain):

* * * I feel we are taking part in a great historical event, in which we see the whole world beginning to come together for a great purpose. In addition, we are associating with our work one of the greatest leaders in the world, and I would like to conclude with a word of gratitude to those who have worked, both in the United States and on this side, to bring about this very happy event.

Mr. Yoshisaka (Government delegate, Japan):

As the representative of a country in the Far East, with long traditions of friendship and mutual confidence with the United States of America, I wish to associate myself briefly, but with all possible emphasis, with the preceding speakers in their expressions of joy on this occasion. I am convinced that the entry of the United States of America will enlarge the power and heighten the prestige of the International Labor Organization throughout the world, as a truly universal organ for peace and social justice.

The vote upon the resolution was unanimously favorable. Following this action, the United States observers, who had retired from the conference hall during the reading and discussion of the resolution, reentered the hall and were greeted with prolonged applause. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Lewis, upon request and on behalf of their Government, expressed their appreciation of the reception given the delegation and of the many courtesies extended. In addition, Mr. Lewis, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, extended an invitation to the Director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Butler, to address the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to meet in San Francisco in October of this year, on the work and purposes of the International Labor Organization. The invitation was accepted.

B. Action of Conference on Proposed Draft Conventions

The seven items on the regular agenda of the Conference were:

I. Reduction of hours of work.

II. Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.

III. Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works.

IV. Maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

V. Partial revision of the convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

VI. Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.

VII. Partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night.

The first three items had been the subject of preliminary discussion at the preceding (1933) session of the Conference. Under the double-discussion procedure of the Conference, these three items were subject to final disposition at the 1934 session. Items 4 and 6 were new items, subject only to preliminary discussion at the present Conference, whereas items 5 and 7, being amendments to existing conventions, might be passed upon finally at this session, at the discretion of the Conference.

Of the seven items above listed, item I, dealing with the proposal for a 40-hour week, was of, by far, the greatest interest and significance. It was, however, the only one in regard to which the action of the Conference was negative. In the case of the other items, indeed, the discussions were, as a rule, on a high plane, and the action taken by the Conference represented a distinct forward movement toward better labor standards. As regards the 40-hour week, on the other hand, the discussion was more acrimonious than scientific and the Conference was unable to accomplish anything more than to refer the whole matter back to the governing body for continued study and placing on next year's agenda. A brief review of the action taken on each of the seven items follows.

I. Reduction of Hours of Work

Shortly after the Conference opened, and before the appointment of a special committee on the subject, the employers' group, through its chairman, Mr. Oersted (employers' delegate, Denmark), expressed its opposition to the proposal for the 40-hour week and declared its unwillingness to appoint delegates to sit on the special committee. In this action the employers' group acted as a unit, but its decision did not necessarily imply complete unanimity among its members. As a result, the special committee, when appointed, was made up solely of governmental and workers' delegates, except that, at his request, the employers' group designated Mr. Olivetti (employers' delegate, Italy) to participate in the committee's meetings.

The arguments advanced against the 40-hour week were for the most part the familiar ones—that, if wage rates were not increased, it would result simply in a general lowering of living standards, and that if wages were increased, the increase in cost of production would be ruinous to many industries, especially the export trades. The experience of the United States under the codes was declared to be an experiment whose results were as yet in doubt. Moreover, it was argued that the absence or withdrawal of certain countries from the International Labor Organization (reference being had primarily to Germany) would make impossible the universal application of the 40-hour week, and that such a program would be impracticable unless it were universal, at least among the principal industrial countries. Also, the point was repeatedly raised that a reduction in hours must be coupled with some protection to the wage standards, as was afforded in the industrial codes of the United States. Mr. Leggett, Government delegate, British Empire, referred to this point:

We in Great Britain feel somewhat disheartened at the fact that the Office has put aside, as it were, the question of wages in association with hours. We feel that the work of the Office is going to be largely weakened, if not destroyed, if in some way, either by improving the minimum wage convention or in some other way, it cannot find a

means of protecting the weaker workers of the world as regards their wages, the real foundation of their standard of life. We cannot for one moment agree that the suggestion in this Blue Book this year finally disposes of the wage question. The British Government does not believe that the trade unions of Great Britain can possibly accept a convention such as is suggested in this book, in which wages are left absolutely unprotected.

The workers' group, as a whole, was strongly in favor of a 40-hour-week convention. The arguments presented were, as in the case of those by the opponents, rather general in character. It was pointed out, for instance, that as a matter of history, the antagonists of shorter working hours had always held that the results would be disastrous to industry, but that, in spite of such forebodings, working hours had been steadily reduced with no evil effects upon industry. The greatest weight, however, was placed by the workers' spokesmen upon the argument that, with the existing mass of unemployment, and with the steady increase in productive efficiency, substantial curtailment of working time was absolutely necessary to prevent destruction. Thus, M. Jouhaux (workers' delegate, France), referring to the statements by certain employers' delegates that the 40-hour week would be disastrous to industry said:

* * * Once again they are warning us of an imminent catastrophe, but what we should recognize is that the catastrophe is already upon us. We are not discussing the economic situation in the planet of Mars; we are discussing actual facts on this earth, and no one here can claim that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, though that appears to be the basis of the employers' arguments.

And again, Mr. Roche, workers' delegate, Australia, declared:

* * * If the working week is not reduced in proportion to the mechanical processes of production, it is obvious that a smaller number of workers will be required to operate them—and consequently an increase in the number of unemployed workers must follow. Every improvement in machinery and the improved organization of industry which follows therefrom means a greater mass of goods produced in a shorter period of time; and if hours remain constant, the time must come when a comparatively small number of the workers will be required and the great mass of the workers will be idle. Such a state of affairs would produce a condition of anarchy that would be appalling.

The committee on reduction of hours of work devoted considerable time to the consideration and revision of the proposed draft conventions (one dealing with industrial and one with commercial and office employees) as originally prepared by the International Labor Office, which in these matters acts as a secretariat for the International Labor Conference. The failure of the employers' group, however, to appoint representatives on the committee, other than the one Italian delegate, caused the committee's discussions to be rather one-sided, and placed the proponents of a liberalized convention in the majority. The original drafts, as prepared by the Office, permitted

several important exceptions—notably, for agricultural and domestic workers and for establishments employing less than six persons. The committee discussed these exceptions at length, and finally agreed to retain those regarding agricultural and domestic workers but to eliminate all exceptions based on size of establishment.

The report of this committee was duly made to the Conference in plenary session, but when the first article was put to a vote, practically all the employers' delegates and most of the Government delegates abstained from voting. The result was 44 votes in favor and 8 against, but, owing to the abstentions referred to, this did not constitute a quorum, the rules of the conference providing that a majority (70 at the 1934 Conference) of the accredited delegates was necessary for a quorum. Various reasons were assigned by certain governmental delegates for their abstention from voting—in certain cases, that the proposed convention itself, or certain clauses therein, were believed to be badly conceived; in others, that opposition was based on technical factors and did not indicate opposition to the principle of the shorter work week. Workers' delegates denounced the action taken, and particularly the method of defeating a proposal by abstention from voting. As a result of this vote and the accompanying discussion, it was evident that the proposed draft convention could not be adopted in any form at the current session. Thereupon the Government delegates, meeting as a group, favored the adoption by the Conference of a resolution which would prevent the complete rejection of the proposed convention on the 40-hour week, and would permit the carrying over of the subject matter to the next Conference. Two resolutions were proposed, the one which was adopted on the last day of the session states that the Conference "has been in favor of the principle of the reform" and requests the Office to secure additional information on the subject of the shorter work week and also requests the governing body to place the question on the agenda of the next session of the Conference. The resolution in full is as follows:

Whereas the reduction of hours of work, considered either as a palliative of unemployment or as a method of enabling the workers to share in the benefits of technical progress, remains one of the principal tasks of the Organization;

Whereas the Conference, by its first discussion of the question last year and by embarking at its eighteenth session upon the procedure for the adoption of draft conventions or recommendations, has been in favor of the principle of the reform;

The Eighteenth Session of the International Labor Conference,

While recognizing that at the Eighteenth Session it has not been possible to obtain the essential quorum upon the drafts under consideration,

Requests the Office to obtain further information and the governing body to place once more the question of the reduction of hours of work upon the agenda of the next session of the Conference, for the adoption of one or more draft conventions.

As a result of this resolution, it is to be anticipated that the question of the shorter work week will be taken up again at the 1935 Conference.

II. Unemployment Insurance and Various Forms of Relief for the Unemployed

This subject had received preliminary discussion at the 1933 Conference. At that time a questionnaire was prepared and sent to the various Governments. On the basis of the replies, a draft convention was drawn up by the office, and this draft convention was the subject of the discussion at the present Conference. Certain amendments to this draft convention were made in committee and in plenary conference.

The revised draft, as finally approved by the Conference by a vote of 75 to 9, deals with general principles rather than with details. The principal points covered by the convention are as follows:

(1) *Type of insurance or relief.*—The convention imposes upon members which ratify it the general obligation to make provision for involuntarily unemployed persons to whom the convention applies. It does not require that such provision should be solely in the form of an unemployment-insurance system. This, in many ways, would have been desirable, but it was felt that such a stringent requirement would have prevented the acceptance of the convention by many countries. Therefore, the following alternatives are permitted:

- (a) A compulsory insurance scheme; or
- (b) A voluntary insurance scheme; or
- (c) A combination of compulsory or voluntary insurance schemes; or
- (d) Any of the above alternatives combined with a complementary assistance scheme.

Under this plan, a country may employ an assistance scheme as a supplement to an insurance scheme, but is obligated to initiate some form of insurance scheme. In other words, the establishment of an assistance or relief scheme is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the convention. Moreover, it is made clear that an assistance scheme, to be permissible, must be something quite distinct and separate from the ordinary arrangements for the relief of destitution.

The original office draft of the convention had provided that the establishment of an "assistance" scheme alone, without any provision for a true insurance scheme, would be sufficient, but this provision was deleted in committee and an effort to restore it in full conference was defeated by a vote of 62 to 32.

(2) *Coverage.*—Subject to certain exceptions, the convention is applicable to all persons habitually employed for wages or salaries. The most important exceptions are: Domestic servants, agricultural

workers, seamen, home workers, and persons whose salaries exceed a certain prescribed amount to be determined by the national authority. A strong effort by the workers' group to delete "agricultural workers" from the list of exceptions was defeated by a vote of 69 to 39 in the full conference.

(3) *Qualifying and waiting periods.*—It is permitted by the convention that the right to receive benefits or allowances may be made conditional upon the fulfillment of prescribed qualifying and waiting periods, but the fixing of such periods is left to the countries concerned.

The right to receive a benefit or an allowance may be made conditional upon attendance at a course of vocational or other instruction.

(4) *Suitable employment.*—A claimant may be disqualified for failure to accept suitable employment, but employment shall not be regarded as suitable if—

(a) It involves residence in a district where there are not suitable accommodations;

(b) The rate of wages is lower or other conditions of employment are less favorable than those prevailing in the district or occupation;

(c) The situation offered is vacant because of a trade dispute; or

(d) For any other reason or reasons refusal to accept is not unreasonable.

On the other hand, a claimant may be disqualified for benefit or allowance if his unemployment is due to a trade dispute, or to his own misconduct, or if he has tried to secure fraudulently any benefit or allowance, or if he fails to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity for suitable employment.

(5) *Benefits and contributions.*—The right to receive benefit under an insurance scheme, or to receive an allowance under an assistance scheme, may not be limited in duration to a period which shall normally be less than 156 working days and shall in no case be less than 78 working days per year.

The convention leaves the matter of the amount of the contributions under an insurance scheme to the free determination of the national authority.

(6) *Needs test.*—The right to benefit under an insurance scheme shall be entirely irrespective of the needs of the claimant, but a needs test may be imposed in the case of allowances payable under an assistance scheme.

(7) *Revision.*—The convention was made subject to revision after a period of 5 years. Ordinarily the conventions contemplate a validity of 10 years, but in the present case, owing to rapidly changing conditions affecting its subject matter, it was felt that reconsideration should be permissible within a shorter period.

Additional recommendations regarding unemployment insurance and relief.—The draft convention regarding unemployment insurance and relief, as above briefly described, laid down certain minimum require-

ments to be complied with in every program which might be adopted in the ratifying countries. It avoided, in general, the setting up of detailed provisions, but both the committee and the Conference felt that it was highly desirable to indicate certain provisions which practice had shown to be best calculated to promote a satisfactory organization of unemployment insurance and assistance. These provisions were therefore incorporated in what is called a "draft recommendation", which is to be regarded as representing the sentiment of the Conference as to what is desirable, but is not obligatory upon the ratifying countries. Briefly summarized, this draft recommendation as adopted by the Conference by a vote of 71 to 16, urges upon each member country that the following principles and rules be observed in framing its program of unemployment insurance and relief:

(1) In countries where compulsory insurance is not in operation, steps should be taken to create such a system as soon as possible.

(2) In countries having compulsory or voluntary insurance systems, complementary assistance schemes should be maintained to cover persons who have exhausted their right to benefit or are otherwise not protected.

(3) All schemes should cover the partially as well as the wholly unemployed.

(4) All schemes should be as comprehensive in their coverage as possible.

(5) The ultimate object of an insurance scheme should be to include all workers, manual and nonmanual, irrespective of income.

(6) The qualifying period should not exceed 26 weeks in 1 year or 52 weeks in 2 years.

(7) Every effort should be made to pay benefits and allowances as long as claimants are in need of them.

(8) The waiting period ordinarily should not exceed 8 days per spell of unemployment.

(9) "Suitability" of employment in an occupation other than the claimant's previous one should be determined with careful consideration of the length of the claimant's service in the previous occupation, his chances of obtaining work in it, his vocational training, and his suitability for the work.

(10) Disqualification because of a trade dispute should be confined to cases in which the claimant is directly interested in the dispute.

(11) The obligation to attend a course of vocational or other instruction should be imposed only when claimant would definitely benefit by it. The obligation to accept work on relief works should be considered in connection with the claimant's age and general suitability for the work in question. Relief works should be carefully limited to those of an exceptional character organized by the public authority specifically for the relief of the unemployed.

(12) Part of the money allocated to unemployment relief should be available for facilitating the return of the unemployed to normal employment, i.e., vocational education, railroad fares, etc.

(13) There should be provision for the proper review, etc., of the adequacy of insurance funds.

(14) An emergency fund should be available for the payment of allowances during periods of particularly severe unemployment.

(15) Equality of treatment of nationals should be provided for.

(16) Provision should be made by agreements for the protection of workers in frontier zones, who have their residence in one country and work in another.

Special case of agricultural workers.—As noted above, agricultural workers were exempted from the convention regarding unemployment insurance and relief on the ground primarily of the technical difficulties involved. However, the committee dealing with this subject recommended that the International Labor Office make a special study of the question of unemployment among agricultural workers, with the object of securing an international regulation or convention on this subject. This recommendation was approved by the Conference.

III. Methods of Providing Rest and Alternation of Shifts in Automatic Sheet-Glass Works

The purpose of this convention was to limit the working time and to provide for satisfactory rest periods and for the satisfactory alternation of shifts of workers engaged in automatic sheet-glass works, where operation is continuous. The existing practices in the countries affiliated with the International Labor Office show a wide variation, but with the majority of the countries already having a 42-hour week. The draft convention, as approved by the Conference on June 22 by a vote of 87 to 28, provided that persons who work in successive shifts in necessarily continuous operations in automatic sheet-glass works shall be employed under a system which provides in general for:

- (1) At least four shifts;
- (2) A working week averaging not over 42 hours calculated over a period of not exceeding 4 weeks;
- (3) A spell of not more than 8 hours per day;
- (4) An interval of not less than 16 hours between spells.

Certain exceptions are made to the above provisions to take care of cases of force majeure, etc.

IV. Maintenance of Migrants' Insurance Rights

The purpose of this suggested convention is to protect the insurance rights of workers who may change their country of residence. The problem is analogous to that presented by the old-age pension laws of various American States, under which a person moving from one State to another loses his acquired rights, or rights in process of acquisition, as regards the period of residence required before a pension is granted.

The problem is a very serious one from the standpoint of international labor conventions. The 1933 session of the International Labor Conference adopted a number of conventions on invalidity,

old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. The conventions are quite comprehensive in scope, but benefit only insured persons who remain in their country of origin. They exclude persons who, for one reason or another, may leave their native country to reside and work in another country, either temporarily or permanently. This difficulty was realized at the 1933 Conference, which adopted the conventions referred to, but because this particular question was so complicated it was decided to carry it over to the agenda of the 1934 session. To some extent some of the injustices existing in the case of migrant workers are already taken care of by bilateral treaties, but, in general, the protection offered is very limited. Therefore, the present Conference endeavored to consider the whole matter of migrants' rights in a most comprehensive manner, with the view of developing a convention which would remedy the evils now existing.

In view of the fact, however, that this was the first discussion of this item, the activity of the present Conference and of the committee appointed to consider this matter, was directed primarily to drafting a detailed questionnaire to be sent through the International Labor Office to the various Governments in order to secure comprehensive data regarding the practices and opinions of those Governments on this subject. The report of the committee, containing such a questionnaire, was approved, with slight amendments, by the Conference, and, in addition, the Conference by a vote of 99 to 0 decided to place the subject of the maintenance of migrants' insurance rights on the agenda of the next (1935) Conference. By that time it is anticipated that the various countries will have responded to the questionnaire, and that, on the basis of this information, a definite convention may be drafted and approved.

V. Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (a Partial Revision)

This item of the agenda was principally concerned with the revision of the workmen's compensation (diseases) convention of 1925 by the inclusion of certain additional occupational diseases. The added diseases, as approved by the Conference by a vote of 78 to 8, were (with certain qualifying clauses omitted) as follows:

- Silicosis, with or without pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Phosphorous poisoning.
- Arsenic poisoning.
- Benzene poisoning.
- Poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
- Pathological manifestations due to (a) radium and other radioactive substances and (b) X-rays.
- Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin.

VI. Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds

The employment of women on underground work is apparently limited to two countries—Japan and India—and in these steps have already been taken to do away gradually with such employment.

As this was the first time that this subject had been before the Conference, the procedure, as customary in such cases, was to have a committee consider the subject with a view of drafting the points upon which further information and comments should be requested from the member countries. This was done, and the report of the committee was accepted unanimously by the Conference, as was also the proposal to place this question on the agenda of the next (1935) session of the Conference. By that time the information secured from the various countries will presumably make possible the drafting of a convention.

VIII. Partial Revision of the Convention Concerning Employment of Women During the Night

The proposed revision was concerned with two points: (1) The exclusion from the prohibition of night work of women holding certain positions of management, and (2) the allowing of the substitution, in certain defined circumstances, of the period 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. for the period 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., included in the definition of "night" in the original convention.

Point 1.—At the fifteenth session of the Conference in 1931 the British Government proposed a revision of the convention concerning the employment of women during the night. The proposal was made as a result of complaints that women trained as professional engineers were precluded from holding controlling posts in the electrical power undertakings by reason of the fact that they were prohibited from working at night. Although at that time the proposal obtained a majority of votes in the committee, the Conference did not pass it. Moreover, in the course of the discussion, doubts were expressed regarding the proper interpretation of the convention. The matter was referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the court upheld the view that the convention applied to women holding positions of management and not ordinarily engaged in manual work. The proposal before the Conference was to insert a new article in the convention in the following terms: "This convention does not apply to persons holding responsible positions of management who are not ordinarily engaged in manual work."

During the work of the committee a limited opposition was voiced by some who felt that any exemptions from the convention would only result in making it easier to employ women during the night and that this first breach would presently lead to further breaches in the prohibition of such work. Some members of the committee felt that all night work should be prohibited for all categories of

woman workers, whatever might be the nature of the post they occupied. The opinion was also expressed that women should be on a completely equal footing with men and should not have exemptions in their favor. The majority, however, voiced the feeling that especially in the years following the war much progress had been made in the matter of securing for woman workers the same rights as for men, that large numbers of women were qualifying themselves for and were seeking positions of responsibility in industry, and the Conference should not be a party to any measure which would have the effect of debarring them from obtaining remunerative employment.

Point 2.—The proposal was to insert the following proviso regarding the hours during which employment should be prohibited: "Provided that the competent authorities may, where there are exceptional circumstances affecting the workers in a particular industry or area and after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, decide that for those workers the interval between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning shall be substituted for the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning."

The Belgian Government first proposed this amendment of the convention in 1931. It was stated that in the textile industry of Verviers, which employed women, a double shift was worked; and if the convention were to be applied there as it now stood, it would make it necessary that these women should start work at 5 o'clock in the morning and stop at 10 at night, or they would have to give up their free Saturday afternoon. It was felt by the majority of members of the committee that the change would be of substantial advantage both to the woman workers and to the industries. Conditions of life, it was argued, had so changed in many countries that people were going to bed later than formerly. In many places the street cars did not begin running as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. Without reducing the periods of rest, and merely by stopping work 1 hour later at night and starting 1 hour later in the morning, a decided benefit all around would be gained. Point 2 was adopted in the committee.

When the report of the committee was presented to the Conference, point 1 was approved by a vote of 85 to 1, and point 2 by a vote of 64 to 22. The full report was then approved by a vote of 120 to 1.

C. Report of Committee to Examine the Annual Reports Regarding the Application of Conventions

UNDER that portion of the Treaty of Versailles which deals with the International Labor Organization, it is provided (article 408) that each member country shall report annually to the International

Labor Office the measures which it has taken to effectuate the conventions which it has ratified. As these annual reports increased in number, the matter of analyzing them became a serious problem. The governing body thereupon named a small committee of experts to make a preliminary examination and digest of the reports. This digest is prepared for the use of the Conference when it meets, and the Conference in turn appoints a committee from its membership to consider the whole subject.

The report of this committee on article 408 to the 1934 Conference presents a picture which in some respects is encouraging and in other respects discouraging. It appears, in the first place, that the vast majority of countries furnish the reports as required by article 408 in proper form and carefully prepared, but that certain countries are very negligent.

* * * It should, however, be noted that 6 countries (Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Portugal, Uruguay, and Venezuela) are responsible for the whole of the 69 reports which are still missing, and that 51 of these are reports due for the first time this year. Further, it should be noted that 2 of these 6 countries—Colombia and Cuba—though they have not sent reports in the form prescribed by the governing body, have supplied the Conference with some written information.

While the general situation may thus be described as not altogether unsatisfactory, the fact remains that certain reports are entirely missing; that in other cases reports have been supplied in a form widely different from that prescribed by the governing body; and that certain reports, whether made in the prescribed form or not, reveal divergences—in some cases wide divergences—between the requirements of a convention and the national law and practice.

In the second place, the report of the committee on article 408 makes it clear that in certain countries ratification of a convention is not accomplished by strict application of the provisions of the convention. This, of course, is a very vital matter, as the success of the whole structure of the International Labor Organization is dependent not only upon the general ratification of conventions but upon strict enforcement after ratification. The report of the committee reviews the present situation in this respect in very considerable detail.

Fundamentally, the problem is a practical one rather than a legal one, and in this respect the following comments of the committee are of particular interest:

In the first place, it is the practice of many countries that ratification should only take place when the national law and practice are already in harmony with the provisions of the convention to be ratified. Obviously, the difficulties under reference cannot occur in countries whose practice is based on this theory. Secondly, in a certain number of countries the constitutional practice is such that either the act of ratification itself gives legal effect to the provisions of an in-

ternational convention, or the fact that ratification has taken place is in itself a guarantee that the necessary steps are taken without delay, frequently by administrative means to implement the obligations undertaken. It must, however, be noted that most of the conventions are addressed to the States themselves and impose upon them the obligation to deal with a particular question in a particular way, but do not contain any provision directly imposing upon the nationals of the countries concerned an obligation to perform or refrain from performing any particular action, quite apart from the fact that the conventions do not confer upon the national authorities any possibility of imposing penalties. It is, therefore, doubly necessary that Governments should supply exact information in their replies to the relevant question in the report forms.

Thirdly, there are countries—countries for the most part which have not yet attained an advanced degree of industrial and social development—where the ratification of an international labor convention is deliberately utilized for the purpose of influencing public opinion subsequently in favor of social progress on the subject dealt with by the convention.

It is clear that, as regards the third group of countries, the comments and criticisms of the committee of experts and of the Conference committee on article 408 may play an important part in producing the effect desired, and experience in past years shows that the article 408 machinery has in fact played such a part. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever in the committee's mind that the legal position of this group of countries is indefensible. In this connection the committee confirms the declarations contained in its reports in past years, reports which have always been unanimously approved by the Conference. It is to be hoped that the responsible authorities in the countries concerned will realize the criticisms from other members of the International Labor Organization to which such a practice is bound to expose them. The committee cannot help regretting that a European country of some industrial importance should be found acting in accordance with this third theory, and that legislation should still be pending there to implement conventions ratified some years ago.

Acknowledgment

THE DELEGATION wishes gratefully to acknowledge the courtesy and helpfulness of the president of the Conference and of the other delegates to the Conference, of the Director and staff of the International Labor Office, and of the United States Consulate at Geneva.

United States Becomes Member of International Labor Organization

THE United States Government on August 20 accepted the invitation of the International Labor Organization to become a member of that body. The invitation had been extended to the United States in the form of a resolution adopted by the International Labor Conference on June 22 last, as described in the report of the delegation of United States observers to that Conference.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Establishment of Industrial Appeals Board

ON JULY 14, 1934, the National Recovery Administrator announced the creation of an Industrial Appeals Board to hear complaints against codes and to make recommendations on the basis of its findings.¹ This action followed within a fortnight of the discontinuance of the Review Advisory Board at the beginning of the same month,² the duties of which will be taken over by the new board insofar as the protection of small business is concerned.

Membership of the new body includes Amos J. Peaslee, chairman, John S. Clement, and John Augustine Ryan. Its work will be chiefly concerned with complaints against code provisions that are designed to or tend to eliminate, oppress, or discriminate against small enterprises, or to favor monopolistic tendencies; and complaints of non-compliance. Particular attention is to be given to problems arising in small enterprises.

Following the organizing meeting of the Industrial Appeals Board on August 8, 1934, it was stated³ that all complainants would be heard, whether individuals or minority groups. Hearings are to be informal. The board will deal primarily with individual cases and will hear cases in which reasonable effort has been made to secure ameliorative action through established agencies. Recourse to the facilities of the board will not deprive a petitioner of existing rights to secure action through the courts or elsewhere. The board does not regard itself as having the function of holding a forum for the repetition of arguments on codes that have been discussed at public hearings, but wishes to hear evidence respecting actual code operation, reserving the right to recommend code changes where desirable. All hearings are to be public, but with the privilege of protecting from competitors business secrets where this appears necessary.

Formation of Advisory Council

WITH the formation of the Advisory Council early in July 1934 the National Recovery Administration now has a body to which to look for advice on controversial questions upon which

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6485, July 14, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 807.

³ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7082, Aug. 7, 1934.

the Industrial, Labor, and Consumers' Advisory Boards hold divergent views.¹

This board, under the chairmanship of Walton H. Hamilton, Consumers' Advisory Board, numbers among its members three representatives each of the Industrial, Labor, and Consumers' Advisory Board. The new council's duties include the consideration of matters submitted by the Administrator, division administrators and deputies, and the advisory boards. It may also initiate inquiries. The council is being looked to as an agency for reaching constructive agreement through conference and by study of current problems facing industry under codes.

Clarification of Order Exempting Local Retail and Local Service Trades from Code Provisions

BECAUSE of numerous inquiries as to the application of the Executive order of May 15, 1934,² exempting business engaged in local trade from code provisions, with the exception of those covering child labor and fair-trade practices, in towns of less than 2,500, the National Recovery Administrator issued an order of clarification on August 6, 1934.³ In the Administrator's order, here reproduced in full, the specific industries exempted by the Executive order are listed, the term "town" is defined, and methods of applying for relief from inequalities that may arise are outlined. A supplementary statement of the Administrator points out that employers exempted by the Executive order of May 15, 1934, whether operating under approved codes, the President's Reemployment Agreement, or substitutions thereunder, are bound by child-labor provisions. Under the President's Reemployment Agreement and certain approved codes wherein provision is made for employment of children 14 and 15 years old, with certain restrictions as to hours, the maximum hours of employment prescribed must be observed even though restrictions as to hours for other workers have been lifted. Attention is also directed to the fact that while code restrictions have been removed to relieve small enterprises from exceptional hardship, the President expects industry to conform as fully as possible to requirements that would otherwise be obligatory.

In determining whether an employer meets the requirements for exemption from code provisions, i.e., whether he operates three establishments or less, only establishments in trades and industries to which the order applies are to be taken into consideration. National Recovery Administration State directors are responsible for

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6238, July 3, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, July 1934, p. 43.

³ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7081, Aug. 7, 1934.

compiling lists of localities in their respective States that fall under the exemptions of the President's order. Where doubt exists as to a case or the order, inquiries should be addressed to the local State compliance director.

Population for the purpose of this order is based upon the Federal Census of 1930 unless it can be shown that the census figures do not apply in a given locality.

The Administrator's clarifying order follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 6710, dated May 15, 1934, I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations which I deem necessary to carry out the provisions of such order:

1. *Definitions.*—(a) The phrase "retail trade or local service trades or industries", as used in such order, shall include:

(1) The trades and industries governed by the following codes of fair competition: Baking industry (insofar as the sale of bakers' products at retail is covered thereby), motor vehicle storage and parking trade, retail food and grocery trade, retail jewelry trade, retail tobacco trade, retail trade (including retail drug trade and book-sellers trade), barber shop trade, bowling and billiard operating trade, cleaning and dyeing trade, laundry trade, real estate brokerage trade, shoe rebuilders trade, hotel industry, restaurant industry;

(2) The following trades and industries not yet codified: Confectioners' stores, sale of milk at retail, beauty parlors; and

(3) Such other trades and industries as I may from time to time designate.

(b) The term "town" as used in such order shall include (1) any incorporated community, (2) any well-defined unincorporated community. (If a well-defined unincorporated community includes within its confines an incorporated community, the limits of the former govern.)

(c) Towns of less than 2,500 population shall be deemed to be in the immediate trade area of a larger city if (1) they are located within the confines of a metropolitan district of any city, as such metropolitan districts are established by the Federal Census in the publication entitled "Metropolitan Districts, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1930", or (2) they border on cities or towns with population of over 2,500.

(d) Employers in the trades or industries above stated, who are engaged exclusively in local trade or service in towns as above defined, are included within the order. Employers operating under manufacturing codes or under wholesale codes are not included within the order and are not exempted from such codes.

2. *Applications for relief and inquiries.*—In cases where local competitive conditions in a particular trade or industry are such that employers who would ordinarily be included within the exemptions of said Executive order are in direct and continuous competition with employers in the same locality not so exempted because of the above definition of "immediate trade area", application for relief may be made to the code authority for the particular trade or industry which will, with the approval of the Administrator, render an opinion covering the specific case. If there is no approved code or code authority in

such industry or trade, an interpretation of this character may be issued by N.R.A. in Washington upon recommendation of the N.R.A. State director. Doubtful cases and all inquiries with respect to the order should be addressed to the local State compliance director.

3. *Application of order to employers engaged in two or more trades or industries.*—(a) Employers engaged in one or more types of business, covered by the trades or industries enumerated above, and one or more types of business not so covered and whose different businesses do not fall into well-defined or readily segregable departments shall be exempted under the provisions of such order only if their principal business (defined as more than 50 percent of their gross sales) is covered by the trades or industries so enumerated.

(b) When an employer's business falls into two or more well-defined or readily segregable departments, only those departments whose principal business (as above defined), is covered by the trades or industries enumerated above shall be exempted under the provisions of such order.

(c) Employers engaged in a business, part of which is exempted under such order, shall not be liable to any code authority for assessments based upon the part of his business so exempted.

4. *Application of order on right to display N.R.A. insignia.*—Employers subject to codes, who comply therewith to the extent to which they are not exempted therefrom under such order, shall be entitled to display an appropriate N.R.A. insignia.

Proposed Basic Code for Uncodified Industries

SPECIAL attention was directed to codification of industries still without codes when the National Recovery Administration introduced a basic code on July 10, 1934, under which the industries with codes then pending were invited to operate.¹ In offering the basic code a period of 30 days was mentioned for the completion of code making. As an alternative it was suggested that industries might merge with existing kindred codes. The proposal stated that certain exemptions, for special economic or legal reasons, would be made, as for example, in the anthracite mining industry, and encouragement was given to industries whose codes had been heard publicly to bend their efforts toward bringing such codes into final form for approval.

To carry out this program a special committee of three was appointed from the Administration's staff, the members being Robert K. Straus, Leon C. Marshall, and George S. Brady.

The basic code proposed is simple in form. Its labor clauses are devoted to maximum hours, minimum wages, wages in general, child labor, apprentices, handicapped persons, safety and health, and the mandatory clause relative to collective bargaining. The actual number of hours and wage rates are left blank for employees in general, but the overtime rate of pay is placed at one and one-half times

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6367, July 12, 1934.

the regular hourly rate for the rank and file of workers engaged for hours above the maximum specified and for emergency maintenance and repair work. Under the wage clause provision is made for a differential based upon geographic area. Differentials between wages of employees at the minimum and those paid at higher rates are to be maintained, at least as of the amount on June 16, 1933. No child under 16 may be employed in the industry under the terms of the basic code and none under 18 in hazardous occupations and those that are dangerous to health.

The Administration has stated that it is not intended that every industrial group in the country must have a code. However, any industry still without a code when this program for codification ends, and that appears to be harboring abuses of labor, will be given a hearing to determine whether a code of labor provisions shall be imposed.

If an industry subscribes to the basic code, it is not barred from requesting changes later. Such an industry may seek a merger with an existing code, modification of the provisions approved, or the addition of certain principles of fair-trade practice, if 75 percent of the industry assents.

Change in Method of Determining Flexibility in Working Hours

BY AN order issued on July 20 the National Recovery Administration discontinued the writing of code provisions governing maximum hours whereby hours may be averaged over periods of weeks or months to allow for seasonal peaks in production and labor shortages.¹ The Administration ruled that future codes will not contain such provisions, because they are susceptible of misinterpretation and are difficult to enforce. Future codes for industries that need flexibility in the hours limitations will include provisos for definite tolerances on a daily or weekly basis, with overtime payments for hours in excess of the regular maximum.

Approved codes will not be arbitrarily modified to conform with this decision but will be changed as the impracticability of inconsistent code provisions makes it necessary

The ruling covering averaging of hours under codes follows:

Averaging in provisions governing hours of work has in practice proved unsatisfactory. Conditions which would otherwise give rise to the use of averages should hereafter be dealt with in conformity with the following policy:

To the extent that it is impracticable to provide an inflexible maximum hours limitation in view of peculiar seasonal or other needs of an industry, a stated maximum with a proviso for a definite tolerance (on a weekly or daily basis) may be provided. To penalize abuse, the payment of overtime for hours worked in excess of the stated maxi-

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6619, July 20, 1934.

mum but within the tolerance, should be required. Where a definite tolerance is not sufficient, particular defined circumstances (such as emergency maintenance and repair) may justify unlimited tolerance, with payment of overtime for all time in excess of the maximum.

Changes in Handling Labor Complaints and Disputes

METHODS of handling labor complaints and disputes were changed by an administrative order made public on July 29, 1934, in an effort to harmonize code machinery established to do this work with that of the National Labor Relations Board.¹ By an earlier administrative order² (x 12) code authorities were urged to establish machinery for handling labor complaints and disputes. By the order of July 29 code authorities which have not established machinery for handling complaints of violations of the wages and hours provisions of codes have again been requested to set up bipartisan or impartial committees. They are permitted as an alternative to establish committees in cooperation with other industries or to request that complaints be handled by the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration. The work of existing labor relations boards (for example, in the cotton textile and bituminous-coal mining industries) in handling labor disputes involving section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and threatened strikes or lockouts under codes will continue now that the National Labor Relations Board has been established and new industrial boards may be added under Public Resolution 44 of the Seventy-third Congress.³ However, the work of both the existing industrial boards and those that may be formed later will be subject to review by the National Labor Relations Board in its discretion.

Apprentice Training Subject of Executive Order

BY EXECUTIVE order of June 27, 1934, it was ruled that no code should interfere with the employment of apprentices at wages and hours less favorable than the code requirements, if the employer has obtained a certificate from the agency designated by the Secretary of Labor. The order authorizes the Secretary of Labor to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations and to appoint a special committee to carry on this work.

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 6849, July 29, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, June 1934, p. 1326.

³ Idem, August 1934, p. 316.

For the purposes of the order an apprentice is defined as "a person of at least 16 years of age who has entered into a written contract with an employer or an association of employers which provides for at least 2,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person and his participation in an approved program of training * * *"

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During July 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during July 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes, of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as, under the hours provisions, executives and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually \$35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space, and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

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TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JULY 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Cold storage-door manufacturing (July 23).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 1 in 20 office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week, 9 in 24, during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 44 per week, 9 in 24, 6 days in 7, truck drivers. 96 in 14 days, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, and truck drivers. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Commercial vehicle body (July 30).	32½-37½ cents per hour, according to population and geographic area, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population and geographic area, office, service, and salesmen.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26), general. 56 per week, watchmen. 86 per week (100 in 4 weeks), outside emergency crews. 6 days in 7.	No provision.	Do.
Cotton ginning machinery (July 23).	32 cents per hour in South, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, general. 25 cents per hour, common labor in South. \$15 per week, others. \$12 per week, office or errand boys and girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of clerical employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week (in peak periods between June 1 and Sept. 15, 48 per week), 8 per day, general, and delivery employees. 56 per week, watchmen. 40 per week, 9 per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 44 hours, general, and delivery employees. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Dental goods and equipment industry and trade (July 16).	\$12-\$15 per week, according to population, general. 35 cents per hour, factory workers or artisans over 18 years of age. 28 cents per hour, general. 25 cents per hour, artisans under 18 years of age (not to exceed 1 in number or 5 percent of total employees, whichever is higher). \$10 per week, messengers (not to exceed 7 in number or 5 percent of all employees, whichever is higher).	40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 in 24, mechanical workers. 40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, mechanical workers, and highly skilled workers on continuous processes.	Do.
Electric hoist and monorail manufacturing (July 24).	36-40 cents per hour, according to population, general. \$15 per week, employees other than in plant operations and traveling salesmen. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods, 48 per week, during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, 6 days in 7, power-plant engineers and firemen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, and specially skilled workers. 1½ regular rate for all time worked on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen, power-plant engineers, and firemen excepted).	Under 16, office work. Under 18, others.
Hatters' fur cutting (July 16).	35 cents per hour, general. \$14 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 84 in 2 weeks, watchmen. 5 days in 7.	No provision.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JULY 1934—Con.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Imported date packing (July 31).	30 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$16 per week, office. \$18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week (44 per week during September to December), 9 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 44 per week, 9 per day, engineers, firemen, foremen, foreladies, shipping and receiving clerks. 8 per day, normal. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for time worked on Sundays and holidays.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Imported green olive (Aug. 6).	30 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods during 8 weeks in 6 months or 12 weeks in 1 year, general. 60 per week additional) 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, shipping and receiving clerks, 48 per week, chauffeurs, truckmen, and deliverymen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, foremen, foreladies, shipping and receiving clerks, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate for all time worked on Sundays and holidays (watchmen excepted).	Do.
Importing trade (July 30).	\$13-\$15 per week, according to geographic area and population, general. 40 cents per hour, part-time employees.	40 per week, 6-day week, general. 44 per week, 6 days in 7, porters, engineers, firemen, electricians and outside installation and repair men. 34 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 8 per day (1 hour additional permitted on 1 day per week provided total for week is not exceeded).	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified. Overtime not to exceed 8 hours per week, cable clerks, shipping and inside emergency repairmen (excepted).	Do.
Industrial oil burning equipment manufacturing (Aug. 9).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 2 such employees).	40 per week (48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, general. 45 per week (48 per week, during 6 weeks in 6 months), shipping clerks and outside deliverymen. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, shipping clerks, and outside deliverymen.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous occupations.
Merchant and custom tailoring 1 (Aug. 10).	55-65 cents per hour, according to population, journeyman tailors. 40 cents per hour, helpers. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, others.	36 per week, 8 in 24, general. 48 per week, 8 in 24, office, salesmen, deliverymen, janitors, and porters. 6 days in 7 (no Sunday work).	1½ regular rate after 8 hours, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Public seating (July 23).	40 cents per hour.	36 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week and 9 in 24, during 6 weeks in 6 months), 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 9 in 24, 5½ days in 7, office. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), watchmen or night firemen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 36 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Safety razor and safety razor blade manufacturing (July 31).	35 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, and emergency work.	Do.

Secondary steel products warehousing (Aug. 4).

\$15 per week, general. 40 cents per hour, part-time employees or those on hourly basis.

40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 9 per day, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 44 per week, 6 days in 7, outside delivery, maintenance.

1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified.

Under 16, office and maintenance employees. Under 18, others.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

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employees, but such employer entitled to 1 such employee).

Secondary steel products warehousing (Aug. 4).	\$10 per week, general. 40 cents per hour, time employees or those on hourly basis.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 54 per week, 6 days in 7, outside delivery, maintenance, outside repair service or installation. 5 per week additional during 12 weeks in 12	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified.	Under 16, office and messenger. Under 18, others.
Stereotype dry mat (Aug. 6).	32½ cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$16 per week (40 cents per hour, part-time employees), office. \$14 per week, office boys or girls and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week), 8 per day, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 56 per week, watchmen. 45 per week, 10 per day, chauffeurs, truck drivers, and helpers. 45 per week, 9 per day, engineers and electricians. 40 per week (in emergency 45 per week), 8 per day, four workers on continuous process, 40 per week (maximum 45 in 1 week), office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, laborers, mechanical workers or artisans. 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, truck drivers, and helpers. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, engineers and electricians. Regular rate for hours up to 48 per week in emergency and 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week otherwise, four workers on continuous processes. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Structural steel and iron fabricating (Aug. 16).	\$20 per week, drafting, detailing and/or designing. 34-40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, common labor, 150 percent of common-labor rate, but not less than 51 cents per hour, others. 80 percent of rate on July 16, 1928, but not less than \$14 per week, office, etc. 80 percent of common-labor rate, watchmen, office boys, etc. (not to exceed 5 percent of all employees).	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, in or about plants or erection work.
Walt manufacturing (July 30).	35 cents per hour.....	40 per week (in peak periods, 45 per week during 8 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, 5-day week, general. 56 per week, 10 per day during 8 weeks in 6 months), firemen and engineers. 56 per week, 13 days in 2 weeks, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Wholesale monumental marble (July 23).	30-37½ cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office.	40 per week (to recover time lost from inclement weather, 40 per week averaged over 3 months, maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 8 in 24, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, firemen, plant engineers, sawyers, and foremen, truckmen or shipping clerks.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, office, and emergency work.	Do.

1 Student apprentices limited to 25 hours per week, 5 hours in 24, and 30 cents per hour during first 6 months of employment.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING JULY 1934—Con.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment*
Wood preserving (July 30)	25-40 cents per hour according to geographical area, according to population, office service, delivery and sales, outside buyers, and watchmen. 80 percent of applicable rate, but not less than \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 96 additional in 4 days, 104 in 5 days), 80 per week, general, 56 per week, watchmen, 40 per week, 9 (normal 8) per day, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day and 44 per week, general, and emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Yeast (July 16).....	45 cents per hour, general. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14 per week, according to population, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to such employee). \$20 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, office. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs, deliverymen, shipping clerks, route salesmen. 6 per week additional in peak periods during 12 weeks in 1 year (except office). 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified (office excepted). 1½ regular rate for time worked on Saturdays and Sundays (salesmen and watchmen excepted).	Do.
<i>Agriculture</i> Alcoholic beverage importing (July 30). ³	45 cents per hour, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys and/or girls and messengers (but if more than 1 such worker is employed the total shall not exceed 10 percent of office employees). \$18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week (in peak periods 50 per week during 5 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 8 additional during 1 week in 6 months, employees on inventory work. 48 per week, 6 days in 7; chauffeurs and deliverymen. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 44 per week, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours, employees on inventory work.	Under 18.

* Labor provisions only. Code approved earlier.

¹ From
² Sunday
³ International

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Operation of the French Social Insurance Law

THE first report by the French Minister of Labor on the operation of the social insurance law enacted in 1930 was published recently in the French Official Journal.¹ The information relates to the period from the date the law became effective—July 1, 1930—to December 31, 1932, and includes data as to the number of persons insured, contributions to the insurance funds, the operation of the departmental and interdepartmental services, and the financial operations of the primary funds and the agricultural mutual-benefit societies. The average benefit per person and the State contributions to the different funds are not given in this report.

The law² established two distinct systems—one for commercial, industrial, and domestic workers, and the other for agricultural workers—and provides for compulsory insurance covering sickness, maternity, invalidity not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, old age, and death. In addition, insured persons who are involuntarily unemployed are exempted from payment of the social insurance contribution for a maximum period of 4 months in any 12-month period, and the system provides for certain payments of family expenses in case of the sickness, invalidity, pregnancy, or death of an insured person.

The system was extended,³ as from April 1, 1934, to apply to seamen and their families in respect of illness ashore. The risks of invalidity, old age, and death for seamen and their families continue to be covered under the legislation previously in force, but the sickness of the wife or children of a seaman, or of the seaman himself if occurring between two voyages, will in future be subject to insurance under the conditions laid down in this act. The risk will be covered by a special fund, under the management of the National Institute for Disabled Seamen. Contributions amounting to 1.8 percent of the wages paid are divided equally between the seamen and the shipowners.

Voluntary insurance may be taken out by farmers and agriculturists not covered by the compulsory insurance, artisans, small proprietors,

¹ France. Journal Officiel, Mar. 8, 1934, Supplement.

² Summarized in Monthly Labor Review, Sept. 1930, p. 76.

³ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 7, 1934, p. 191.

nonsalaried intellectual workers, and in general all persons who, without being on a salary, live principally on the products of their labor, if their earnings do not exceed the limits set for those compulsorily insured.

Sickness and maternity benefits were made payable beginning October 1, 1930, and so far as the Bureau has information the act has been maintained in operation substantially as passed although minor amendments have been enacted and interpretive or regulatory decrees issued.

The compulsory system covers all wage earners whose wages do not exceed 15,000 francs,⁴ or 18,000 francs in cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants and in certain industrial districts. The maximum is increased for persons having children over 6 weeks and under 16 years of age by 2,000 francs for 1 child, 4,000 francs for 2 children, and 10,000 francs for 3 or more children for the first class of insured persons, while for workers living in cities of more than 200,000 the increase is 2,000, 4,000 and 7,000 francs, respectively, making a maximum in either case of 25,000 francs.

The insurance system is financed by equal contributions by the employer and the worker, supplemented by contributions by the State. The employees are divided annually into five wage classes, the basic wage of each of these classes forming the basis of the contributions and benefits. The wage classes and amount of contributions are as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL INSURANCE OF SPECIFIED WAGE CLASSES IN FRANCE

Wage class	Contribution	
	Per day	Per month
	Francs	Francs
Under 2,400 francs per year (8 francs per day).....	0.50	12.00
2,400 to 4,500 francs per year (8 to 15 francs per day).....	1.00	21.00
4,500 to 6,000 francs per year (15 to 20 francs per day).....	1.50	36.00
6,000 to 9,600 francs per year (20 to 32 francs per day).....	2.00	48.00
9,600 to 15,000 or 18,000 francs per year ¹ (32 to 50 or 60 francs per day).....	3.50	80.00

¹ According to population of place of residence.

As the contribution is divided equally between the employer and the workman, the daily dues of the workers vary from 25 centimes to 1.75 francs, representing on the average 8 percent of the annual basic wages. The employer is responsible for the payment of his own and his employees' contributions, the employee's share being withheld from his pay. The insurance contributions are divided into 2 equal parts, 1 of which is reserved to cover the old-age risks and the other to cover the risks of sickness, maternity, invalidity,

⁴ Franc at par = 3.92 cents.

and death. Liability to compulsory insurance ceases at 60 years, at which age the insured person becomes eligible for a pension.

Sickness Benefits

THE benefits to insured persons in case of sickness include daily cash benefits, general and special medical care, medicines and appliances, treatment in hospitals or sanatoriums, necessary surgical operations, and preventive treatment. The medical care is provided in all cases of sickness or accident except those which are subject to workmen's compensation. Insured persons have free choice of a physician, and medical consultations must take place at the physician's office unless the condition of the insured person does not permit.

Medical benefits are due from the beginning of illness and are given until recovery or for a maximum period of 6 months to the wage earner, his wife, and dependent children under the age of 16. A relapse occurring within 2 months is considered as a continuation of the original illness.

The cost of the benefits is borne by the fund, or the insured person is reimbursed for payments made, according to the conditions specified in the contract. The insured person, however, is required to bear part of the medical expenses, amounting to 15 percent if his wages are less than 15 francs per day and 20 percent if his wages are over that amount; for pharmaceutical and other costs his share is fixed uniformly at 15 percent. The total medical and pharmaceutical costs may not exceed, per day of sickness and beginning with the first medical consultation, 50 percent of the average basic daily wage for the preceding year, unless the sickness requires special treatment when this maximum may be exceeded. Hospitalization costs are borne by the fund, but may not exceed the lowest rate charged in public hospitals for paying patients.

An insured person is entitled to sick benefits if he has paid the statutory contributions for 60 days during the 3 months or for 240 days during the 12 months preceding the illness.

The foregoing benefits, whether furnished at home or in a hospital or other institution, are calculated on the basis of the minimum local rates in force fixed by the professional associations of physicians, the system of calculating and supervising such benefits being regulated by agreements between the funds and the doctors' associations. If the funds are unable to conclude such agreements they are required either to bear a flat-rate proportion of the fees for all medical treatment or pay to the insured person or his dependents a flat-rate daily medical allowance for medical care in cases which do not require surgical or hospital treatment. The minimum amount of this daily allowance is fixed at 20 percent of the general average of the basic

wages on which contributions were paid during the preceding year. In such cases the insured person will not be required to pay the usual 15 to 20 percent of the medical expenses. Additional allowances are paid when it is necessary for the doctor to travel or the insured person requires special treatment.

The daily cash benefit, amounting to half the average basic daily wage of the class to which the insured person belongs, is paid from the sixth day of sickness or the fourth day if the insured person has three dependent children. When hospital treatment is required, the daily benefit is reduced by one-third if the insured person has dependent children or relatives, by one-half if the insured person is married but without other dependents, and by three-quarters in all other cases. When the illness lasts more than 15 days, the insurance fund pays, for each workday beginning with the sixteenth, one-half of that part of the insured person's contribution which is allotted to the old-age pension fund.

If there is disagreement between the insured person and the fund as to his physical condition, the matter is submitted to a technical committee consisting of the attending physician, one physician appointed by the fund, and one by the justice of the peace. If it is a question of permanent disability it is required that the third physician shall be a specialist appointed by the president of the civil court. A tripartite commission, made up of an equal number of representatives of the funds, of physicians' associations, and of the Ministries of Labor and of Public Health, including the boards of management of public hospitals and homes, has general control over the various services with the exception of the technical service. The agreements reached between the fund and the physicians' associations and the establishments furnishing the medical care are submitted to the commission, which is authorized to arbitrate any questions which arise regarding the application of the agreements.

Maternity Benefits

MEDICAL care and medicines during pregnancy and for the 6 months following childbirth are provided for woman workers compulsorily insured, and the wives of insured persons.

An insured woman worker may receive a daily cash benefit, amounting to half the basic wage on which she was paying contributions previous to pregnancy, for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks following childbirth if she ceases work altogether during that period and if she has paid contributions for 60 days during the 3 months or for 240 days during the 12 months preceding pregnancy. A special nursing benefit is paid during the period of nursing but for a period not to exceed 9 months. The special allowance amounts to 150 francs per month for the first 4 months, 100 francs during the fifth and sixth months,

and 50 francs from the seventh to the ninth month, while a milk allowance is made to an insured person who is unable to nurse her child, which may not exceed in value two-thirds of the nursing bonus. Sickness-insurance benefits are payable in case of pathological conditions associated with pregnancy, and medical and pharmaceutical expenses are provided under the same terms as for sickness. The insured person or wife of an insured person has free choice of the practitioner or midwife. The payment of the maternity benefits depends upon compliance by the beneficiary with the requirements as to periodic examinations at home and regular attendance in maternity and nursing clinics.

Invalidity Insurance

INSURED persons who, after the expiration of the time limit of 6 months, are incapacitated as a result either of sickness or of accident not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act are entitled to an invalidity pension if their working capacity is reduced at least two-thirds. Persons insured before reaching the age of 30 receive a disability benefit equal to at least 40 percent of the average annual wages, calculated from the compulsory contributions paid each year. This amount is increased, up to a maximum of 50 percent of the annual wages, by 1 percent for each year (of at least 240 workdays) in excess of 30 years. The benefits of persons insured after the age of 30 are reduced by one-thirtieth for each year or fraction of a year between that age and the age at entrance. The minimum benefit for persons insured after the age of 30 is 1,000 francs if they have paid contributions for at least 6 years, being reduced by 100 francs for each year of membership under 6 to a minimum of 600 francs. At least 2 years' membership and payments representing at least 480 days of work in the 2 years preceding the incapacity are required for the receipt of benefit. The pensioner must submit to any visits of physicians demanded by the insurance fund and the pension stops when the working capacity is restored to more than 50 percent. The pension period is fixed provisionally at 5 years, and at the expiration of this period and after expert medical advice the pension is confirmed for another 5 years, after which the pensioner is given a final examination and then transferred to the old-age insurance fund.

The law provided that a decree should be issued each year to fix the fraction of the insurance contribution to be assigned to cover invalidity pensions, and that after April 1, 1934, the contributions to the fund were to be increased by one-eighth, that is, raised to 9 percent of earnings, in order that the cost of invalidity insurance might be met on a permanent basis. The financial organization of invalidity insurance on permanent lines was postponed⁵ by the finance act

⁵ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 9, 1934, p. 51.

passed in 1934 to January 1, 1937, and this branch of insurance was transferred to the Guaranty and Equalization Fund, which had formerly engaged simply in reinsurance operations. Until 1937, therefore, this fund will repay to the old-age societies the amount of invalidity pensions awarded by them, and to the sickness societies the costs of treatment of invalidity pensioners. The principle of automatic increase in contributions, contained in the original act, disappears, therefore, as a result of the new provisions.

Old-Age Insurance

RETIREMENT is optional at 60 years of age, insured persons being allowed to defer retirement indefinitely. The transition period during which the system is being put into effect was fixed at 5 years. The retirement pensions are fixed at 40 percent of the average basic annual wages for persons between the ages of 60 and 65 who have paid a minimum contribution covering 240 days' labor a year for at least 30 years. This pension is increased one-tenth for insured persons who have brought up three or more children to the age of 16 years. Persons retired during the transition period will receive a pension equal to one-thirtieth of the normal pension for each year the contributions have been paid, with a minimum of 600 francs a year. Insured persons who have contributed to the fund for at least 25 years since the age of 16 are allowed to retire at the age of 55, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of the pension.

An insured person may apply for the utilization of the capital value of the pension either as a cash payment for the part in excess of 1,000 francs annual income to be used for the purchase of land or a house, or as an annuity with reversion as to one-half thereof to the surviving husband or wife but not before the latter reaches the age of 55. In demanding the liquidation of the pension an insured person may reserve the benefit of sickness insurance for himself and his wife by contributing at least 15 francs a month to the fund.

Commercial and industrial workers aged from 60 to 65 years at the time the law became effective who were within the wage limits for compulsory insurance, but who were not entitled to pensions under the Workers' and Peasants' Pension Act (Apr. 5, 1910), could become eligible for old-age insurance by paying the total amount of the annual premium for 5 years for all risks for their class, while agricultural workers could be insured by paying one-half of the annual contribution of that class of workers. The minimum pension after 5 years was fixed at 500 francs.

Death Benefits

DEATH benefits payable to the heirs of insured persons amount to 20 percent of the average annual wages. The minimum amount is

fixed at 1,000 francs for persons who have made their contributions regularly, and the benefit may not exceed two-thirds of the actual wages of the insured person. To establish a claim to life insurance, at least 1 year's contribution must have been paid.

Benefits for Family Expenses

IN CASE of the sickness, invalidity, pregnancy, or death of an insured person a benefit is allowed for each dependent child between the ages of 6 weeks and 16 years if at least 1 year's contribution has been paid. These allowances amount to 1 franc per day for each child, an increase in the invalidity pension of 100 francs per year, and a death benefit of 100 francs. A temporary orphan's allowance for each child beginning with the second is paid to widows of insured persons who have at least three living children under 13 years. If both father and mother are dead, a temporary allowance is paid for each child under 13 years of age and those between the ages of 13 and 16 if apprenticed, in school, or invalids not being cared for in State hospitals. By decree of September 2, 1932,⁶ the rate of orphans' pensions was fixed at 240 francs a year.

Special System for Agricultural Workers

WAGE earners employed in agricultural and forestry occupations whose earnings do not exceed those of insured workers in industry and commerce are subject to compulsory insurance. Also included are rural artisans and contractors for threshing and other agricultural operations; the staffs of farmers' associations, cooperative societies, and other agricultural associations; and tenant farmers (*métayers*) who usually work alone or with the help of members of their family, and who do not own any part of the livestock at the time they enter into the agreement. Members of the family of a farmer who work for him without receiving pay in cash are not subject to compulsory insurance.

Agricultural workers are covered for all the risks except invalidity insurance, and the age of entry into insurance is the same as for workers in commerce and industry. The amount of benefits, and the conditions under which they are granted, for sickness, maternity, and death are determined by the rules of the mutual benefit societies or of the agricultural section of the departmental fund to which these workers are affiliated. Conditions governing old-age pensions and the minimum pension are the same as for industrial workers. Insured workers have free choice of the fund to which they shall belong. The contribution is divided equally between the insured person, and the employer, proprietor, or tenant. The contribution covering the risks of sickness, maternity, and death amounts to 10 francs per

⁶International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Oct. 17, 1932, p. 77

month, while the contribution covering the old-age risk amounts to 2 percent of the basic wage. The wage classes on which the contributions are based are the same as for industrial and commercial employees.

Administration of Funds

THE administration of the social insurance system is under the control of (1) unofficial primary funds which, with certain exceptions, operate within the Department; (2) primary departmental, or in exceptional cases interdepartmental, funds. These funds operate for the covering of risks and the payment of benefits. A primary fund may be formed by any mutual benefit society or insurance fund established according to the insurance laws.

The funds for the operation of the law are derived from the contributions of employers and workers, from the State subsidy, and from miscellaneous sources, such as the appropriation of the savings effected in expenditures for public assistance by reason of the operation of the social insurance law, the duty paid to the State by the Bank of France, and the proceeds of fines, gifts, legacies, etc. The funds which receive and disburse these sums include the General Guaranty Fund, the Augmentation and Joint Business Fund, and the Guaranty and Equalization Fund. The Augmentation and Joint Business Fund guarantees the minimum pension for invalidity and old age, reimbursement for family expenses, the costs connected with the liquidation of the former retirement law, and administrative and management costs. The Guaranty Fund is established to cover any annual deficit of the insurance funds and to guard against insolvency.

Operation of the Law to December 31, 1932

AT THE close of December 1931, the total number of persons reported as covered by compulsory insurance was 9,305,635 of whom 8,482,894 were industrial and commercial wage earners, 794,858 agricultural workers, and 27,883 employees in railways and public utilities, miners, and other special groups. There were 10,235,377 persons compulsorily insured on December 31, 1932, of whom 9,259,660 were industrial or commercial wage earners, 927,216 agricultural workers, and 48,501 other workers. There were 788 non-agricultural primary funds at the end of 1932, of which 86 were departmental funds, 201 agricultural mutual aid societies, and 84 agricultural sections of the departmental funds.

Enrollment in the special and voluntary insurance open to wives of insured wage earners, and to widows of insured workers and divorced wives as well as widows of former soldiers who have not remarried, at the close of 1931 was 15,843 nonagricultural and 86,471 agricultural, and in 1932, 17,385 and 118,349, respectively. These

figures do not include applications for admission to the insurance system which had not been settled at the end of the year.

According to a law of July 28, 1931,⁷ simplifying the collection of insurance contributions for the industries, employers are required to deduct the employee's contribution from his pay at least once a month and to attach stamps to cover the double contribution to the annual card and the attached quarterly leaflets which are issued by the departmental insurance office. The annual card is exchanged at the expiration of the quarter in which the insured person's birthday occurs, and the quarterly leaflets detached and sent to the departmental office in the first 10 days of each quarter. A fine is exacted for failure to comply with this regulation. The official report states that the movement of the cards and leaflets sent out by the departmental office is affected by the variation in industrial conditions and by unemployment. During 1932 the number of booklets sent out to insured persons in industry (one card and four leaflets) was 9,159,112, of which 942,247 were returned undelivered. The large number of returned documents is explained by changes of residence or errors in giving addresses at the time of enrollment, but it also indicates that there is much revision of the lists still necessary to eliminate duplicate registrations.

In agriculture, since mutual benefit societies receive part of the contributions directly, information as to the number of cards and leaflets is indicative only of the general growth of the system. The number of cards issued increased from 19,235 in 1930 to 614,210 in 1932 and the number of leaflets from 68,284 to 1,448,277.

According to the report the reason for the relative weakness of the agricultural system is the indifference and sometimes the hostility of agriculturists, encouraged by the failure to follow up defaulting employers and by press campaigns which promised that the law would become voluntary for agriculture, and also the seasonal character of the work and the mobility of agricultural labor. The reports of many of the funds also show that employers attach more importance to the return of the cards which represent their contributions than to the return of the quarterly leaflets.

The special classes covered by insurance include persons earning more than 15,000 to 18,000 francs and less than 25,000 francs and those enrolled in the old-age insurance alone. In December 1932 there were 42,500 nonagricultural workers of this class enrolled in the funds and 119 agricultural workers, while the number enrolled in the old-age insurance alone was 32,404 on that date.

The sums centralized in the stamp funds in the Government Deposit and Consignment Office are assigned to the different social insurance organizations after examination by the departmental offices.

⁷ Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, July-Aug.-Sept. 1931, p. 125.

The total receipts of the funds on December 31, 1932, amounted to 8,716,696,074.69 francs and the total expenses to 7,676,714,591.29 francs.

Expenditures from October 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, for compulsory sickness insurance covering nonagricultural workers by 756 funds, representing 98.4 percent of the insured, amounted to 665,191,970.48 francs for medical, surgical and hospital care, pharmaceutical costs, cash benefits, etc.; 9,933,831.79 francs for cash and other subsistence benefits, and 5,827,852.97 francs for transfers to the maternity funds and medical control. The costs of maternity and special assistance in the same period amounted to 140,968,765.04 francs, while 2,040,340.13 francs were paid for special treatments, and other special benefits, and 1,508,796.24 francs for miscellaneous costs. Payments on account of death amounted to 6,716,513.74 francs.

The costs of compulsory agricultural insurance, covering 157 mutual societies and 81 agricultural sections of the departmental funds and representing about 95 percent of the insured agricultural workers, amounted to 27,736,649.12 francs up to the end of 1931. These payments represented costs of medical, surgical, and dental care, pharmaceutical costs, hospitalization, and cash benefits, while 106,462.83 francs were paid for cash and other subsistence benefits. For maternity insurance 10,034,651.58 francs were spent for medical and special treatments, cash benefits, nursing bonuses, etc.; and 52,757.61 francs for subsistence benefits. The payments on account of death amounted to 174,912.80 francs, while 100,015.35 francs were spent for medical control.

The payment of benefits for sickness and maternity insurance did not begin until October 1, 1930, and for death, July 1, 1931. Also at the beginning of operations unfamiliarity with the system resulted in delay in payments or in the registration of certain insured persons, so that for some months recipients of benefits were relatively few. As a result it was not until about April 1931 that the expenditures of the funds were placed on a normal basis.

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EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

A Study of the Unemployed in the Bituminous-Coal Industry

THAT this country should adopt a vigorous program to transfer displaced miners to farms and other industries is the conclusion reached in a recent study covering 956 unemployed or part-time employed miners and general documentary evidence as to employment conditions in the bituminous-coal industry.¹ The experience of England, where the same problem is being met by restricting entrance into the coal industry and by finding new openings for surplus workers on the basis of recommendations of the Industrial Transference Board, is cited as showing the feasibility of such a plan.

The miners covered by the study under review, which was made in 1932, were located in the States of Kentucky and West Virginia. These mine employees were 93 percent native born and of this total 70 percent were born within 200 miles of their places of residence. Excluding the 7 percent who were foreign born and the 0.5 percent who did not answer the question as to distance from place of birth, only 2 percent of the total number of persons interviewed were born 1,000 miles or over from their place of residence.

In age the miners varied from 18 to 75 years and over, with 80 percent concentrated between ages 25 and 55. Table 1 shows the age distribution of employed and unemployed miners and other industrial workers.

TABLE 1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED MINERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Age classification	Percentage distribution			
	956 unemployed miners ^a	All miners in Kentucky and West Virginia ^b	Males in manufacturing, etc., in Kentucky and West Virginia ^b	All coal miners in United States in 1930 ^b
Under 18 years.....	0.3	2.8	2.1	2.3
18 and 19 years.....	1.0	5.6	4.1	4.5
20 and under 25 years.....	8.5	16.9	13.9	12.8
25 and under 35 years.....	28.8	30.2	27.1	24.8
35 and under 45 years.....	29.1	24.4	23.3	26.1
45 and under 55 years.....	22.0	14.1	16.8	18.9
55 and under 65 years.....	7.8	4.8	9.0	8.2
65 and under 75 years.....	2.1	1.0	3.2	2.1
75 years and over.....	.4	.1	.4	.2
Age unknown.....		.1	.1	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Field investigation in Kentucky and West Virginia, winter and spring, 1932.

^b Based upon figures taken from Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, occupation statistics.

¹ Morris, Homer L.: *The Plight of the Bituminous Coal Miner*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934.

From these figures it appears that age is a factor in determining unemployment at the lower and upper extremities of the frequency distribution. The young workers under 25 have an advantage in employment, representing 25.3 of all miners in Kentucky and West Virginia and only 9.8 percent of the unemployed in the sample study. Workers 45 and over comprise 20.1 percent of the total employed but 32.3 percent of those unemployed. Between ages 25 and 45 the percentages of employed and unemployed are much the same. Table 1 further shows that there are fewer miners 55 years old and over, on a percentage basis, in Kentucky and West Virginia than in the country as a whole and that the proportion of males over 55 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation, and communication in the two States mentioned is higher than for either of the other two groups.

Among the 956 persons interviewed, 860 were found to be married and 96 single. In all, 800 mine workers were living with their wives, 42 were widowed or divorced, and 18 were not living with their families. Of the 96 single persons 56 were living at home without responsibility, 11 had dependents, and 29 were boarding or lodging.

The 860 married miners had an aggregate of 4,165 children, or 4.8 per family. The number of children varied from none in 60 families to 18 in 2 families; the modal number of children was 2 to 5, there being 45.8 percent of the total number concentrated within this range. Table 2 shows the distribution of children, living and dead, in 860 unemployed miners' families.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (LIVING AND DEAD) IN THE FAMILIES OF 860 UNEMPLOYED MINERS IN KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

Number of children per family	Families having specified number of children		Number of children per family	Families having specified number of children	
	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
None	60	7.0	11	22	2.6
1	82	9.5	12	19	2.2
2	104	12.1	13	5	.6
3	102	11.9	14	6	.7
4	100	11.6	15	2	.3
5	88	10.2	16	1	.1
6	74	8.6	17		
7	52	6.0	18	2	.3
8	72	8.4			
9	47	5.4	Total	860	100.0
10	23	2.7			

In 45 percent of the families having children no deaths of children had occurred. The remaining families had lost 851, or 20.4 percent of those born. The average death rate in families where death had occurred was 1.9 children per family. Infant mortality was particularly high; 61.5 percent of all children who died were under 1 year

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of age and 86.2 percent were under 5 years. In contrast, infant mortality rates for the registration areas of the United States for 1925 were 17.7 and 22.1 percent of the totals, respectively, for children under 1 and 5 years of age.

The average size of household in the 838 households represented in this study was 5.4 persons. Households with 7 or more persons represented 30.5 percent of the total number.

The number of male wage earners per household varied from 1 to 5, as shown in the following statement:

	<i>Number of households</i>
1 male wage earner in household.....	710
2 male wage earners in household.....	95
3 male wage earners in household.....	28
4 male wage earners in household.....	4
5 male wage earners in household.....	1
Total.....	838

In all the families interviewed there were only 35 female wage earners, indicating a lack of work opportunities for women in the coal camps.

Table 3 shows the number of years the 956 unemployed miners had been in the mining industry when this study was made.

TABLE 3.—YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MINES OF 956 UNEMPLOYED MINERS IN KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

Number of years worked in mines	Unemployed miners working specified number of years		Number of years worked in mines	Unemployed miners working specified number of years	
	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Under 1 year.....	10	1.0	25 to 29 years.....	80	8.4
1 to 4 years.....	70	7.3	30 to 39 years.....	86	9.0
5 to 9 years.....	154	16.1	40 years and over.....	34	3.6
10 to 14 years.....	190	19.9	No answer.....	41	4.3
15 to 19 years.....	162	16.9	Total.....	956	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	129	13.5			

In all, 24.4 percent of the employees had served less than 10 years in the mining industry at the time of this survey and 21 percent had been in the industry more than 25 years. These figures indicate the tendency for mine workers to remain in the industry, as do also the results of a query as to the number of other jobs held by the 956 mine workers covered by this investigation. Of the total, 25.6 percent stated that they had not held jobs outside of mines, while 48.6 percent of the miners had held from 1 to 3 such jobs.

Failure of unemployed miners to leave the coal camps was attributed to such reasons as the following: The individual had no place to go (22.7 percent of total); could not get away (19 percent); had part-time job (7.2 percent); no rent to pay (6.8 percent); had a

a crop (6 percent); and had no money with which to move (5.3 percent).

When asked what their occupational preference was, 460 (48.1 percent) of the 956 unemployed mine workers stated that they wished to be farmers; 107 (11.2 percent), miners; and 80 (8.4 percent) were undecided. The remaining 309 persons expressed interest in a wide variety of occupations, such as mechanics, carpentry, railroad work, outside work, electrical and factory work, and auto mechanics.

A total of 590, or 61.7 percent, believed they would not need additional training to earn their living. Table 4 shows the distribution of these mine workers according to their views as to the necessity for additional training.

TABLE 4.—OPINION AS TO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TRAINING TO QUALIFY FOR NEW JOBS, OF 956 UNEMPLOYED MINERS IN KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

Additional training required	Number of miners	Percent of total	Additional training required	Number of miners	Percent of total
No.....	590	61.7	Incapable or incapacitated.....	14	1.5
Yes.....	105	11.0	Too old.....	17	1.8
Special training.....	177	18.5	No opinion expressed.....	7	.7
Need experience.....	26	2.7	Total.....	956	100.0
Need supervision.....	20	2.1			

Passing from the consideration of this particular group of unemployed miners, the author of the book under review states that there are now over 200,000 permanently displaced miners. This surplus, he believes, should be withdrawn from the industry, not only for their own well-being but for the well-being of those remaining to dig the coal for the Nation.

Occupations of Denver High-School Graduates of 1929 and 1933

A DECIDED increase was shown in the number of students who were graduated from high schools in Denver in 1933 as compared with 1929, while the percentage of 1933 graduates who found employment was below that of the 1929 graduates. A smaller proportion of the graduates of 1933 entered college. The number of graduates in postgraduate work in the high schools and taking short courses in vocational business schools was substantially larger in 1933 than in 1929, and a comparison of the occupations of the employed graduates discloses that they were obliged to accept less skilled work in the later period. These are some of the findings of a survey of Denver high-school graduates in 1929 and 1933, conducted as a Civil Works project by the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver.¹

¹ University of Denver. Reports, vol. 10, no. 3: Occupational distribution of Denver's high-school graduates. Denver, May 1934.

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TABLE 1—

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General
Librarian
Sales cler
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Telephon
Typists
Waiters
All other

¹ Includes st
² Includes s

The percentage distribution of 536 male and 766 female graduates in 1929 and of 995 male and 1,124 female graduates in 1933 by their activities is given in table 1. Practically all the graduates reported as returning to postgraduate high-school courses and attending business and vocational schools were seeking employment along with those recorded as unemployed.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE DENVER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF 1929 AND 1933, BY ACTIVITIES¹

Activity	Male graduates, percent of total		Female graduates, percent of total	
	1929	1933	1929	1933
Taking post-graduate work.....	1.7	7.2	0.7	4.7
Entered business or vocational school.....	3.2	3.8	12.4	16.2
Entered college.....	56.2	35.1	44.1	25.8
Employed.....	29.1	28.1	23.5	15.5
Unemployed.....	6.4	19.0	12.8	30.0
Moved out of State.....	3.2	4.1	2.6	2.2
Miscellaneous.....		1.3	3.9	5.7

¹Information for 1933 graduates is as of February 1934; for 1929 graduates, as of September 1929.

The occupational distribution of the employed high-school graduates of 1929 and 1933, by sex, was as follows:

TABLE 2.—DENVER HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES OF 1929 AND OF 1933 REPORTED EMPLOYED, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION

[Classified by occupation as of August 1929 and February 1934]

Sex and occupation	Employed graduates			
	Number		Percent	
	1929	1933	1929	1933
Males:				
Bellboys and porters.....	5	4	3.6	1.5
Deliverymen.....	4	29	2.9	11.0
Entertainers.....		5		1.9
Filling-station attendants.....	6	24	4.4	9.1
Messengers and runners.....	5	8	3.6	3.0
Office assistants ¹	22	23	16.1	8.7
Paper-route boys.....		11		4.2
Salesmen.....	20	57	21.3	21.7
Shipping clerks.....	4	3	2.9	1.1
Skilled workers.....	18	15	13.1	5.7
Soda-fountain clerks.....		4		1.5
Stock boys.....	4	7	2.9	2.7
Unskilled manual laborers.....	28	62	20.1	23.6
Ushers.....	2	5	1.5	1.9
Waiters.....		2		.8
All others.....	10	4	7.3	1.5
Females:				
Beauty-parlor operators.....		2		1.2
Bookkeepers.....	4	9	2.4	5.7
Comptometer and dictaphone operators.....	4	1	2.4	.6
Doctors' assistants.....	5	6	3.0	3.8
Domestic help ²	3	29	1.8	18.2
Elevator pilots.....		3		1.9
Entertainers.....		7		4.4
General office clerks.....	48	29	29.1	18.2
Librarians.....	3	1	1.8	.6
Sales clerks.....	35	27	21.2	16.9
Stenographers.....	26	13	15.9	8.2
Telephone operators.....	1	2	.6	1.2
Telegraph and PBX operators.....			1.2	
Typists.....	21	5	12.7	3.1
Wrappers.....		2		1.2
All others.....	13	23	7.9	14.4

¹Includes stenographers, bookkeepers, and general office clerks.

²Includes servants, waitresses, and chambermaids.

The wages and salaries of boys and girls in various occupations in Denver as reported by employers in 1933 are shown in table 3:

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGES OR SALARIES OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN DENVER IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS AS REPORTED IN 1933

Occupation	Males		Occupation	Females	
	Num-ber re-ported	Wage or salary		Num-ber re-ported	Wage or salary
Bellboys and porters.....	4	\$11.00	Beauty operators.....	2	\$12.00
Bookkeepers.....	3	14.50	Bookkeepers.....	7	13.00
Delivery boys.....	19	8.00	Cashiers.....	2	13.00
Elevator pilots.....	1	12.00	Comptometer operators.....	1	15.00
Entertainers.....	5	15.00	Doctors' assistants.....	6	5.00
Filling-station attendants.....	24	14.50	Domestic help.....	26	13.00
General office workers.....	20	13.50	Elevator pilots.....	3	14.00
Messengers.....	8	11.75	Entertainers.....	7	15.00
Paper-route boys.....	11	7.00	General office clerks.....	29	13.50
Sales clerks.....	49	13.50	Librarians.....	1	2.00
Salesmen.....	8	11.50	Sales clerks.....	27	13.00
Shipping clerks.....	3	12.50	Secretaries.....	5	13.00
Skilled laborers.....	15	12.00	Stenographers.....	8	13.50
Soda-fountain clerks.....	4	14.50	Telephone operators.....	2	14.50
Stockboys.....	7	15.00	Typists.....	5	8.00
Truck drivers.....	10	8.75	Waitresses.....	2	14.00
Unskilled manual laborers.....	62	12.00	Wrappers.....	2	14.50
Ushers.....	5	8.25			
Waiters.....	2	7.25			
Average.....		12.51	Average.....		10.88

¹ Does not include board and room.

Unemployment in Kansas, 1930 to 1934

IN KANSAS from May to June 1934 unemployment declined 9.5 percent, according to preliminary figures published in the July 1934 issue of the Labor and Industrial Bulletin of that State. In May 1934 the number of unemployed was 2 percent less than the number reported for April, which is attributed to the upward trend in the following principal industries: Food and kindred products; mineral and mineral products; metal and wood products, construction materials; public utilities and public service; service industries; retail trade; and financial institutions.

The increase in unemployment early in 1934 to May is largely explained by the discontinuance of Civil Works projects.

The accompanying table is taken from the bulletin referred to above, which points out that the decided upturn in agricultural employment in June 1934 is partially responsible for the lower index number of unemployment for that month.

INDEX NO.

January.....
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....

¹ Rounded.
² Preliminary.

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INDEX NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN KANSAS, 1930 TO 1934, AND APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED IN 1934

[April 1930=100]

Month	1930 index number	1931 index number	1932 index number	1933 index number	1934	
					Index number	Number of workers affected ¹
January.....	103.2	283.3	474.6	624.0	328.2	119,000
February.....	122.8	302.4	500.9	620.2	398.7	144,550
March.....	119.2	292.1	512.5	648.5	406.4	147,325
April.....	100.0	271.8	473.1	642.4	499.2	180,975
May.....	88.1	286.6	480.1	603.0	489.3	177,375
June.....	84.3	294.8	535.1	598.1	² 442.6	² 160,450
July.....	17.8	236.2	483.0	500.4	-----	-----
August.....	72.3	305.3	528.3	490.4	-----	-----
September.....	89.2	299.9	529.8	492.7	-----	-----
October.....	106.9	332.4	531.6	472.1	-----	-----
November.....	149.9	392.9	545.1	336.7	-----	-----
December.....	134.2	-----	550.7	315.0	-----	-----

¹ Rounded to nearest 25.² Preliminary figures subject to revision.

Unemployment Survey of Lincoln, Nebr., 1933

IN ORDER to secure a factual basis of approach to the unemployment relief problem in Nebraska, the State University in November 1932 and November 1933 made surveys of the jobless in Lincoln, the population of that city being considered as fairly representative of the State. The results of these investigations ¹ are comparable with the Buffalo, N.Y., surveys of unemployment made under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labor and the Buffalo Foundation.²

Because of the expense which it would involve, all of the gainful workers of the city could not be covered. After consultation, therefore, with the secretary of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, community chest workers, and others with more than a lay knowledge of the structure of the population, 10 areas were chosen for investigation as being more representative of Lincoln's population than either a single section or many small sections selected at random. In November 1932, the enumeration covered 4,026 persons, and in the same month in the following year, 3,684. In 1933 the percentage idle yet able and willing to work was 19.8 as compared to 17.9 percent in November 1932. In 1932 part-time unemployment was 12.2 percent; in 1933, 10.8 percent. In 1933, of the 725 persons idle and able and willing to work, over three-fifths had been unemployed for more than a year. Of the idle able and willing to work, the largest percentage of unemployed was among persons under 25 years of age

¹ Nebraska University. Extension Division. Nebraska Studies in Business, Nos. 33 and 34: Unemployment in Lincoln, 1932, 1933, by Cleon O. Swayzee. Lincoln, 1933.

² See Monthly Labor Review, February 1933 (p. 282) and March 1934 (p. 524).

and the least unemployment was among those in the 30 to 35 age group.

In both the 1932 and 1933 surveys unemployment was proportionally greater among the colored and foreign born than among the native white people of Lincoln.

In 1933 slightly over 80 percent of those reporting themselves as laborers were unemployed, while among those reported as self-employed and in professional service more than 80 percent were on full time.

The number and percent of male heads of households in Lincoln who were employed and unemployed at the time of the two surveys are given in table 1.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN
NOVEMBER 1932 AND NOVEMBER 1933

Employment status	Number		Percent	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
Employed:				
Full time.....	1,431	1,412	66.3	66.1
Part time.....	227	224	10.5	10.1
Idle.....	503	1,484	23.3	22.8
Able and willing to work.....		331		15.1
Unable or unwilling to work.....		151		7.1
Total.....	2,161	2,120	100.0	100.0

¹ Including 2 persons not reporting reasons for idleness.

In table 2 employed and unemployed in Lincoln in November 1933 are classified by sex and nativity.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ALL PERSONS ENUMERATED IN LINCOLN, BY
NATIVITY AND SEX, 1933

Sex and employment status	Number of persons enumerated	Percent				
		Native born		Foreign born	Not reported	Total
		White	Colored			
<i>Males</i>						
Employed—						
Full time.....	1,699	66.2	37.8	47.5	48.3	62.5
Part time.....	291	9.9	2.7	15.5	6.9	10.7
Idle.....	728	23.8	59.5	37.0	44.8	26.9
Able and willing to work.....	550	18.9	56.8	24.1	10.3	30.2
Unable or unwilling to work.....	173	4.6	2.7	12.9	34.5	6.4
Total.....	2,718	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Females</i>						
Employed—						
Full time.....	659	70.1	18.2	54.0	78.9	88.1
Part time.....	107	10.1	31.8	20.0	5.3	11.1
Idle.....	200	19.8	50.0	26.0	15.8	20.7
Able and willing to work.....	175	17.6	36.4	22.0	10.5	18.5
Unable or unwilling to work.....	22	2.2	4.5	4.0	.....	2.3
Total.....	966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3
age groups

Table 3.—PE

Under 25 years
25 and under 30
30 and under 35
35 and under 40
40 and under 45
45 and under 50
50 and under 55
55 and under 60
60 and under 65
65 years and over
Not reported.....

Total.....

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Table 3 shows for 1933 the percent of those unemployed in various age groups, by cause of unemployment.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS IN LINCOLN, BY CAUSE OF IDLENESS, 1933

Age group	Slack work	Sickness or injury	Old age or retirement	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Under 25 years.....	29.8	2.6	0.9	15.8	23.6
25 and under 30 years.....	10.0	5.1	-----	10.5	8.4
30 and under 35 years.....	6.9	3.9	-----	10.5	5.9
35 and under 40 years.....	8.0	2.6	-----	5.2	6.5
40 and under 45 years.....	7.8	7.8	-----	5.2	6.7
45 and under 50 years.....	7.4	10.4	-----	21.1	7.1
50 and under 55 years.....	8.9	5.1	4.4	10.5	8.1
55 and under 60 years.....	6.7	5.1	3.5	-----	6.1
60 and under 65 years.....	5.8	10.4	7.9	15.8	6.6
65 years and over.....	8.0	45.4	79.6	5.2	19.9
Not reported.....	.5	1.3	3.5	-----	.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employment Census of Cincinnati, 1934

IN MAY 1934 approximately 22 percent of the working population of Cincinnati was unemployed. This fact was brought out in the sixth annual census of employment taken by the board of education of that city in connection with the enumeration of the children of school age. The city welfare department has cooperated year after year in these house-to-house surveys and the work relief division of the county welfare department also gave assistance in the latest census. The main schedule has been practically the same in all six censuses. The percentage findings of the census given in table 1 are from a recent mimeographed report.¹ The percentages of part-time workers in 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 include persons having part-time work on various relief projects.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CINCINNATI, 1929 TO 1934

Year	Percent of workers		
	Employed—		Totally unemployed
	Full time	Part time	
May 1929.....	88.6	5.3	5.9
May 1930.....	81.9	9.8	8.4
May 1931.....	62.8	18.9	18.3
May 1932.....	52.6	21.4	26.1
May 1933.....	51.7	22.2	26.1
May 1934.....	62.6	15.6	21.8

¹ May be secured by request from Ohio State Employment Service, 73 East McMicken Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 30 representative city tracts the percentages of those reported unemployed for specified periods in the 24 months preceding the taking of the May 1934 census were as follows:

Period of unemployment:	Percent
3 months or less.....	10.9
4 to 6 months.....	8.4
7 to 12 months.....	18.7
13 to 18 months.....	5.6
19 to 23 months.....	2.4
24 months or more.....	54.0

An analysis of the employment status of 137,380 white and 15,241 colored persons in Cincinnati in May 1933 and May 1934 is given in table 2.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WHITE AND COLORED WORKERS IN CINCINNATI, 1933 AND 1934

Employment status	White		Colored	
	May 1933	May 1934	May 1933	May 1934
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Employed—				
Full time.....	54.0	65.9	32.8	32.1
Part time.....	21.7	15.1	27.0	20.1
Unemployed.....	24.4	19.1	40.2	47.8

In the 1934 census of Cincinnati, 152,693 employable persons were interviewed. According to the 1930 Federal census, 203,030 persons were gainful workers in that city. "While it would be normally expected", the report under review states, "that the number of those usually having gainful occupations would be increased since 1930, the far-reaching economic and industrial changes in the last 4 years make estimates on the basis of average yearly increases practically worthless." In this connection, attention is called to the recent back-to-the-farm movement and to the fact that protracted unemployment has a tendency to convert many of the unemployed into unemployables, also to new legislation which has definitely reduced the number of children usually having gainful occupations.

If the percentages of unemployed in Cincinnati, as shown by the 1932, 1933, and 1934 surveys, are applied to the 203,030 persons reported in the 1930 Federal census as usually having gainful occupations, the following results are obtained:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED IN CINCINNATI IN 1932, 1933, AND 1934¹

Year	Employed—		Totally unemployed
	Full time	Part time	
May 1932 ²	106,692	43,341	52,991
May 1933.....	104,912	45,131	52,987
May 1934.....	127,056	31,632	44,342

¹ Based on population of 203,030 usually gainfully occupied persons as reported in 1930 Federal census.

² Figures for this year are reproduced as given in the report, but do not quite check with the percentage figures in table 1.—Ed.

Among those reported on part time were approximately 4,030 work-relief employees in May 1932, 8,800 in May 1933, and 4,800 in May 1934. Based on the percentage of unemployment in Cincinnati, it is estimated in the report that 56,221 were unemployed in Hamilton County, Ohio, in May 1934.

Unemployment in Philadelphia 1929 to 1934

IN JUNE 1934 the total volume of unemployment in Philadelphia was practically the same as that reported for the same date in the preceding month, according to the monthly release of July 24, 1934, of the industrial research department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. The estimated total number of gainful workers unemployed in June 1934 was 305,000¹—which is 500 below the revised estimate for May of this year. This June estimate constituted 33.4 percent of the usually gainfully employed persons in the city. Prior to this estimate there was a rise in unemployment in the May-to-June period every year from 1930, except in 1933 when the number of unemployed declined by approximately 20,000. Although no change was reported in factory employment, and construction and contracting, employment decreased by 3.4 percent between May 15 and June 15 of this year, there was some improvement in other lines, resulting in a slight net gain. The customary annual revisions of this estimate will be made after the findings of the State Social Survey, conducted in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Civil Works Administration, are made public.

The following table is based on the indexes of employment compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, together with the annual surveys made by the industrial research department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. The method used in arriving at these estimates is described in Special Report No. 6 of the last-mentioned department.

¹No account taken of persons employed on "made work" or relief projects public and private agencies.

MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS) AND PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS IN PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1929 TO JUNE 1934

Month	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
January.....	112.5	12.7	102.5	11.5	242.5	27.1	305.0	33.9	411.0	45.3	338.0	37.0
February.....	91.0	10.3	116.0	13.0	242.5	27.1	318.5	35.3	415.5	45.8	337.5	37.0
March.....	91.5	10.4	126.0	14.2	243.5	27.2	326.0	36.2	421.0	46.4	315.0	34.5
April.....	87.0	9.8	132.0	14.8	236.0	26.3	353.5	39.2	414.0	45.6	310.0	34.0
May.....	76.5	8.6	136.0	15.3	247.5	27.6	359.0	39.8	394.0	43.4	306.0	33.7
June.....	68.0	7.7	150.5	16.9	251.5	28.0	371.0	41.1	373.5	41.1	306.5	33.8
July.....	66.0	7.5	185.5	20.8	272.5	30.4	391.0	43.3	367.5	40.4	.....	.....
August.....	43.5	4.9	175.5	19.7	261.0	29.1	395.0	43.7	331.0	36.4	.....	.....
September.....	49.0	5.5	147.5	16.5	253.5	28.2	375.0	41.5	288.5	31.7	.....	.....
October.....	59.0	6.7	157.5	17.6	262.5	29.2	358.5	39.6	263.5	28.9	.....	.....
November.....	62.0	7.0	157.0	17.6	261.5	29.1	359.0	39.6	276.0	30.3	.....	.....
December.....	60.0	6.8	184.5	20.6	263.5	29.3	371.5	41.0	287.5	31.5	.....	.....

¹ Revised.

Increase in Industrial Employment in Japan, 1933

AT THE close of 1933 there were 5,126,719 workers employed in Japan—3,592,899 men and 1,533,820 women. The total figure is an increase of 266,443 persons as compared with the preceding year. This rise in the volume of employment is attributed for the most part to the activity in the munitions plants and exporting industries and to some extent to relief projects.

The industrial distribution of these workers at the close of 1933 and their increase in comparison with 1932 is shown below.¹

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN JAPAN, 1933

Industry	Number employed, close of 1933	Approximate increase in number over that of 1932
Factories.....	2,234,029	133,000
Mines.....	227,988	34,000
Transport and postal services.....	556,929	35,000
Miscellaneous and casual workers.....	2,107,773	60,000
Total.....	5,126,719	266,000

¹ International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, July 9, 1934, p. 92.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Labor Problems Discussed at Institute of Race Relations

THE second annual Institute of Race Relations was held at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., under the auspices of the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends, Philadelphia, Pa., between July 1 and 28, 1934.

As described by its sponsors the institute represented a tested scientific approach to the universal problem of racial conflict, with emphasis upon its national aspects. Because of the numerical importance of the Negro in the population of the United States when compared with other racial groups, and also because of the visibility factor as between Negroes and whites, which the speakers regarded as of great importance in making for discrimination against Negroes in the population, attention was chiefly directed toward Negro-white relations. Less attention was given to the economic position of minority groups in the industrial organization of the country than to questions of physiological differences between races, factors in race mixtures, race prejudices, policies of foreign nations in race questions, techniques in dealing with different races, educational facilities, segregation, and cultural and environmental factors. However, certain sessions were set aside for discussion of the Negro in relation to the program for national recovery. In discussing labor matters it was urged that Negro and white workers cooperate to secure the full benefits of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, according labor the right to collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing.

Composition of the Working Population of China

IN CHINA in 1930 over 3,600,000 persons were employed in manufacturing, mines, railways, and telegraph and postal services, as shown in the following statement:

	<i>Number of workers</i>
Factories.....	1, 204, 317
Mines.....	2, 289, 000
Railways.....	99, 754
Telegraph service.....	10, 557
Postal service.....	18, 762
Total.....	3, 622, 390

The above figures are taken from an article entitled "An estimate of China's mechanical and manual power", published in the Chinese Economic Journal of June 1934. In the same article it is estimated that there are approximately 175,000,000 adult farmers in China on the basis of 3 adults to each of the 58,569,000 farming families reported by the Government Statistics Bureau. Rough estimates are also made of the number of handicraftsmen and ricksha pullers, the former being reported as approximately 1,000,000 and the latter as 400,000.

Occupational Shifts in Great Britain, 1921 to 1931

OCUPATIONAL shifts in Great Britain in the 10-year period 1921 to 1931, as developed in the 1931 census of England and Wales, are shown in the statistics of occupations recently published and quoted in the Manchester Guardian of July 16, 1934.

Among male workers the largest increases occurred in the occupations classed as transportation and communication, personal service, entertainment and sports, the commercial and distributive occupations, and the professions, while agriculture, mining, and metal manufacture show pronounced recessions.

One point of particular interest is that while the number of male workers in the metal trades decreased from 1,408,988 in 1921 to 1,349,774 in 1931, or 5 percent, the number of women classed as metal workers increased 13 percent, from 84,848 to 96,120. Increased opportunities for woman workers in personal service, commercial and professional fields, and transportation and communication, are reflected in the increased numbers. New fields of employment for both men and women are evident in the expansion in the manufacture and installation of electrical apparatus.

The statistics of occupations, as shown in the census of 1921 and 1931, follow:

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NUMBER OF WORKERS IN MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1921 AND 1931, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX

Occupational group	1921	1931
<i>Males</i>		
Transportation and communication	1,420,593	1,565,846
Metal workers	1,408,933	1,349,774
Other and undefined workers ¹	1,304,755	1,448,008
Agricultural workers	1,171,298	1,116,573
Commercial, finance, and insurance (excluding clerks)	1,067,404	1,466,587
Mining and quarrying	1,061,749	966,210
Clerks, typists, etc.	568,305	793,486
Builders, bricklayers, etc.	503,535	602,123
Wood and furniture workers	443,352	500,632
Personal service (including hotels)	339,944	402,935
Professional (excluding clerical staff)	269,359	356,726
Textile workers	305,938	301,552
Public administration and defense	442,325	290,202
Makers of textile goods and dress	276,161	276,738
Electrical apparatus makers and fitters	126,558	186,134
Painters and decorators	212,592	261,145
Warehousemen, storekeepers, etc.	222,269	254,963
Makers of food, drink, and tobacco	150,000	167,989
Stationary engine-drivers, dynamos, etc.	156,281	157,107
Printers and photographers	126,592	152,288
Entertainment and sports	63,021	91,654
Brick, pottery, and glass making	62,151	72,076
Workers in mixed or unrefined materials (vehicles, ships, etc.)	78,316	66,836
Chemical processes	28,656	39,596
<i>Females</i>		
Personal service	1,076,425	1,926,978
Commercial (excluding clerks)	504,264	604,833
Clerks, typists, etc.	429,921	579,945
Textile workers	557,431	574,094
Makers of textile goods and dress	533,287	542,809
Professional	348,461	389,359
Warehousemen, etc.	128,710	155,784
Metal workers	84,848	96,120
Transport and communication	63,580	68,899
Paper and bookbinding	51,431	63,994
Agricultural workers	83,052	55,683
Electrical apparatus	13,396	28,445

¹ General laborers mostly.

In an editorial analysis of the statistics of occupations, the Manchester Guardian points out that the decade covered spans a period "from one great depression to another," and remarks that while the old staple industries have contracted sharply that trend "need not be wholly deplored," since the tendency of the shift which has been taking place is "to employ a larger proportion of the population * * * on the comforts of a higher standard of living."

Measures for Greater Labor Efficiency in the Soviet Union¹

SEVERAL decrees have recently been issued, designed to reorganize and overhaul the administrative and industrial machinery of the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.).

Decree Reorganizing Industrial Machinery

THE Central Executive Committee and the Soviet of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union on March 16, 1934, issued a decree relating to organization in the fields of the Soviet administration and

¹ Data are from Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.), Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union and All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, *Izvestia* (Moscow), issues of Feb. 28, Mar. 16, Apr. 15, and May 6, 1934.

industrial construction work. The immediate purpose of this decree appears to be an increase of the labor efficiency of workers in the prosecution of the Second Five-Year Plan. To this end the decree provides for the following:

(1) Reorganization of the Soviet and industrial machinery on a territorial basis instead of a functional basis, leaving general coordination of the territorial units under the control of the corresponding all-Union central offices.

(2) Single authority (*edinonachalie*, i.e., one-person rule) in the administrative and productive agencies.

(3) Decentralization, reduction, and simplification of the administrative and industrial machinery.

(4) Individual responsibility for work and for the fulfillment of the Government decrees, decisions, and instructions.

(5) Preference to selective appointment instead of election.

(6) Elimination of bureaucratic and red-tape methods.

Under this decree it is required that the entire system of the Soviet and industrial organizations, from the local workshops and farms up to the People's Commissariats, inclusive, be rebuilt on a territorial basis, that the rights and duties of the local, provincial, territorial, and republican organizations be enlarged for the development of local industries and agriculture, and that the combinations in the industrial machinery be dissolved and the trusts decreased.

All leaders of the Soviet and industrial organizations are personally to ascertain that the decisions and regulations of the higher authorities for subordinate organizations are carried out. The leaders are personally responsible for the selection and distribution of the industrial and engineering technical workers and for the removal of a considerable portion of the engineering technical workers from purely office work to actual production activities in all industrial branches and Soviet administration; they are to reduce the number of orders and regulations and instead to redouble their efforts in leadership, in instruction work and training and to extend practical help to the leaders of the lower organizations.

The leaders of industrial establishments are to master the foundations of technique in their respective fields. A minimum of technical knowledge is to be required from all leading workers in industry, agriculture, and in all other branches of economy. They must master this minimum in a definite time set.

The *kollegiias* in every field of industrial pursuit are to be abolished, with the exception of elected Soviet organizations, such as the executive committees and others.

The influence of the rank and file over the work of administrative organizations is to be strengthened and the mass of the people are to

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be induced to participate in the struggle against the bureaucracy and other defects in the State machinery.

The Soviet labor unions² are to control the workers' provisioning undertakings, workers' cooperatives, and consumers' societies.

The decree requires a reduction of the staffs of all Soviet and industrial organizations during 1934 by not less than 10 to 15 percent in comparison with the staffs in 1933; also a considerable simplification of economic accountancy.

Creation of Enforcement Commissions

IN ORDER to improve the enforcement of Government decisions, decrees, instructions, and plans in the Soviet Union, two almost identical and parallel commissions have been established: The Commission of Party Control, and the Commission of Soviet Control. This dualism in control is to be attributed to the fact that the Soviet Union itself consists of a dual Government machinery: (1) The Soviet Government with its legislative, administrative, and judiciary branches—congresses, executive committees, and various other central and local offices under the term of "Soviets" (councils); and (2) the All-Union Communist Party (B), ruling over the Soviet Government, with its congresses, central committees, and other central and local organizations of the party. The latter appears to be the supreme source of power in the Soviet Union, headed by its leader—the "Vozhd."

Commission of Party Control.—A decree issued on February 28, 1934, in respect to the Commission of Party Control at the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (B), provides that the Commission is to supervise the carrying out of the decisions of the party and is to prosecute for violation of the party discipline and ethics in all questions concerning the party, Soviet, and industrial work.

Those party workers, members of labor unions, and persons employed in the Soviet and industrial machinery, who have distinguished themselves by their exemplary fulfillment of the party decisions, are to be presented by the Commission for rewards. The Commission may issue binding instructions to all organizations in cases of evident violation of the party decisions.

The Commission may summon to its work all active groups of the party, Communist youth, labor unions, farm organizations, and sections of the Soviets.

The Commission is to create a central permanent control machinery from its members and to appoint the necessary workers for it. Sixteen groups to be organized, representing large-scale industry, small-scale industry, and producers' cooperatives, forestry and paper industry, etc., including housing and press.

² Labor unions are a part of the Soviet Government. See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1933 (pp. 562-565).

In the exercise of its functions the Commission may appoint and send its representatives (*upolnomochennyi*)³ to the Union and autonomous republics, provinces, and territories. The provincial representatives may issue binding instructions to all party organizations within their jurisdiction area in cases of evident violation of the party decisions, and they may introduce corrective measures. The control in the districts is to be exercised by the representatives appointed by the provincial representatives.

Commission of Soviet Control.—A somewhat similar decree was simultaneously issued in respect to the Commission of Soviet Control attached to the Soviet of the People's Commissars.

It is the purpose of this Commission regularly to verify the actual fulfillment of the most important decisions of the Soviet Government by all links of the Soviet and industrial machinery from the top to the bottom, in order to prevent breaks (*proryvy*'s) resulting from bureaucracy, red tape, carelessness, and weakness of leadership in the Soviet and industrial machinery; to reveal distortions in putting into effect the decisions of the Government; to reveal the actual culprits for the above breaks and distortions; to reveal defects in the selection and distribution of workers; to take immediate measures for strengthening the Soviet discipline and for correction of the revealed distortions and operative mistakes made in the process of the fulfillment of the decisions of the Government.

The Commission of Soviet Control is to work in close union with the Commission of Party Control by coordinating the measures related to the common decisions of the Soviet of the People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (B).

The members of the Commission of Soviet Control are appointed by the Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (B) and one of the alternates for the chairman of the Soviet of the People's Commissars acts as the leader (*rukovoditel*) of the Commission.

The Commission applies disciplinary measures to the violators, such as the demotion to a lower grade of work, or dismissal, or brings the violators to courts through prosecuting attorneys.

The Commission recommends for promotion to more responsible work and greater rewards workers who have distinguished themselves by their fulfillment of the decisions of the Government. The Commission has practically the same system for its representatives in the Union and autonomous republics, provinces, and territories; these are appointed by the same method and have practically the same jurisdiction as the representatives of the Commission of Party Control.

The central machinery of the Commission of Soviet Control consists of 23 groups exercising control by separate branches of industrial and cultural reconstruction work.

³ This word means a fully authorized or fully empowered representative (plenipotentiary).

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Wage-Payment Policies

EVEN before the introduction of the above measures the Soviet Government had abandoned the equal wage system and had established a rate-making system in accordance with the quantity and quality of individual output. On this basis the wage earners, for instance, in metal trades, are divided into eight wage classes, each class having a minimum wage for a certain standard of output. The workers in the highest-paid group (class VIII) are paid more than three and one-half times as much as those in the lowest (class I).⁴

For output below the standard, a decree issued on March 20, 1934, provides that when the below-standard product is due to the worker's own fault, he shall be paid on the basis of his actual output, regardless of the minimum wage. But if the fault is not the worker's, he then is paid in any case not less than two-thirds of his normal wage rate. If a stoppage or spoilage has brought down the amount of output, he then is paid in accordance with the regulation of the Central Executive Committee, issued on December 30, 1931. Workers regularly below the standard required under normal labor conditions are to be either dismissed or transferred to some other work.

The Soviet Governments of the Union Republics are to amend their labor codes to conform with this decree.

To stimulate further the efficiency of the workers in the Soviet Union, the decree issued on April 15, 1934, provides for competition among the local Soviets in various industrial and service branches during 1934, namely, in cattle raising by various rural Soviets, in transportation, preparation for the opening of the schools in the coming fall, in repairing existing and in building new highways, and in housing.

The competition among the local Soviets begins within the districts and ends on the All-Union scale. For the organization and management of the competition a special committee consisting of 13 members was formed at the All-Union Central Executive Committee. The winning Soviets and their workers and mass organizations are to be rewarded, in addition to honors, by certain money payments out of the All-Union and republican treasuries.

The measures for greater labor efficiency in the Soviet Union, above reviewed, are considered by the Soviet authorities themselves to be merely temporary corrective measures and as such they do not signify any about-face policy. What significance these and other similar measures have for future developments in the Soviet Union and whether they will be sufficient for correction of the revealed defects, mistakes, and abuses will be shown by the experience of the prosecution of the Second Five-Year Plan.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1934 (pp. 160-171).

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries in Australia

SHARP increases in the proportion of woman workers employed in certain manufacturing industries in Australia are reported in the official year book for 1933 compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.¹

Factory employment reached its highest peak in 1926-27, when 337,433 males and 114,751 females were at work. By 1931-32 employment had fallen 29.49 percent for men, but only 13.95 percent for women. Moreover, while employment for men continued to drop between 1931 and 1932, employment for women increased 6.29 percent. In the period of greatest unemployment, 1929-31, the recession was 16.28 percent for women, as against 20.21 percent for men.

Sex distribution in factories over a long period of years is reported for the various States thus:

In New South Wales the ratio of the number of females employed in factories to the number of males during 1886 was about 1 to 7; in 1891, 1 to 6; in 1903 it became about 1 to 4; and is now less than 1 to 3. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year 1886 was about 1 to 5. Five years later (1891) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 it had increased to about 1 to 3, and at present is more than 1 to 2. In the remaining States the ratio was roughly 1 female employed to every 5 males, while that for Australia as a whole was 2 to 5.

The recent proportionate increase in the number of woman workers and their greater employment stability is explained by the fact that the employment of women is almost wholly confined to certain trades and those trades have been affected less than manufacturing as a whole by the industrial depression. The four chief woman-employing industries account for 85.92 percent of the total number of women engaged in manufacture. These are textile and textile goods; clothing; food, drink, and tobacco; and paper, publishing, and bookbinding. The clothing industry alone employs 44.7 percent of all women in the manufacturing industries.

¹ Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Official year book, no. 26-1933. Canberra, 1934, pp. 656-658.

The preponderance of women in the clothing trade is shown clearly in the figures of femininity, or the number of females per 100 males, which the report presents in tabular form for each of the various branches of the clothing industry. The femininity of the industry as a whole in 1931-32 was 243 in New South Wales, 246 in Victoria, and 270 in all other States.

The extent to which male employment has decreased in relation to female employment is brought out in the report by a table showing masculinity of factory employees—that is, number of males per 100 females—for each State over a period of 5 years. These figures for Australia as a whole are: 1928, 292; 1929, 284; 1930, 278; 1931, 265; 1932, 241.

Social Reform Proposals of the National Council of Women of India

AT BOMBAY on March 13 to 17, 1934, the National Council of Women in India held its fourth biennial conference, as noted in Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), July 9, 1934. Resolutions were adopted calling for an all-India maternity benefit act along the lines of the Bombay law and an all-India measure for the compulsory provision of creches; for vocational training in the higher classes of primary schools; for the study of the principal unregulated industries for the purpose of including them under the proposed factories act; and the appointment of a Government commission to investigate the possibilities of setting up a complete system of social insurance.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Status of Relief, Etc., Workers Under Workmen's Compensation Laws

SINCE the inauguration of work-relief projects as a means of alleviating unemployment and assisting destitute persons, the question has arisen in all of the States which are attempting to assist the unemployed as to whether such persons may be compensated for injuries sustained while they are engaged on such work-relief projects. The question is whether those workers who have been given employment by public organizations shall be considered to be in the same class with employees engaged in a private undertaking, or whether they should be excluded from the benefits of a State workmen's compensation law, in case an injury is sustained or death results while engaged in such work. Under the provisions of some workmen's compensation laws public employees in general are covered, even though to a limited extent, while in others they are excluded. It will therefore be necessary in each case to examine and determine the authority responsible in case of injuries occurring to a person engaged on work relief. It will also be necessary to determine whether such workers are within the provisions of the State workmen's compensation act, and particularly whether they should be considered as employees of the municipality under such law.

There is no uniformity in the rulings of the commissions or the decisions of the courts in the several States upon this question, as the provisions of the 44 workmen's compensation acts differ, and each State has placed its own interpretation upon these provisions. The majority of the decisions exclude from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law those persons who have been given work as a means of relieving their distressed condition and unemployment in general. Various reasons are advanced for excluding this type of worker from the benefits of the workmen's compensation law, namely: (1) The absence of a contract of employment with the agency furnishing the worker relief; (2) the casual character of the work which excludes it from the scope of the regular business of the employer; and (3) since the workers receive no wage other than the payment of a poor-relief benefit they are not considered employees. The possibility of a conflict between the poor-relief laws of the locality and the payment of workmen's compensation has also been advanced as a

reason why compensation should not be paid to an employee injured while engaged in work-relief projects.

The Supreme Court of Michigan on August 29, 1933, in the case of *Vaivida v. City of Grand Rapids* (249 N.W. 826), held that the placing at work of able-bodied citizens needing public aid at common unremunerative public tasks by a municipality, required under the law to support them, did not give rise to a contract of hire or the relation of employer and employee within the meaning of the State workmen's compensation law. The court said that such citizens needing public aid were, in a sense, wards of the municipality, and such political subdivision of the State was required to support them. In such cases, the court said, there was "a helping hand in behalf of public charity invoked and extended."

The court quoted *Corpus Juris* 48, page 543, that municipalities which are called upon to support paupers have a right to their services, to aid in the support of such persons. The court pointed out that this right does not arise out of a contract but is a "counterpart of the statutory duty to care for poor persons." In this case three judges dissented from the majority opinion. In the dissenting opinion it was pointed out that the liability of the public for the support of poor persons did not exist at common law but rested entirely on statute. The city of Grand Rapids was in duty bound to support the injured persons, and the dissenting judge showed that, except as to inmates of a county infirmary, he could find no statute which conferred authority on a municipality to require labor as a condition to poor relief, nor to compel a person obtaining such aid to perform any work. The judge also showed that the city was not required to establish a scrip relief plan as a means of providing poor relief. The injured workman was free to engage in any of the relief plans offered by the city, and had the option to accept or reject them without loss of any of his legal rights. The city, on the other hand, since it had full control of the employee, dictated the rate of wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment, and was in no different position than any other employer who can set forth definite terms of employment. This was also true in the case of the injured workman and any other person who accepted the terms offered in a contract of employment. The dissenting opinion, continuing, observed that "the scrip relief plan was not an incident to the administration of the statutory support of the poor but was a substitute for it. The employment of the plaintiff by the defendant was contractual, not statutory, and no other relationship between them can be found from the situation except that of employer and employee."

The supreme court of this State, however, in another case (*McLaughlin v. Antrim County Road Commission*, 253 N.W. 221) held that a laborer sent by a county welfare committee to a county road

commission, which voluntarily hired him for cash wages set by the commission and directed the work of the laborer, reserving the right to discharge him at any time, was an employee of the commission, and sustained an award of compensation for the benefit of the mother of the employee. The counsel for the Antrim County Road Commission contended that this case was governed by the case of *Vaivida v. City of Grand Rapids* (249 N.W. 826) previously decided by the same court. The court distinguished the two cases. In the *Vaivida* case the right to receive assistance and the amount of relief were determined by investigators of the city, and a payment was made by "scrip" similar to that which the deceased employee received while working for the village of Mancelona, receiving for each day's work a ticket good for \$1.50 in groceries. In this case, however, the Antrim County Road Commission made no effort to determine the amount of relief required for any particular family; also, the commission not only directed the work of the deceased employee, reserving the right to discharge him at any time, but also paid him in cash and made no restrictions as to how he should spend his money. The court also pointed out that in the *Vaivida* case the city was under some obligation to support the poor, while in this case the road commission was not so obligated. It was also shown that the relationship between the county road commission and the deceased employee was contractual and voluntary, and the former was under no obligation to hire the latter, while the latter in turn was under no obligation to work for the road commission. Under such circumstances the court held that the deceased laborer was an employee of the Antrim County Road Commission, and therefore affirmed an award of compensation.

In some States the court has declared that the workmen's compensation law does not apply to employments not performed for profit or gain. A New York court, in the case of *Hall v. Salvation Army* (184 N.E. 691), held that a workman employed in a Salvation Army home came within the purview of the workmen's compensation law provided there was some form of a contract of hire. The question in this case was whether the claimant, Hall, at the time of his injury was employed under a contract of hire, either express or implied. In this case Hall had been a cook and came to the home as a charity inmate. Shortly after his entrance into the home he was placed at work serving meals, and was told that he would be put on the pay roll at the rate of \$3 a week and would receive his board and room. It was contended by the Salvation Army that the workmen's compensation statute should not be held to cover inmates of a home who are taken in as charity cases, even though such persons are required to perform manual services. The court said, in reply to this argument, that it was not the intention of the court that the decision

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should cover such cases. In basing its findings the court said that it was clear that the claimant was under the control and direction of the home, performing his regular work for the benefit of the home, and could be discharged at any time. The relationship which existed between the injured employee and the home was that of employer and employee, the court said, and therefore sustained the findings of the State board which had originally awarded compensation in behalf of the claimant.

However, a State supreme court on the other side of the country took an opposite view. In the State of Washington (*Thurston County Chapter, American National Red Cross v. Department of Labor and Industries*, 7 Pac. (2d) 577) the supreme court held that relief-work employees were not employees of the county and therefore not entitled to receive compensation. The facts in this case show that the Thurston County Chapter of the American National Red Cross had solicited money to relieve unemployment and had compiled a list of the unemployed. It assigned persons to the several counties to work under the jurisdiction of the public bodies. The political subdivisions did not pay for the labor, but the local chapter gave to each worker supplies, etc., of the value of \$2.50 for each day's work. This local Red Cross chapter sought to enjoin the department of labor and industries from collecting insurance premiums, and to determine whether the Red Cross was compelled to pay such premiums into the workmen's compensation insurance fund of the State. In the same case the county of Thurston raised the question of the application of the act to the county. The Supreme Court of Washington held that the workers were not employed either by the Red Cross or by the county and that neither was required to pay insurance premiums. While the court held that the Red Cross was the employer in this case and not the county, since it had the right to terminate the services of the men by refusing to supply them with groceries, clothing, or medical services, on the other hand the court said that the county was not an employer within the meaning of the State workmen's compensation act, since it had no pay roll for these laborers on which to reckon the amount of the premium.

A review of the decisions of the State courts and opinions by State officials during the past 2 years is important to show the attitude which has been assumed in the matter of coverage of relief, etc., workers under the workmen's compensation laws in the various States.

The California Industrial Commission decided a case involving an injury to a person given employment by the Associated Charities of San Francisco. (*Klotz v. Associated Charities and City and County of San Francisco*, 17 I.A.C. 80.) The city of San Francisco had made arrangements with the Associated Charities whereby the unemployed would be given employment. The plan of the charity organization

was to find unemployed persons in need of food, etc., for themselves and families, and test their fitness for work, and then place them on relief-work projects for the city. The injured employee, Otto Klotz, was given employment under this plan, and while he was paid no money for the work performed he did receive a 3 weeks' supply of groceries in return for 1 week's work. The industrial commission denied him compensation because there was no contract of employment within the meaning of the compensation act, on the grounds that the "meeting of the minds" of the parties was upon a work test—not a contract of employment. The commission said that no service other than possibly an incidental benefit was rendered to the city and county, as the work would usually have been performed by regular employees without extra cost and jobs were being created solely to prevent charitable relief from taking the form of a dole.

At least three cases have reached the Supreme Court of California concerning the question of compensating work-relief employees. In the case of *McBurney v. Industrial Accident Commission of California* (30 Pac. (2d) 414) the petitioner applied to the Bureau of County Welfare of the County of Los Angeles for assistance. In addition to receiving the necessities of life at regular intervals applicants for relief were given work orders from the bureau of county welfare, and hence a work card was issued to McBurney. He was ordered to report to the city of Monrovia and assigned to assist in clearing out a drainage ditch. The work performed on this project was considered "made" work. While McBurney was working on a truck and engaged in such work he sustained an injury. He was denied compensation at a hearing before the industrial accident commission. The court later affirmed the award of the State commission, and in general held that an indigent person receiving relief from a county under a statute is in a certain sense a county ward. Since there was no contract of hire between McBurney and the county, the court affirmed the award and denied relief. In two other cases, *Martin v. Industrial Accident Commission* (30 Pac. (2d) 527) and *Rico v. Industrial Accident Commission* (30 Pac. (2d) 584), the District Court of Appeal, Fourth District of California, denied the benefits of workmen's compensation to employees engaged in "made" work. In the former case the court said that such a worker was not an employee within the compensation act even though purchase orders were paid from funds of the county raised by taxation for relief purposes. In the latter case a widow was denied compensation for the death of her husband while receiving financial, etc., assistance from the county of San Diego. The court also held in these two cases that indigent persons who were given "made" work by the county were not employees within the meaning of the State workmen's compensation act.

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In Indiana and West Virginia the courts have followed the decisions of the Michigan and Washington courts. In Indiana (*In re Moore* 187 N.E. 219), the supreme court found that there was an absence of a contractual element in the case of one Moore, who was injured while performing services for the Ball State Teachers' College. In this State arrangements had been made to allow those who wished to work for their relief to do so. Moore was assigned to work on the grounds, etc., of a State teachers' college. According to the facts Moore was expecting no cash pay at any time but did expect to receive additional relief orders for coal and wood. Two questions arose in this case: (1) Was Moore an employee of the relief agency, or of the college within the meaning of the Indiana workmen's compensation act? (2) Was such agency an employer of Moore under the act? The court said that the right of any person to receive compensation depended on the existence of an employer and employee relationship. It was held that there was no such relationship between the parties involved, and the court thereupon denied compensation to the widow of the deceased employee. Similarly in West Virginia, the State supreme court in the case of *Basham v. Kanawha County Court*, 171 S.E. 893, held that a workman fatally injured while working on a county road, under orders of a county welfare board which was distributing relief funds furnished by the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was not an employee of the county within the meaning of the compensation act. The court in this case said that a contract of employment for remuneration was necessary in order to constitute the relationship of employer and employee. In this case the court quoted with approval the Michigan and Indiana cases cited above.

In the matter of the coverage of "casual" workers, the attorney general of North Carolina has ruled that such workers, even though they may be engaged in a casual employment, are not necessarily outside the benefits of the act. The attorney general based his opinion upon a prior case decided by the State supreme court, in which it was stated that "it appears that the casual employees were not withdrawn from the act when the service was in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of the employer." (*Johnson v. Asheville Hosiery Co.*, 153 S.E. 591.) Later, however, when the Industrial Commission of North Carolina received a petition for compensation from a man injured while chopping wood for the city of Gastonia in return for his food and clothing, the commission ruled that there was no contract of hire since the party could not sue for a reasonable wage and therefore the relationship of master and servant did not exist. (*Hood v. City of Gastonia.*)

At least two cases have been decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina. In the first case (*Jackson v. North Carolina Emer-*

agency Relief Administration, 173 S.E. 580) a Federal relief worker placed at work in a city woodyard, as a means of assisting him and his family, was held not entitled to compensation for injuries, as he was not an employee under the State compensation act. The second case involved a Federal relief worker engaged by a township school committee to work on a school building. The State supreme court in this case also held that he was not an employee within the meaning of the State compensation act and therefore could not receive the benefits of compensation on account of his injuries. (*Bell v. City of Raleigh*, 173 S.E. 581.)

A contrary position has been taken by the courts of several States, including Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, and New York. The Court of Appeals of Georgia, Division No. 2, on January 24, 1934, held that a laborer employed by the city of Waycross, although paid by funds from the unemployment-relief appropriation, was not an employee of an institution maintained and operated as a public charity, within the exemption provision of the State workmen's compensation act. (*City of Waycross v. Hayes*, 172 S.E. 756.) In this case the court held that the laborer was entitled to compensation notwithstanding he was not a regular employee and had been working for only half a day before he was injured. In Nebraska a relief worker was injured while removing snow at a street intersection. In order to provide more employment the city resorted to a hand method of snow removal, although it owned a mechanical snow-removing instrument. The employment of persons seeking relief was limited to 1 day a week. The municipality, in opposing an award of compensation, contended that such employment was not within the regular business of the city, since it was the custom to use a mechanical contrivance in snow-removing work and not to do the work by hand. In answer to this contention the court held that it was not a persuasive argument even though it might be considered an ingenious one, and therefore the worker was considered an employee under the act and compensation was accordingly awarded. (*Sentor v. City of Lincoln*, 246 N.W. 924.)

In the case of *Barlog v. Board of Water Commissioners, City of Dunkirk* (267 N.Y.S. 822), a New York court awarded compensation to a worker under a statute which was distinctly a relief measure, and not one designed to provide regular employment. In this case, as well as in a case decided in Louisiana, the court considered, in addition to the coverage of the relief worker, the question of the determination of the basis upon which the average weekly wage should be calculated. The basis, the court declared, should be the actual earnings for time worked and not the full-time weekly wage. In Louisiana this was

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determined in the case of *Durrett v. Unemployment Relief Committee* (152 So. 138). It should be remembered, however, that in this State relief workers are protected in their compensation rights by virtue of a proclamation of the Governor that persons employed on "made" work shall be given the protection of the workmen's compensation law.

In two cases decided in Minnesota and Wisconsin the courts have reversed the awards of the industrial commissions extending benefits of the act to injured relief-work employees. The Supreme Court of Minnesota reversed an award of compensation to a worker who was an inmate of the Union City Mission of Minneapolis. In this case the injured employee relied upon the case of *Hall v. Salvation Army* heretofore referred to (see p. 662), and it is probable the industrial commission based its award in the first instance on that case. The court, however, pointed out the differences in the two cases, and held that the "commission labored under an erroneous view of the law and that no contract of hiring within the meaning of our compensation act existed between Hanson and the mission." (*Hanson v. St. James Hotel*, 254 N.W. 4.)

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin on June 5, 1934, reversed an award of the industrial commission for the payment of compensation under the State workmen's compensation act for the death of one Robert Yunker. (*Village of West Milwaukee v. Industrial Commission*, 255 N.W. 728.) In this case, Yunker, who was a resident of West Milwaukee, had received relief for himself and family under a county system of poor relief. Under a request for the services of a number of men from the county relief rolls voluntarily to work on public projects in that territory, Yunker filed a request to work with the county relief department. It was while he was working on a "made" work project that he was injured. The injury later caused his death. The court held that a person receiving poor relief from the county was not an employee of the village for which he was voluntarily doing "made" work, and the village was not liable under the State workmen's compensation act. The court therefore reversed the award which had been made in behalf of the widow.¹

In addition to the decisions by the State courts on the status of relief workers under workmen's compensation laws, the industrial commissions administering the law in several other States, as well as the attorneys general, have rendered opinions in cases which have been presented to them. In Ohio, the industrial commission asked the attorney general for an opinion as to whether persons receiving poor

¹ The Common Council of Milwaukee has provided that emergency relief employees be considered as regular employees of the city and therefore entitled to benefits under the State workmen's compensation law (*Journal of Commerce*, New York, Aug. 16, 1934, p. 12).

relief in exchange for the performance of certain labor tasks were entitled to receive workmen's compensation when injured. If the agency furnishing the worker relief had not entered into a contract of hire with the person, his opinion was that the worker was not entitled to receive compensation at the time he was injured. However, a certain modification was made in his opinion, and he decided that if such workers were hired by a public official to perform certain labor and were paid by the city in part for such services, they were entitled to benefits under the workmen's compensation law. The commissioner had occasion, prior to the request of the attorney general for a ruling on this matter, to decide a case of an employee who was paid in scrip entitling him to groceries, etc., in return for his work. The employee sought compensation for an illness resulting from his employment.

The commission held that he was not an employee within the meaning of the Ohio workmen's compensation act since he was not paid in money by the city but merely given the necessities of life in return for his labors. In South Dakota the attorney general has held that all persons given employment through relief funds lent to the State by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be entitled to receive benefits under the State workmen's compensation law only in those cases where it can be assumed "that the county or municipality selects the laborers on the basis of their needs, determines the work to be done, and the manner of its performance and decides when the work shall begin and terminate."

An unemployed person in Oregon who was given certificates entitling him to the necessities of life in return for labor performed upon city property was not an employee according to an opinion of the attorney general of that State since, as he ruled, there was no contract of employment between the person receiving aid and the city.

In the case of a workman injured in the course of his employment with the Richmond (Va.) Department of Public Works, the State industrial commission, on the other hand, has ruled that even though the injured person was a part-time worker employed only 2 days a week he was not necessarily a casual employee, and was as much entitled to the benefits of the workmen's compensation law as a full-time worker. The same commission also awarded compensation to a person engaged in social welfare work in Petersburg, Va., under a plan of cooperation by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the city. In this case the city claimed that the employee was under the control of the Federal agency which merely recommended the personnel to the city manager for his approval. The compensation commissioner was of the opinion that the employee was under the supervision of the city official, and therefore may look to the special

master, the city of Petersburg, for award.

In a case determining the right of a workman to compensation, the commission ruled that the workman was entitled to compensation for the loss of his life, and that the compensation should be paid to his family.

It is apparent from the rulings of the commission that the workman's compensation law is payable in cases and that the compensation should be paid to his family. Should the public or the regular of life, regular from the receive a

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master, the city, for compensation benefits. It was held that the city of Petersburg was responsible for compensation benefits, and an award accordingly made.

In a case presented to the Commissioner of Labor of Kansas for determination as to whether an injured work-relief employee was entitled to the benefits of workmen's compensation, it was held that the workmen's compensation law does not apply to welfare workers.

It is apparent, after examining the cases decided by the courts, the rulings of the attorneys general, and decisions of the State industrial commissions, that there is a decided difference of opinion concerning the workmen's compensation status of persons employed in charity cases and those engaged in "made" work. In general, it may be said that the courts seem to follow the rule established in compensation that there must be a contract of employment and that the contractual relationship of employer and employee must exist before compensation is payable under the terms of the workmen's compensation laws. Should these workers who are given employment by public and semi-public organizations so that they may earn some of the necessities of life, rather than depend upon an outright dole, be considered as regular employees of the organizations, or should they be excluded from the benefits of the State workmen's compensation laws if they receive an injury in the course of their work?

Prior to April 1, 1934, awards of compensation for injuries to Civil Works Administration employees were paid from funds appropriated by the Federal Government and the administration of the benefits was placed under the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Since April 1, 1934, however, the control of the work-relief projects has been transferred to the State and local relief authorities. As a result, additional and complex problems arise as to the liability for compensation of persons injured on the various relief-work projects.

To overcome the difficulties encountered in the coverage of relief workers at least 4 States—California, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—have enacted legislation governing the status of such workers.

In California, the provisions of chapter 1022, Acts of 1933, amended the compensation law so as to exclude any person who performs services in return for aid or sustenance only, received from any relief organization. A new section (12½) was, however, added to the compensation law by chapter 1022, the provisions of which state that if an employee is injured while engaged on any unemployment work relief program conducted by the State or any political subdivision the compensation under the act shall be determined solely on the monthly

earnings or anticipated earnings of such person from the relief program, but limited to the minima and maxima of the act.

The State of New Jersey also considered this problem in 1933 (chs. 81 and 162). All relief employment was declared to be casual employment and therefore not covered by the workmen's compensation act. The legislature, in order to take care of this problem, authorized the State director of emergency relief to make an award to any person injured in emergency relief work. The award in such a case is to be paid directly from the emergency relief fund and shall not be greater than that for a like injury under the workmen's compensation act.

Compensation problems created by the system of work relief were also considered in Pennsylvania in 1933. This State enacted a special compensation law (act no. 328) to cover only those persons engaged in work for any public or charitable organization by direction of the State emergency relief board. The law is limited in scope and does not include employment by local charitable units not under the emergency relief act. Compensation for disability begins after 26 weeks of disability, except in permanent injury or death cases. Compensation payments are made from the State work-relief compensation fund created by an initial appropriation of \$25,000 and supplemented by a weekly payment of 25 cents for each worker used by any work-relief employer who elects to be relieved of liability. In signing the bill the Governor of Pennsylvania pointed out that the bill does not provide compensation until the 27th week of disability. However, the Governor stated that the injured employee and his family would be taken care of by direct relief during the first 26 weeks, and that the long waiting period does not mean that the injured workman and his family will be destitute during that period. He showed that work relief was a vital problem during this period and nothing should be done to stop it, and even though he did not approve all the provisions of the bill he was forced to approve it on account of its attempt to relieve the condition of injured work relief employees.

During the present year the Legislature of New York considered the problem. By the provisions of chapter 769, Acts of 1934, persons on work relief are excluded from workmen's compensation coverage. Heretofore, such persons have been awarded compensation for accidental injuries as public employees under groups 16 and 17 (subd. 1, sec. 3, workmen's compensation act). By the provisions of chapter 303, Acts of 1934, a new section (16 a) has been added to the workmen's compensation law. Under the provisions of the new section persons receiving work relief who are injured shall continue to receive relief on the basis of the budgetary needs of the person's family and

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also medical services. In death and permanent total and permanent partial disability cases, a temporary emergency relief administration may provide necessary allowances, limited, however, in a single case to the sum of \$3,500 inclusive of funeral expenses (the funeral expenses in no case shall exceed \$200). The temporary emergency relief administration is authorized to determine the amount and manner of disability allowances to be made in each case, and the State industrial commissioner may be called upon by the administration to conduct medical examinations and give advice.

All claims for disability must be filed within 30 days after the accident, and claims may be refused if not filed within 1 week after the completion of the project on which the claimant was employed as a work-relief employee. The law requires that the State controller must set aside from each allocation of relief funds such appropriation as he and the chairman of the temporary emergency relief administration may deem necessary to meet the disability and death claims.

LABOR LAWS

Collective Agreements Legalized in Province of Quebec¹

THE movement to make collective trade agreements enforceable as law has been materially widened in scope and significance under the terms of a law just enacted by the Province of Quebec (ch. 56, 24 George V, 1934, an act respecting the extension of collective labor agreements). Similar legislation recently adopted in England—the cotton manufactory industry act²—is limited in its application to the cotton-textile industry of a certain county, Lancashire, and only those organized employers and employees who are working under agreement are subject to its terms. The Quebec law, however, applies to all industries in the Province except the railroad industry, and to all agreements within specified territorial jurisdictions. Moreover, when an agreement becomes invested under the law with juridical authority, its terms, with regard to wages and hours, become binding upon all persons engaged in the trade or industry covered, whether or not such persons are parties to the agreement. Only wage rates and hours of labor are enforceable, and legalization continues only for the duration of the agreement.

Provisions of the Act

THE act provides that any association of employees or employers, party to a trade agreement, may petition the Minister of Labor to request the Lieutenant Governor in Council to issue an order in council declaring the agreement effective as law. The petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of the agreement. The Minister of Labor then publishes the notice of the receipt of the petition in the Quebec Official Gazette, and during the following 30 days all objections to the issuance of the order are to be filed with the minister. On the basis of arguments for and against the proposal, the Minister of Labor makes his recommendation to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. An affirmative recommendation by the minister is followed by an order in council, also published in the Quebec Official Gazette, which makes the rates of wages and hours of labor specified in the agreement in question legally binding upon all members of the industry

¹ Data from report of J. H. Keeley, American consul, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, dated July 20, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934 (p. 387).

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concerned, whether or not they are party to such agreement. The same procedure is followed to amend or repeal an order in council.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is not obliged in all cases to act upon the favorable recommendation of the Minister of Labor. On the contrary, he may refuse to apply the provisions of this act to any industry liable, in his opinion, to suffer through their enforcement, serious injury from the competition of foreign countries or of other Provinces.

The jurisdictional limitations of agreements that may become binding under the law must be definitely established territorially, and must take into account the economic zones of the Province in establishing labor conditions. Thus the act may not be used to impose the high-wage standards of one industrial area upon another less-favored locality.

One interesting provision is that the legalized collective agreement supersedes all individual contracts in the areas affected unless the individual contract provides better terms. Even that exemption does not hold, however, if the legalized agreement itself outlaws individual contracts.

Enforcement Provisions

ENFORCEMENT machinery is unique. In effect, the State merely recognizes collective agreements as legally binding and leaves enforcement to the interested parties.

The parties to a collective labor agreement made obligatory under this act must form a joint committee charged with supervising and assuring the carrying out of such agreement. The Minister of Labor may add to such committee such delegates, not more than two in number, as shall be designated to him by the employers or employees who are not parties to the agreement.

Such joint committee shall, through its delegate or delegates, be entitled: (a) To verify the rates of wages and hours of labor among the employers contemplated by the collective agreement made obligatory; (b) to exercise, for the benefit of each of the employees, all rights of action arising in their favor, from a collective agreement made obligatory, without having to prove an assignment of claim from the person concerned.

Judicial Extension of Building Trades Agreement

IMMEDIATELY upon the passage of the act an order in council gave judicial extension to the agreement between the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc., and the organized building trades. This means that after the effective date, wages and hours in the building industry in Montreal will be, for the life of the agreement, uniformly those fixed by that specific agreement.

State Regulation of Labor Distribution in Germany

THE law of May 15, 1934, of Germany authorized the president of the State Institute for Employment Service to issue decrees forbidding the employment of wage earners and salaried employees in the districts prescribed therein.¹ Machinery for the control of itinerant unemployed workers is thus established and authority is granted which can limit agricultural laborers to that industry unless they had left it more than 3 years prior to the issuance of the decree under review.

Under the law the president of the State Institute for Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance may order, for districts with a high degree of unemployment, that persons not domiciled in these districts on the day the decree goes into effect may be engaged as wage earners or salaried employees only with his previous approval. He can also decree that persons who, on the day his order goes into effect or in the previous 3 years, were engaged in agriculture may not be employed in other than agricultural plants or trades for other than agricultural work except with his previous approval.

Employers are obliged, if the president of the State Institute so decrees, to dismiss wage earners or salaried employees who were engaged in agriculture in the 3 years preceding the issuing of such decree.

To regulate the distribution of labor, the president of the State Institute, in the case of measures for which the State Institute has made loans or subsidies available, may make such relief dependent on the condition that (1) the commencement of the measure be postponed or continuation thereof be temporarily suspended; (2) only portions of the measure be carried out; (3) the number of those employed be changed, whereby the time set for completion may be deviated from; (4) wage earners and salaried employees from districts with a high degree of unemployment be taken for the work.

Employers who deliberately or carelessly have employed persons contrary to the law are obliged, on the application of the district relief association, to refund to the relief association in whole or in part the necessary costs of the return of such persons to their previous place of residence.

No damages will be awarded by the State or the State Institute for losses arising under this law.

Authorities, insurance bodies, and relief associations are obliged, within their competence, to comply with the requests of the State Institute in the execution of this law.

Whoever deliberately engages or employs another person as wage earner or salaried employee contrary to an order issued under this law shall be punished by fine or imprisonment up to 3 months. The

¹ Report of William E. Dodd, of the United States Embassy in Berlin, June 11, 1934.

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same punishment will apply where a person deliberately allows himself to be engaged or employed as a wage earner or salaried employee contrary to a decree. If he commits the deed inadvertently he will be punished by a fine up to 150 marks.

For the execution and supplementing of this law, the State Minister of Labor may issue legal decrees and general administrative regulations.

Prohibition of Strikes and Lockouts in Portugal¹

THE Government of Portugal in the latter part of 1933 issued a series of decrees which greatly changed the relations between employers and workers and their relations to the State.² Continuing this legislation the Portuguese Government issued Decree No. 23870 on May 18, 1934, covering in detail industrial disturbances, especially strikes and lockouts.

The preamble of the decree discusses at length the economic philosophy of the so-called "corporate State", comparing it with the principles of economic liberalism. It contends that under a competitive régime strikes and lockouts are sometimes necessary to safeguard the interests of the workers, but that with the establishment of a powerful corporate State, whose laws and tribunals provide for compulsory legal settlement of all labor problems, strikes and lockouts not only become unnecessary, but also constitute serious offenses against public welfare and authority.

The decree provides that a business firm, single or collective, which wholly or in part suspends work in its establishments, offices, or economic enterprises with the sole purpose of compelling its employees to accept any modifications in established contracts or of hindering modification of such contracts, of obtaining or hindering a different application of the contracts or of existing practices, or of obtaining advantages over those who furnish raw materials, products, or services, shall be punished by a fine of from 1,000 to 50,000 escudos,³ and the managers, directors, or administrators of the business shall be punished by imprisonment of from 6 months to 2 years.

It provides further that technicians, salaried employees, or wage earners who, in the number of three or more, abandon work collectively, or perform it in such a manner as to disturb its regularity or continuity, with the sole purpose of imposing upon the employers new conditions of work or the concession of any advantages, of resisting the legal measures of their superiors, of opposing the modification of existing contracts, or of obtaining or hindering a different application of such contracts and existing usages shall be pun-

¹ Report of R. G. Caldwell, American Minister to Portugal, Lisbon, May 22, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934 (pp. 836-839).

³ Escudo at par = 4.42 cents.

ished by a fine of from 50 to 1,000 escudos or a prison sentence of not to exceed 1 year.

Those who, with political purposes, commit any of the above actions, shall be punished by banishment for from 3 to 8 years, with or without imprisonment at the place of banishment for not to exceed 1 year, and, in the case of a business firm, single or collective, by a fine of not to exceed 80,000 escudos, or in the case of technicians, salaried employees, or wage earners, by banishment for a period of from 3 to 8 years. When any of these offenses are of a revolutionary character, the punishment shall be banishment for from 4 to 10 years, with or without imprisonment at the place of banishment for from 2 to 4 years, and a fine of from 20,000 to 100,000 escudos.

Persons who practice any of the acts set forth above merely as a matter of solidarity or sympathy with other employers or with other workers, or as a protest, shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the circumstances of each case. Those who, with any of the above purposes, induce, by means of propaganda or by taking advantage of the power of organized bodies, one or more persons not to enter into labor contracts or not to acquire from others agricultural or industrial products, shall be punished by imprisonment for from 6 months to 2 years and a fine of not to exceed 10,000 escudos.

If, with the object of hindering or disturbing the normal progress of work, any individual invades or takes control of an agricultural, commercial, or industrial enterprise belonging to others, or utilizes machines, apparatus, articles, or instruments intended for agricultural or industrial production, he shall be liable to imprisonment of from 6 months to 2 years and a fine of not less than 5,000 escudos. Persons who, by destroying raw materials or agricultural or industrial products or means of production, may cause serious harm to the national economy or greatly reduce the output of goods of common and large consumption shall be liable to banishment for from 3 to 8 years and imprisonment in the place of banishment for from 1 to 2 years and to a fine of not less than 30,000 escudos.

Those employers and workers who do not fulfill the obligations of a collective labor contract shall be punished by a fine of from 50 to 5,000 escudos or imprisonment not to exceed 3 months.

In the case of repetition, of successive violations, or of cumulative violations of the law, if the second violation has been committed after penal proceedings have been instituted for an earlier offense, the penalties set forth above shall be increased as follows: In case of the first offense, the penalty shall always be the maximum for the offense in question, and for the second offense, the maximum shall be increased by one-third.

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Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, July 1934

THE estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued during July 1934 increased 14.6 percent as compared with June. There was a decrease of 5 percent in the number of buildings comparing July with June 1934. These percentage changes are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 756 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The information shown in the following tables is collected from local building officials on blank forms sent out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the data to the Federal Bureau. The tables include the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these 756 cities. The estimated cost of these buildings in June was \$1,694,894 and in July was \$2,991,048. The cost figures shown in the following tables are the estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Comparisons June and July 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 756 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	June 1934	July 1934	Percent of change	June 1934	July 1934	Percent of change
New England.....	\$1,285,878	\$1,353,976	+5.3	\$2,210,963	\$4,938,992	+123.4
Middle Atlantic.....	3,190,706	3,396,163	+6.4	5,022,224	6,485,344	+29.1
East North Central.....	1,098,062	924,044	-15.8	2,252,222	3,708,155	+64.6
West North Central.....	545,520	462,715	-15.2	669,640	1,118,242	+67.0
South Atlantic.....	968,230	979,323	+1.1	1,962,108	1,106,613	-43.6
South Central.....	548,927	539,683	-1.7	1,246,987	1,030,416	-17.4
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,006,371	1,023,789	+1.7	2,374,803	2,536,335	+6.8
Total.....	8,643,694	8,679,603	+ .4	15,738,947	20,924,067	+32.9

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alteration, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	June 1934	July 1934	Percent of change	June 1934	July 1934	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1,942,512	\$1,826,333	-6.0	\$5,439,353	\$8,119,301	+49.3	100
Middle Atlantic.....	5,215,852	5,775,211	+10.7	13,428,782	15,656,718	+16.6	167
East North Central.....	2,186,445	2,264,835	+3.6	5,536,729	6,897,034	+24.6	190
West North Central.....	972,545	855,082	-12.1	2,187,705	2,436,039	+11.4	60
South Atlantic.....	2,160,069	1,705,863	-21.0	5,090,407	3,791,799	-25.5	70
South Central.....	1,144,916	1,284,643	+12.2	2,940,830	2,854,742	-2.9	74
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,864,924	2,392,513	+28.3	5,246,098	5,932,637	+13.5	81
Total.....	15,487,263	16,104,480	+4.0	39,869,904	45,708,270	+14.6	756

There was an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings for which permits were issued, comparing July with June. Increases in the value of this type of structure occurred in 4 of the 7 geographic divisions. This is the only time in the past 5 years that the value of residential buildings was higher in July than in June.

The indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings increased in 5 of the 7 geographic divisions. The increases ranged from 6.8 percent in the Mountain and Pacific States to 123.4 percent in the New England States.

The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs increased 4 percent, 4 of the 7 geographic divisions registering increases.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 756 identical cities in the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	267	256	767	724	2,864	2,693	3,898	3,673
Middle Atlantic.....	405	369	1,130	1,173	6,603	6,168	8,138	7,710
East North Central.....	233	300	1,222	1,130	3,755	3,421	5,210	4,751
West North Central.....	181	160	572	522	1,466	1,379	2,219	2,061
South Atlantic.....	262	254	473	470	3,366	3,228	4,101	3,993
South Central.....	210	228	425	374	2,539	2,509	3,174	3,111
Mountain and Pacific.....	305	320	879	869	3,527	3,445	4,711	4,634
Total.....	1,863	1,787	5,468	5,262	24,120	22,843	31,451	29,802
Percent of change.....		-4.1		-3.8		-5.3		-5.0

Decreases were shown in the number of both types of new buildings and in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, comparing July with June.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 756 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 756 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$1,228,420	\$1,217,876	257	240	\$52,458	\$76,100	18	29
Middle Atlantic.....	1,762,406	1,594,538	354	320	234,800	239,575	73	61
East North Central.....	1,046,362	873,370	225	191	47,200	33,000	13	9
West North Central.....	496,020	459,215	173	158	26,500	3,500	8	4
South Atlantic.....	913,230	876,873	255	240	18,000	66,300	8	17
South Central.....	508,732	469,133	205	239	5,845	20,850	6	14
Mountain and Pacific.....	862,371	972,739	287	304	54,000	51,050	26	31
Total.....	6,817,541	6,493,744	1,756	1,692	438,803	490,375	152	165
Percent of change.....		-4.7		-3.6		+11.8		+8.6

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$5,000	\$35,000	3	8	\$1,285,878	\$1,328,976	278	277
Middle Atlantic.....	1,193,500	1,562,050	386	650	3,190,706	3,396,163	813	1,031
East North Central.....	4,500	17,674	3	14	1,098,062	924,044	241	214
West North Central.....	17,000	0	11	0	539,520	462,715	192	162
South Atlantic.....	19,000	34,200	4	15	950,230	977,373	267	272
South Central.....	6,000	19,700	4	13	520,577	539,683	215	266
Mountain and Pacific.....	50,000	0	33	0	966,371	1,023,789	346	335
Total.....	1,295,000	1,668,624	444	700	8,551,344	8,652,743	2,352	2,557
Percent of change.....		+28.9		+57.7		+1.2		+8.7

The South Central and the Mountain and Pacific were the only geographic divisions providing more dwelling units in 1-family dwellings in July than in June. Four of the 7 geographic divisions showed an increase in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 2-family dwellings.

In the case of apartment houses more family-dwelling units were provided in July than in June in 5 of the 7 geographic divisions.

There was an increase of 8.7 percent in the total number of families provided for, comparing these 2 months.

The total indicated expenditures for housekeeping dwellings increased 1.2 percent.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
1930					
June.....	54.4	45.1	82.5	74.6	63.1
July.....	49.9	44.1	86.7	77.4	64.8
1931					
June.....	43.4	33.4	41.7	56.5	39.4
July.....	35.8	27.6	53.7	57.8	41.7
1932					
June.....	10.6	7.9	24.6	28.2	17.3
July.....	8.2	5.6	16.1	22.6	12.0
1933					
June.....	12.3	8.8	11.5	33.3	13.8
July.....	10.2	8.0	10.9	26.7	12.2
1934					
June.....	7.2	5.3	12.6	34.4	12.4
July.....	7.8	5.3	16.8	35.8	14.2

The index numbers of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction were higher during July 1934 than either June 1934 or July 1933.

The index number of families provided for, while higher than for June 1934, is lower than for July 1933.

The index number of new residential buildings remained the same in July as in June, the increase in expenditures being so slight as to cause no increase in the index number. Comparing July 1934 with July 1933 there was a decrease.

Comparisons, July 1934 with July 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 754 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—
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TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 754 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY 1933 AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	July 1933	July 1934	Percent of change	July 1933	July 1934	Percent of change
New England.....	\$2, 128, 348	\$1, 343, 476	-36. 9	\$616, 373	\$4, 935, 282	+700. 7
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 420, 273	3, 431, 163	+ 3	2, 863, 585	6, 538, 844	+128. 3
East North Central.....	1, 581, 389	918, 044	-41. 9	1, 514, 260	3, 707, 755	+144. 9
West North Central.....	1, 053, 672	462, 715	-56. 1	3, 901, 020	1, 119, 392	-71. 3
South Atlantic.....	1, 057, 234	979, 323	-7. 4	513, 823	1, 106, 613	+115. 4
South Central.....	896, 395	543, 333	-39. 4	1, 592, 635	1, 016, 676	-36. 2
Mountain and Pacific.....	2, 422, 100	1, 023, 789	-57. 7	1, 230, 433	2, 536, 135	+106. 1
Total.....	12, 559, 411	8, 701, 843	-30. 7	12, 232, 129	20, 960, 697	+71. 4

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	July 1933	July 1934	Percent of change	July 1933	July 1934	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1, 483, 855	\$1, 818, 443	+22. 5	\$4, 228, 576	\$8, 097, 201	+91. 5	107
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 985, 342	5, 714, 244	+43. 4	10, 269, 200	15, 684, 251	+52. 7	171
East North Central.....	1, 586, 667	2, 259, 165	+42. 4	4, 682, 316	6, 884, 964	+47. 0	179
West North Central.....	892, 082	855, 116	-4. 1	5, 846, 774	2, 437, 223	-58. 3	69
South Atlantic.....	1, 185, 569	1, 702, 899	+43. 6	2, 756, 626	3, 788, 835	+37. 4	75
South Central.....	779, 486	1, 283, 891	+64. 7	3, 268, 516	2, 843, 900	-13. 0	73
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 867, 541	2, 391, 913	+28. 1	5, 520, 074	5, 951, 837	+7. 8	80
Total.....	11, 780, 542	16, 025, 671	+36. 0	36, 572, 082	45, 688, 211	+24. 9	754

Six of the seven geographic divisions showed decreases in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, comparing July 1934 with the same month of the previous year.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings showed an increase of over 70 percent, comparing these 2 months. Five of the seven geographic divisions registered increases, the increase being as high as 700 percent in the New England States.

There was an increase in the estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs in 6 of the 7 geographic divisions, the West North Central States being the only division showing a decrease.

The expenditures for total construction increased by nearly 25 percent, 5 of the 7 geographic divisions showing increases.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 754 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 754 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY 1933 AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934
New England.....	419	251	787	708	2,627	2,653	3,833	3,612
Middle Atlantic.....	588	372	1,280	1,179	5,875	6,183	7,743	7,734
East North Central.....	304	197	1,294	1,127	3,168	3,408	4,766	4,732
West North Central.....	291	160	681	526	1,485	1,380	2,457	2,066
South Atlantic.....	356	254	462	470	2,437	3,222	3,255	3,946
South Central.....	288	227	432	369	1,708	2,494	2,428	3,096
Mountain and Pacific.....	624	320	979	868	3,834	3,444	5,437	4,662
Total.....	2,870	1,781	5,915	5,247	21,134	22,784	29,919	29,812
Percent of change.....		-37.9		-11.3		+7.8		-0.4

Decreases occurred in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building construction comparing July 1934 with the same month of last year. There was an increase, however, in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in the dwellings for which permits were issued in 754 identical cities during July 1933 and July 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 754 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JULY 1933 AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934
New England.....	\$1,860,023	\$1,206,876	387	235	\$167,150	\$76,100	47	29
Middle Atlantic.....	2,645,009	1,629,538	534	323	314,825	239,575	80	61
East North Central.....	1,455,389	867,370	284	188	103,000	33,000	27	9
West North Central.....	1,026,972	459,215	286	158	26,700	3,500	10	4
South Atlantic.....	991,009	876,873	337	240	41,715	66,300	28	17
South Central.....	542,295	498,508	254	238	327,350	20,850	57	14
Mountain and Pacific.....	2,138,450	972,739	588	304	136,750	51,050	51	31
Total.....	10,668,147	6,511,119	2,670	1,686	1,117,490	490,375	300	185
Percent of change.....		-39.0		-36.9		-56.1		-43.0

TABLE 7.—
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TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 754 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JULY 1935 AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934	July 1933	July 1934
New England.....	\$85,000	\$35,000	34	8	\$2,121,173	\$1,317,976	468	272
Middle Atlantic.....	180,900	1,562,050	75	650	3,140,734	3,431,163	689	1,034
East North Central.....	23,000	17,674	14	14	1,581,389	918,044	325	211
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	1,053,672	462,715	296	162
South Atlantic.....	24,510	34,200	15	15	1,057,234	977,373	380	272
South Central.....	19,000	19,700	22	13	888,645	539,058	333	265
Mountain and Pacific.....	146,900	0	75	0	2,422,100	1,023,789	714	335
Total.....	479,310	1,668,624	235	700	12,264,947	8,670,118	3,205	2,551
Percent of change.....		+248.1		+197.9		-29.3		-20.4

There was a decrease in the estimated cost and in the number of families provided for in 1-family and 2-family dwellings. The estimated expenditures for apartment houses, however, increased over 200 percent, while the family-dwelling units provided therein increased over 197 percent comparing these two periods.

The cost of housekeeping dwellings of all kinds decreased 29.3 percent comparing July 1934 with July 1933, while family-dwelling units provided therein decreased 20.4 percent.

Detailed Estimated Cost of Building Operations by Cities, July 1934

TABLE 8 shows for the month of July 1934, by city, State, and geographic division, the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, with total estimated cost including repairs, for which permits were issued, and number of families provided for, in principal cities of the United States.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT					CONNECTICUT—continued				
Ansonia.....	0	0	\$350	\$500	Hartford.....	\$5,000	1	\$11,250	\$102,668
Bridgeport.....	\$13,500	6	13,025	40,205	Manchester.....	19,000	5	2,435	22,340
Bristol.....	7,500	3	465	23,010	Meriden.....	4,500	2	8,445	22,100
Danbury.....	0	0	3,725	5,558	Middletown.....	4,800	7	70,725	98,945
Derby.....	0	0	0	200	Milford.....	1,500	1	3,775	8,108
East Hartford.....	4,000	1	450	7,050	Naugatuck.....	11,400	3	1,100	16,069
Fairfield.....	15,100	4	2,200	25,435	New Britain.....	0	0	500	17,663
Greenwich.....	43,000	6	20,300	78,925	New Haven.....	25,000	71	336,523	1,424,638
Hamden.....	11,500	2	1,300	19,750					

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

New England States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT—continued					MASSACHUSETTS—continued				
Norwalk.....	\$14,500	4	\$4,350	\$30,600	Newton.....	\$110,500	14	\$3,750	\$143,927
Norwich.....	0	0	610	13,469	North Adams.....	5,750	2	4,760	13,867
Stamford.....	0	0	4,755	26,190	Northampton.....	0	0	6,375	20,475
Stratford.....	19,107	5	1,070	23,602	North Attleboro.....	1,500	3	425	7,965
Torrington.....	4,000	1	100	6,220	Norwood.....	0	0	6,830	11,510
Wallingford.....	0	0	7,700	8,980	Peabody.....	14,500	3	575	17,475
Waterbury.....	115,000	3	4,675	139,159	Pittsfield.....	5,000	1	1,600	13,175
West Hartford.....	81,000	9	4,995	98,192	Plymouth.....	700	1	1,200	2,100
Willimantic.....	13,000	4	3,475	18,050	Quincy.....	8,200	3	14,235	31,632
MAINE					Revere.....	0	0	900	5,875
Auburn.....	10,000	3	2,050	19,650	Salem.....	0	0	98,804	157,619
Biddeford.....	6,000	3	1,250	7,250	Saugus.....	2,500	1	975	5,333
Portland.....	0	0	3,390	13,373	Somerville.....	0	0	0	5,925
Sanford.....	6,500	4	2,710	12,100	Southbridge.....	19,700	6	400	26,250
South Portland.....	2,000	2	59,397	74,782	Springfield.....	13,350	6	42,650	89,739
Westbrook.....	0	0	1,000	2,800	Stoneham.....	5,600	1	2,550	9,900
MASSACHUSETTS					Swampscott.....	14,000	1	2,200	26,885
Arlington.....	16,500	3	500	21,077	Taunton.....	0	0	1,071	4,632
Attleboro.....	1,500	1	410	5,475	Waltham.....	2,000	1	1,223	4,300
Belmont.....	25,300	4	1,050	31,750	Watertown.....	11,500	2	4,900	20,250
Beverly.....	0	0	150	20,070	Wellesley.....	40,500	6	705,275	750,775
Boston.....	80,500	18	1,597,305	2,168,998	Westfield.....	0	0	103,350	199,940
Braintree.....	7,000	1	590	10,920	West Springfield.....	0	0	1,160	8,599
Brockton.....	12,000	4	10,505	30,120	Weymouth.....	46,250	3	14,375	63,633
Brookline.....	86,500	11	1,900	98,510	Winchester.....	5,000	1	1,570	12,535
Cambridge.....	10,000	1	57,300	205,388	Winthrop.....	0	0	1,600	5,443
Chelsea.....	0	0	8,300	13,700	Woburn.....	0	0	1,250	3,500
Chicopee.....	4,800	3	5,075	11,825	Worcester.....	46,400	14	26,207	122,836
Dedham.....	34,000	2	4,790	41,185	NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Easthampton.....	0	0	0	3,075	Keene.....	42,500	10	45,150	88,335
Everett.....	0	0	54,800	60,750	Manchester.....	11,700	7	5,700	27,183
Fall River.....	0	0	1,220	6,054	Portsmouth.....	4,000	1	1,000	10,000
Fitchburg.....	0	0	128,310	157,020	RHODE ISLAND				
Framingham.....	1,000	1	3,300	4,995	Central Falls.....	0	0	1,100	3,325
Gardner.....	3,000	1	1,040	6,651	Cranston.....	14,200	3	6,875	40,263
Gloucester.....	10,700	3	1,900	12,900	East Providence.....	17,200	4	300,404	324,300
Haverhill.....	4,400	2	700	8,655	Newport.....	0	0	1,575	5,410
Holyoke.....	6,250	1	8,500	33,850	North Providence.....	12,000	3	1,400	15,300
Lawrence.....	0	0	350	13,615	Pawtucket.....	0	0	3,850	10,366
Leominster.....	0	0	14,887	17,428	Providence.....	4,000	1	11,300	200,950
Lowell.....	10,600	3	1,225	29,650	Warwick.....	15,600	11	3,950	34,950
Lynn.....	600	1	460	24,733	Westerly.....	20,214	1	900	30,243
Malden.....	6,400	2	4,700	15,199	West Warwick.....	0	0	100	250
Marlborough.....	0	0	1,700	2,100	Woonsocket.....	0	0	250	6,665
Medford.....	8,000	2	1,705	18,310	VERMONT				
Melrose.....	15,600	4	870	17,990	Bennington.....	0	0	0	0
Methuen.....	10,800	3	1,730	13,655	Total.....	1,353,976	277	4,938,992	8,119,301
Milton.....	53,695	11	3,760	71,185					
Needham.....	0	0	2,700	15,400					
New Bedford.....	13,500	2	4,900	37,650					
Newburyport.....	0	0	400	5,700					

1 Applications filed.

TABLE 8.—E

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NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park.....
Atlantic City.....
Bayonne.....
Belleville.....
Bloomfield.....
Bridgeton.....
Burlington.....
Camden.....
Clifton.....
Dover.....
East Orange.....
Elizabeth.....
Englewood.....
Garfield.....
Hackensack.....
Harrison.....
Hillside Twp.....
Hoboken.....
Irvington.....
Jersey City.....
Linden.....
Long Branch.....
Lyndhurst T.....
Maplewood.....
Montclair.....
Morris town.....
New Brunswick.....
Nutley.....
Orange.....
Parsippany.....
Paterson.....
Perth Ambo.....
Phillipsburg.....
Plainfield.....
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Bingham.....
Buffalo.....
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Dunkirk.....
Elmira.....
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TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NEW JERSEY					NEW YORK—con.				
Asbury Park.....	0	0	0	\$1,709	Johnson City.....	\$52,000	20	\$381,400	\$433,400
Atlantic City.....	0	0	\$61,300	76,523	Kenmore.....	0	0	670	2,670
Bayonne.....	\$16,300	3	6,800	28,687	Kingston.....	15,500	4	8,725	30,459
Bellefonte.....	11,500	2	2,550	18,930	Lackawanna.....	3,000	1	0	7,000
Bloomfield.....	16,000	4	250	28,750	Lockport.....	0	0	535	4,815
Bridgeton.....	0	0	0	16,470	Lynbrook.....	4,000	1	775	7,925
Burlington.....	0	0	250	3,743	Mamaroneck.....	5,000	1	0	5,775
Camden.....	11,000	1	45,066	66,460	Massena 1.....	0	0	1,000	1,500
Clifton.....	11,000	4	7,435	22,845	Mount Vernon.....	8,850	2	35,400	56,685
Dover.....	0	0	0	300	Newburgh.....	0	0	11,200	18,400
East Orange.....	7,600	1	11,575	50,334	New Rochelle.....	30,500	3	29,850	83,285
Elizabeth.....	0	0	2,200	11,000	New York City:				
Englewood.....	13,000	2	1,500	20,815	The Bronx 1.....	374,200	118	1,200,850	1,915,670
Garfield.....	0	0	650	5,875	Brooklyn 1.....	634,100	173	387,410	1,765,906
Hackensack.....	0	0	10,000	15,962	Manhattan 1.....	26,500	3	371,375	2,619,599
Harrison.....	0	0	15,000	17,620	Queens 1.....	398,300	113	489,965	1,338,206
Hillside Twp. 1.....	0	0	2,500	5,418	Richmond 1.....	42,000	16	28,690	153,855
Hoboken.....	0	0	1,500	19,206	Niagara Falls.....	25,200	3	71,153	121,048
Irvine.....	0	0	9,770	12,195	Ogdensburg.....	0	0	1,930	2,230
Jersey City.....	11,500	3	25,000	87,422	Olean.....	2,000	1	50	6,100
Linden.....	1,000	1	2,010	3,360	Onondaga.....	3,500	1	2,650	6,900
Lone Branch.....	3,500	1	550	4,325	Oneonta.....	21,000	2	10,000	31,000
Lyndhurst Twp.....	0	0	825	13,725	Ossining.....	4,500	1	600	5,300
Maplewood Twp.....	23,200	3	0	28,720	Oswego.....	800	1	100	2,000
Montclair.....	31,300	3	750	48,881	Peekskill.....	675	1	84,050	90,525
Morristown.....	0	0	180,000	188,052	Plattsburg.....	13,500	5	1,250	15,525
Newark.....	725,845	382	46,900	826,535	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick.....	4,500	1	1,200	7,605	Poughkeepsie.....	36,000	1	13,900	59,825
Nutley.....	4,500	1	875	7,038	Rensselaer.....	0	0	200	3,251
Orange.....	0	0	3,350	20,579	Rochester.....	6,600	2	54,085	116,356
Passaic.....	0	0	20,900	50,099	Rockville Center.....	62,000	11	7,200	81,745
Paterson.....	27,200	1	4,950	70,751	Saratoga Springs.....	0	0	5,600	5,600
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	12,150	13,875	Schenectady.....	9,400	4	71,481	102,674
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	300	300	Syracuse.....	24,000	2	17,000	252,795
Plainfield.....	8,000	1	1,385	13,655	Tonawanda.....	0	0	130	5,210
Pleasantville.....	0	0	0	245	Utica.....	4,500	1	9,450	21,150
Red Bank.....	0	0	50	940	Valley Stream.....	3,200	1	4,300	7,480
Ridgefield Park.....	0	0	0	1,500	Watertown.....	3,200	2	1,645	10,249
Ridgewood.....	9,303	3	1,188	11,318	Watervliet.....	0	0	800	1,630
Rutherford.....	4,200	1	1,400	10,660	White Plains.....	0	0	14,335	20,305
South Orange.....	9,000	1	750	21,850	Yonkers.....	26,000	4	22,200	71,360
South River.....	0	0	0	0					
Summit 1.....	35,000	3	5,100	47,915	PENNSYLVANIA				
Tamneck Twp.....	23,500	4	17,815	44,841	Abington Twp.....	9,850	2	3,295	15,480
Trenton.....	0	0	6,615	39,999	Allentown.....	7,000	1	13,870	21,870
Union City.....	0	0	0	6,921	Ambridge.....	0	0	0	0
Union Twp.....	12,150	3	5,074	20,934	Berwick.....	11,300	2	1,825	16,925
Weehawken.....	0	0	0	3,705	Bethlehem.....	0	0	123	9,880
Westfield.....	19,775	3	550	21,605	Bradford.....	0	0	0	700
West New York.....	0	0	0	2,850	Bristol.....	0	0	800	18,131
West Orange.....	10,500	1	1,075	24,145	Canonburg.....	4,300	1	0	4,700
					Canonsburg.....	18,000	5	45,000	63,000
NEW YORK					Carlisle.....	0	0	250	8,800
Albany.....	31,000	3	72,330	185,410	Chambersburg.....	0	0	525	525
Auburn.....	12,000	3	9,180	25,900	Clairton.....	0	0	670	965
Batavia.....	6,000	1	2,200	8,300	Coatesville.....	0	0	8,200	8,510
Binghamton.....	13,100	3	456,470	533,231	Connellsville.....	0	0	0	0
Buffalo.....	15,400	5	623,130	710,127	Conshohocken.....	0	0	1,800	2,775
Cohoes.....	0	0	75	827	Coraopolis.....	0	0	0	0
Dunkirk.....	0	0	525	4,000	Donora.....	0	0	0	0
Elmira.....	0	0	2,060	9,955	Du Bois.....	0	0	0	0
Endicott.....	18,800	5	121,280	150,310	Duquesne.....	0	0	430	1,000
Freeport.....	20,400	7	2,222	26,062	Easton.....	11,500	3	186,279	190,338
Fulton.....	0	0	4,400	4,400	Erie.....	0	0	3,400	10,000
Glen Cove.....	7,000	2	972	13,142	Greensburg.....	0	0	0	6,000
Glens Falls.....	7,300	1	0	15,050	Harrisburg.....	0	0	41,185	48,850
Hempstead.....	15,400	5	2,000	23,925	Haverford.....	19,000	2	1,225	24,147
Herkimer.....	0	0	0	0	Hazleton.....	0	0	5,650	18,650
Irondequoit.....	6,000	1	1,395	7,395	Jeannette.....	0	0	300	1,885
Ithaca.....	3,500	1	398,897	416,027	Johnstown.....	0	0	75	28,742
Jamestown.....	0	0	6,350	11,050	Kingston.....	0	0	550	4,000

1 Applications filed.

2 Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
PENNSYLVANIA—continued					PENNSYLVANIA—continued				
Lancaster.....	0	0	\$23,075	\$59,910	Pottsville.....	0	0	\$750	\$8,125
Latrobe.....	0	0	0	0	Reading.....	0	0	10,700	20,600
Lower Merion Twp.....	\$77,540	4	31,550	136,398	Scranton.....	0	0	78,546	85,400
McKeesport.....	0	0	250	11,100	Sharon.....	0	0	1,741	1,741
Meadville.....	4,500	1	5,600	20,850	Steelton.....	0	0	400	400
Monessen.....	0	0	370	3,500	Sunbury.....	0	0	40	40
Mount Lebanon Twp.....	22,500	3	200	26,870	Swissvale.....	0	0	300	1,400
Munhall.....	7,000	2	0	7,250	Tamaqua.....	0	0	0	0
Nanticoke.....	13,775	4	1,160	23,885	Uniontown.....	\$25,000	4	15,355	43,000
New Castle.....	0	0	4,950	6,025	Upper Darby.....	0	0	0	0
New Kensington.....	0	0	0	0	Vandergrift.....	0	0	250	250
Norristown.....	0	0	1,849	6,080	Warren.....	0	0	180	180
North Braddock.....	0	0	0	0	Washington.....	0	0	800	2,900
Oil City.....	0	0	300	1,812	Waynesboro.....	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia.....	92,500	15	263,420	649,373	West Chester.....	0	0	800	2,900
Phoenixville.....	0	0	0	0	Wilkes-Barre.....	8,900	2	3,050	40,432
Pittsburgh.....	39,200	10	129,555	283,035	Wilkinsburg.....	0	0	700	1,900
Pittston.....	0	0	6,000	6,000	Williamsport.....	0	0	1,281	12,575
Pottstown.....	2,000	1	200	5,100	York.....	13,000	4	1,340	25,600
					Total.....	3,396,163	1,031	6,485,344	15,650,791

East North Central States

ILLINOIS					ILLINOIS—contd.				
Alton.....	\$3,000	1	0	\$11,032	Urbana.....	0	0	\$900	\$1,200
Aurora.....	0	0	\$275	78,729	Waukegan.....	0	0	0	1,700
Belleville.....	0	0	0	3,100	Wilmette.....	0	0	10,200	13,300
Berwyn.....	0	0	350	2,800	Winnetka.....	0	0	25,000	37,000
Bloomington.....	2,300	3	3,500	5,800					
Blue Island.....	4,000	1	200	9,181	INDIANA				
Brookfield.....	0	0	900	1,880	Anderson.....	\$6,000	3	400	12,075
Cairo.....	0	0	250	250	Bedford.....	0	0	0	0
Calumet City.....	0	0	0	400	Connersville.....	0	0	0	0
Canton.....	6,000	1	525	8,475	Crawfordsville.....	0	0	125	125
Centralia.....	0	0	0	0	Elkhart.....	0	0	400	7,100
Champaign.....	0	0	0	3,920	Elwood.....	2,000	1	0	2,100
Chicago.....	73,850	10	1,238,300	1,780,655	Evansville.....	0	0	34,200	53,040
Chicago Heights.....	0	0	700	3,620	Fort Wayne.....	14,000	3	4,750	37,904
Cicero.....	0	0	0	3,300	Frankfort.....	0	0	4,800	4,800
Danville.....	13,500	1	1,800	25,580	Gary.....	1,000	1	300	13,900
Decatur.....	405	1	2,000	4,240	Goshen.....	0	0	2	2,800
East St. Louis.....	2,250	3	38,345	45,665	Hammond.....	7,600	2	325	14,300
Elgin.....	5,500	1	0	8,178	Huntington.....	0	0	80	285
Elmhurst.....	0	0	480	630	Indianapolis.....	18,100	7	228,587	302,223
Elmwood Park.....	0	0	0	0	Kokomo.....	0	0	200	7,100
Evanston.....	0	0	5,750	21,750	Lafayette.....	0	0	0	0
Forest Park.....	0	0	0	975	La Porte.....	0	0	240	4,750
Freeport.....	14,300	5	100	15,215	Logansport.....	0	0	2,000	* 2,300
Granite City.....	0	0	100	375	Marion.....	0	0	1,300	2,150
Harvey.....	0	0	200	500	Michigan City.....	0	0	120	3,430
Highland Park.....	20,500	2	166	24,616	Mishawaka.....	0	0	300	2,000
Joliet.....	0	0	0	12,500	Muncie.....	0	0	460,960	464,620
La Grange.....	0	0	185	885	New Castle.....	0	0	0	0
Maywood.....	0	0	6,150	8,300	Peru.....	0	0	2,150	2,150
Melrose Park.....	0	0	0	4,586	Richmond.....	0	0	500	2,300
Moline.....	0	0	705	1,500	Shelbyville.....	0	0	0	180
Mount Vernon.....	3,000	1	600	7,850	South Bend.....	3,000	1	8,800	22,165
Oak Park.....	0	0	400	5,350	Terre Haute.....	0	0	81,665	86,819
Ottawa.....	0	0	0	0	Vincennes.....	0	0	0	4,650
Park Ridge.....	0	0	125	425	Whiting.....	0	0	0	975
Peoria.....	14,950	5	1,315	26,880					
Quincy.....	0	0	225	1,060	MICHIGAN				
Rockford.....	7,500	1	630	10,575	Adrian.....	0	0	100	325
Rock Island.....	0	0	67,127	72,678	Ann Arbor.....	4,000	1	325	16,000
Springfield.....	24,000	5	1,320	38,710	Battle Creek.....	3,000	1	6,916	19,900
Sterling.....	0	0	800	3,655					
Streator.....	0	0	0	8,741					

TABLE 8.—EST

City and State

MICHIGAN—CO

Bay City.....
 Dearborn.....
 Detroit.....
 Escanaba.....
 Ferndale.....
 Flint.....
 Grand Rapids.....
 Hamtramck.....
 Highland Park.....
 Holland.....
 Jackson.....
 Kalamazoo.....
 Lansing.....
 Lincoln Park.....
 Marquette.....
 Menominee.....
 Monroe.....
 Mount Clemens.....
 Muskegon.....
 N. Kalamazoo.....
 Pontiac.....
 Port Huron.....
 River Rouge.....
 Royal Oak.....
 Saginaw.....
 Traverse City.....
 Wyandotte.....

OHIO

Akron.....
 Alliance.....
 Ashland.....
 Ashtabula.....
 Barberton.....
 Bucyrus.....
 Cambridge.....
 Canton.....
 Cincinnati.....
 Cleveland.....
 Cleveland Heights.....
 Columbus.....
 Cuyahoga.....
 Dayton.....
 East Cleveland.....
 Elyria.....
 Euclid.....
 Findlay.....
 Fostoria.....
 Fremont.....
 Garfield H.....
 Hamilton.....
 Ironton.....

IOWA

Ames.....
 Boone.....
 Burlington.....
 Cedar Rapids.....
 Council Bluffs.....
 Davenport.....
 Des Moines.....
 Dubuque.....
 Fort Dodge.....

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
MICHIGAN—con.					OHIO—con.				
Bay City.....	\$7,200	3	\$3,550	\$21,920	Lakewood.....	\$10,800	1	\$6,455	\$20,185
Dearborn.....	9,000	2	495	12,890	Lima.....	0	0	10,475	12,425
Detroit.....	118,400	22	475,094	829,036	Lorain.....	0	0	6,948	9,468
Escanaba.....	0	0	150	377	Mansfield.....	19,800	5	1,200	27,900
Ferndale.....	0	0	75	5,575	Marietta.....	0	0	4,475	6,825
Flint.....	7,299	4	4,203	50,047	Marion.....	1,500	1	6,150	7,775
Grand Rapids.....	2,000	1	2,165	33,465	Massillon.....	0	0	593	1,953
Hamtramck.....	0	0	17,994	28,094	Middletown.....	0	0	886	5,530
Highland Park.....	0	0	2,200	13,675	Newark.....	0	0	275	1,195
Holland.....	6,700	2	125	8,638	Norwood.....	15,000	3	850	33,749
Ironwood.....	0	0	10,000	10,570	Parma.....	6,500	1	0	6,500
Jackson.....	0	0	6,425	14,925	Piqua.....	0	0	0	0
Kalamazoo.....	0	0	3,465	26,140	Portsmouth.....	1,200	1	377	4,209
Lansing.....	0	0	3,025	30,881	Salem.....	0	0	406	4,900
Lincoln Park.....	0	0	690	1,490	Sandusky.....	4,200	2	2,100	7,735
Monroe.....	0	0	63,000	64,260	Shaker Heights.....	47,000	3	0	47,000
Mount Clemens.....	0	0	5,000	5,000	Springfield.....	0	0	1,865	5,599
Muskegon.....	1,200	1	15,280	24,405	Steubenville.....	4,000	1	7,150	13,100
Muskegon Heights.....	0	0	245	4,107	Struthers.....	0	0	175	175
Pontiac.....	0	0	4,695	10,445	Tiffin.....	0	0	1,600	1,600
Port Huron.....	0	0	675	1,515	Toledo.....	0	0	194,247	275,232
River Rouge.....	0	0	150	9,390	Warren.....	0	0	510	8,435
Royal Oak.....	1,900	2	3,710	11,065	Wooster.....	8,000	1	7,100	15,100
Saginaw.....	0	0	250	300	Xenia.....	0	0	800	1,150
Traverse City.....	0	0	938	7,513	Youngstown.....	0	0	10,911	46,611
Wyandotte.....	0	0	0	0	Zanesville.....	0	0	2,000	2,550
OHIO					WISCONSIN				
Akron.....	19,100	7	13,005	71,845	Beloit.....	4,500	2	1,460	7,425
Alliance.....	0	0	0	750	Cudahy.....	0	0	125	125
Ashland.....	0	0	1,175	1,175	Eau Claire.....	0	0	23,003	37,203
Ashtabula.....	0	0	900	2,071	Fond du Lac.....	4,500	1	175	32,890
Barberton.....	0	0	5,625	6,525	Green Bay.....	8,600	2	8,025	20,775
Bucyrus.....	8,000	1	100	8,100	Janesville.....	0	0	575	775
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	Kenosha.....	0	0	10,700	33,455
Canton.....	3,700	2	9,435	51,810	Madison.....	0	0	7,625	29,204
Cincinnati.....	108,600	18	19,720	242,810	Manitowoc.....	1,800	1	250	4,343
Cleveland.....	29,000	12	97,075	307,100	Marinette.....	11,500	4	2,725	14,800
Cleveland Heights.....	7,500	1	400	13,130	Milwaukee.....	81,700	15	294,321	496,112
Columbus.....	20,600	5	9,100	74,400	Oshkosh.....	1,800	1	1,800	8,980
Cuyahoga Falls.....	3,500	1	1,650	5,150	Racine.....	11,400	2	435	26,564
Dayton.....	7,500	1	26,567	48,917	Sheboygan.....	3,000	1	702	16,973
East Cleveland.....	0	0	1,780	4,640	Shorewood.....	17,000	2	0	17,140
Elyria.....	0	0	1,085	3,060	South Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0
Euclid.....	0	0	1,175	1,455	Stevens Point.....	1,500	3	0	2,900
Findlay.....	0	0	800	1,300	Superior.....	1,000	1	1,050	3,955
Fostoria.....	1,000	1	0	3,000	Two Rivers.....	2,000	0	495	2,656
Fremont.....	0	0	400	3,100	Waukesha.....	16,500	6	6,000	24,100
Garfield Heights.....	11,800	3	2,260	15,260	Wausau.....	10,500	2	3,300	15,350
Hamilton.....	0	0	120	1,550	Wauwatosa.....	0	0	1,135	2,720
Ironton.....	900	1	2,560	5,185	West Allis.....	0	0	0	0
					Total.....	924,044	214	3,708,155	56,897,034

West North Central States

IOWA					IOWA—contd.				
Ames.....	\$2,300	2	\$550	\$3,050	Iowa City.....	\$7,500	2	\$700	\$14,200
Boone.....	0	0	0	700	Keokuk.....	3,400	2	0	4,040
Burlington.....	4,500	1	450	5,900	Marshalltown.....	0	0	840	940
Cedar Rapids.....	21,300	5	5,205	47,685	Mason City.....	5,725	4	11,375	23,885
Council Bluffs.....	0	0	1,105	7,735	Muscatine.....	0	0	855	13,850
Davenport.....	0	0	4,230	21,018	Oskaloosa.....	0	0	0	0
Des Moines.....	30,560	14	56,380	106,130	Ottumwa.....	2,250	3	201,000	206,000
Dubuque.....	3,000	1	1,100	8,120	Sioux City.....	7,650	10	50,900	143,314
Fort Dodge.....	0	0	4,075	5,650	Waterloo.....	0	0	1,140	10,208

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
KANSAS					MISSOURI—CON.				
Arkansas City.....	0	0	\$50	\$160	Hannibal.....	0	0	\$475	\$60,315
Atchison.....	\$1,000	1	20,597	21,597	Independence.....	0	0	0	1,300
Dodge City.....	0	0	0	2,616	Jefferson City.....	0	0	100	4,400
Eldorado.....	0	0	0	0	Joplin.....	0	0	1,200	4,400
Emporia.....	0	0	6,800	6,800	Kansas City.....	\$8,000	3	220,600	238,600
Fort Scott.....	0	0	1,806	1,806	Maplewood.....	6,000	1	135	7,135
Independence.....	0	0	0	0	Moberly.....	0	0	0	5,500
Kansas City.....	1,500	1	55,900	63,625	St. Charles.....	0	0	150	800
Lawrence.....	5,000	1	300	7,190	St. Joseph.....	2,750	2	80	5,100
Manhattan.....	5,000	1	16,000	21,000	St. Louis.....	126,450	24	70,996	264,534
Newton.....	1,500	1	56,405	59,555	Springfield.....	2,000	2	14,874	59,254
Pittsburg.....	0	0	0	150	NEBRASKA				
Salina.....	2,000	2	23,075	25,740	Beatrice.....	0	0	400	2,400
Topeka.....	11,000	4	4,065	20,350	Fremont.....	0	0	1,300	5,120
Wichita.....	0	0	51,790	77,165	Grand Island.....	0	0	790	9,760
MINNESOTA					Hastings.....	0	0	0	3,500
Albert Lea.....	600	1	400	3,550	Lincoln.....	9,000	2	100,310	129,340
Duluth.....	3,050	5	3,975	67,490	North Platte.....	0	0	1,150	6,650
Faribault.....	5,500	4	600	9,950	Omaha.....	25,450	9	16,615	65,674
Hibbing.....	14,900	3	30,455	69,170	NORTH DAKOTA				
Mankato.....	7,500	2	700	10,657	Bismarck.....	0	0	1,150	1,920
Minneapolis.....	67,000	22	9,575	138,920	Fargo.....	3,500	2	3,875	12,675
Rochester.....	1,700	2	440	5,154	Grand Forks.....	3,000	1	350	4,270
St. Cloud.....	5,900	3	1,020	8,395	SOUTH DAKOTA				
St. Paul.....	41,880	10	50,205	211,809	Aberdeen.....	0	0	250	5,420
South St. Paul.....	0	0	400	4,200	Huron.....	0	0	0	0
Winona.....	1,800	1	0	3,195	Sioux Falls.....	4,950	3	435	12,465
MISSOURI					Total.....	462,715	162	1,118,242	2,438,609
Cape Girardeau.....	3,000	1	1,500	6,550					
Columbia.....	3,600	4	0	5,400					

South Atlantic States

DELAWARE					GEORGIA—CON.				
Wilmington.....	\$51,700	10	\$30,050	\$107,180	Columbus.....	\$1,500	1	\$1,855	\$34,725
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					Lagrange.....	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	411,950	75	289,773	1,199,148	Macon.....	1,650	1	135	32,025
FLORIDA					Rome.....	2,500	1	200	7,200
Gainesville.....	0	0	4,000	13,235	Savannah.....	0	0	13,200	17,061
Jacksonville.....	24,250	15	15,912	128,229	Valdosta.....	0	0	0	2,994
Key West.....	600	1	1,500	8,540	MARYLAND				
Miami.....	52,850	28	37,049	196,839	Annapolis.....	0	0	445	1,222
Orlando.....	0	0	2,850	46,853	Baltimore.....	31,000	7	203,000	509,372
Pensacola.....	3,000	1	160	20,972	Cumberland.....	0	0	525	900
St. Augustine.....	0	0	0	6,202	Frederick.....	12,500	3	1,620	10,330
St. Petersburg.....	4,000	1	12,900	62,000	Hagerstown.....	16,500	3	600	23,435
Sanford.....	0	0	5,750	20,913	Salisbury.....	7,300	5	8,075	26,375
Tallahassee.....	10,175	8	18,365	48,166	NORTH CAROLINA				
Tampa.....	0	0	0	0	Asheville.....	9,998	1	500	13,125
West Palm Beach.....	5,860	3	31,777	50,367	Charlotte.....	6,750	2	76,863	83,528
GEORGIA					Concord.....	1,000	1	0	2,100
Athens.....	12,444	7	0	25,550	Durham.....	35,685	14	14,800	81,582
Atlanta.....	36,900	11	17,470	102,743	Elizabeth City.....	2,000	1	0	2,000
Augusta.....	2,000	1	10,000	22,104	Fayetteville.....	1,950	0	0	4,461
Brunswick.....	0	0	0	2,910	Gastonia.....	0	0	300	300
					Greensboro.....	18,950	7	110	31,607
					High Point.....	0	0	2,850	3,000
					Kinston.....	0	0	1,940	3,600

* Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—

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Columbia.....
Florence.....
Greenville
Greenwood
Rock Hill.....
Sumter.....

VIRGINIA

Alexandria
Charlottes
Danville.....

ALABAMA

Annislon
Bessemer.....
Birmingham
Decatur.....
Dothan.....
Fairfield.....
Gadsden.....
Mobile.....
Montgom
Selma.....
Tuscaloosa

ARKANSAS

Blythevil
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KENTUCKY

Ashland.....
Covington
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TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NORTH CAROLINA—contd.					VIRGINIA—contd.				
Raleigh.....	0	0	\$1,400	\$2,000	Hopewell.....	0	0	0	\$1,480
Rocky Mount.....	0	0	80	1,280	Lynchburg.....	0	0	\$250	7,535
Statesville.....	\$10,000	4	0	10,600	Newport News.....	\$12,000	1	61,350	85,070
Wilmington.....	500	1	3,800	8,285	Norfolk.....	12,000	4	7,240	61,954
Wilson.....	2,700	1	1,160	7,760	Petersburg.....	0	0	8,500	10,495
Winston-Salem.....	8,900	2	2,865	24,315	Portsmouth.....	4,800	1	2,330	17,251
SOUTH CAROLINA					Richmond.....	18,500	4	73,885	140,185
Anderson.....	13,000	3	9,700	23,725	Roanoke.....	0	0	4,463	6,223
Charleston.....	1,675	2	31,880	47,840	Staunton.....	0	0	275	2,380
Columbia.....	38,236	13	15,041	58,828	Suffolk.....	0	0	6,855	7,105
Florence.....	4,500	2	3,000	10,000	Winchester.....	0	0	200	700
Greenville.....	4,950	3	6,965	15,275	WEST VIRGINIA				
Greenwood.....	0	0	740	6,820	Bluefield.....	6,000	3	530	8,165
Rock Hill.....	1,250	0	0	3,675	Charleston.....	0	0	575	10,008
Sumter.....	39,500	5	0	39,500	Clarksburg.....	0	0	0	925
VIRGINIA					Fairmont.....	1,800	1	6,425	19,525
Alexandria.....	17,500	4	650	25,756	Huntington.....	0	0	3,000	6,780
Charlottesville.....	2,500	1	6,600	9,520	Martinsburg.....	3,700	2	3,325	9,925
Danville.....	5,300	5	2,495	17,965	Morgantown.....	5,000	1	33,000	41,320
					Wheeling.....	0	0	0	11,785
					Total.....	979,323	272	1,106,613	3,791,799

South Central States

ALABAMA					OKLAHOMA				
Anniston.....	\$3,240	2	\$630	\$6,492	Ada.....	0	0	0	\$3,000
Bessemer.....	0	0	500	10,182	Ardmore.....	0	0	0	40
Birmingham.....	0	0	18,500	92,523	Bartlesville.....	0	0	\$250	1,250
Decatur.....	0	0	0	0	McAlester.....	0	0	0	1,000
Dothan.....	0	0	150	358	Oklahoma City.....	\$12,000	7	20,025	224,901
Fairfield.....	0	0	0	1,701	Ponca City.....	5,000	2	23,885	28,910
Gadsden.....	0	0	1,450	2,413	Seminole.....	0	0	1,000	1,000
Mobile.....	3,800	3	14,400	45,786	Shawnee.....	0	0	1,000	10,169
Montgomery.....	0	0	5,900	45,819	Tulsa.....	16,050	4	15,335	45,617
Selma.....	500	1	40	1,150	TENNESSEE				
Tuscaloosa.....	3,000	1	0	3,000	Chattanooga.....	1,000	2	0	41,829
ARKANSAS					Kingsport.....	5,000	1	1,100	6,100
Blytheville.....	0	0	8,000	8,325	Knoxville.....	9,744	3	33,430	55,456
El Dorado.....	0	0	0	1,740	Memphis.....	3,250	3	7,410	65,520
Fort Smith.....	0	0	3,870	9,427	Nashville.....	18,500	27	133,444	190,786
Little Rock.....	1,400	2	493	21,728	TEXAS				
KENTUCKY					Amarillo.....	0	0	5,200	22,824
Ashland.....	0	0	0	500	Austin.....	42,772	30	50,410	129,564
Covington.....	0	0	11,500	13,800	Besumont.....	0	0	2,160	37,324
Henderson.....	0	0	0	0	Brownwood.....	0	0	150	150
Lexington.....	0	0	76,880	79,527	Cleburne.....	0	0	0	929
Louisville.....	35,300	8	183,736	246,378	Corpus Christi.....	625	1	15,190	18,130
Middlesboro.....	0	0	3,000	3,000	Dallas.....	34,480	20	55,541	143,156
Paducah.....	4,275	6	0	4,875	Del Rio.....	0	0	300	990
LOUISIANA					Denison.....	0	0	0	500
Alexandria.....	0	0	100	13,262	El Paso.....	2,000	2	4,480	12,110
Lafayette.....	1,215	2	0	2,815	Galveston.....	3,400	3	1,435	26,677
Monroe.....	0	0	400	3,700	Harlingen.....	0	0	2,000	2,230
New Orleans.....	22,263	5	26,400	239,707	Houston.....	145,660	35	75,246	262,896
Shreveport.....	0	0	14,143	134,307	Lubbock.....	1,500	1	18,400	30,086
MISSISSIPPI					Palestine.....	0	0	8,456	13,024
Clarksdale.....	0	0	0	3,800	Pampa.....	4,700	6	400	7,900
Columbus.....	0	0	0	1,000	Paris.....	0	0	200	3,135
Greenville.....	0	0	50,450	51,885	San Angelo.....	600	1	0	3,536
Greenwood.....	0	0	0	1,765	San Antonio.....	22,162	14	95,227	142,913
Gulfport.....	0	0	1,000	10,185	Sherman.....	1,200	1	350	2,560
Jackson.....	0	0	2,150	44,832	Temple.....	0	0	0	0
Laurel.....	0	0	0	0	Tyler.....	29,550	18	26,004	60,096
Meridian.....	0	0	5,000	8,150	Waco.....	1,750	2	1,139	14,539
Vicksburg.....	3,200	1	0	7,645	Wichita Falls.....	100,547	52	2,557	111,868
					Total.....	530,683	286	1,030,416	2,854,742

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JULY 1934—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States

City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	City and State	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ARIZONA					COLORADO—CON.				
Phoenix.....	\$4,000	1	\$10,400	\$35,460	Pueblo.....	0	0	\$42,925	\$49,231
Tucson.....	11,900	2	1,110	100,478	Trinidad.....	0	0	200	80
CALIFORNIA					IDAHO				
Alameda.....	3,500	1	6,477	37,356	Boise.....	\$7,000	4	1,450	22,578
Alhambra.....	15,200	9	1,700	21,240	Pocatello.....	500	1	260	6,181
Anaheim.....	0	0	20,000	21,260	MONTANA				
Bakersfield.....	5,700	2	9,345	27,135	Billings.....	11,500	6	13,575	86,771
Berkeley.....	49,085	4	2,980	64,771	Butte.....	0	0	285	1,104
Beverly Hills.....	55,900	6	13,000	208,155	Helena.....	9,750	5	333,450	344,525
Burbank.....	10,500	5	3,600	18,080	Missoula.....	4,200	4	43,750	49,408
Burlingame.....	0	0	0	800	NEVADA				
Compton.....	0	0	47,860	48,630	Reno.....	4,000	1	0	7,734
Eureka.....	2,300	2	325	7,025	NEW MEXICO				
Fresno.....	23,700	5	42,485	86,257	Albuquerque.....	0	0	37,300	41,604
Gardena.....	5,350	4	4,100	14,710	OREGON				
Glendale.....	26,500	7	3,750	37,535	Astoria.....	0	0	323	2,768
Huntington Park.....	0	0	23,610	27,718	Eugene.....	0	0	2,270	28,199
Inglewood.....	4,900	2	0	15,220	Medford.....	0	0	0	1,080
Long Beach.....	24,800	0	73,200	184,423	Salem.....	1,800	1	75	18,719
Los Angeles.....	307,630	123	254,836	1,310,398	UTAH				
Modesto.....	0	0	7,725	18,060	Ogden.....	1,000	1	2,500	6,661
Monrovia.....	5,600	2	447	9,228	Provo.....	0	0	850	10,220
Oakland.....	59,520	17	94,552	200,978	Salt Lake City.....	16,482	4	1,100	47,841
Ontario.....	500	1	2,100	3,295	WASHINGTON				
Palo Alto.....	8,000	2	775	24,025	Aberdeen.....	0	0	70	1,092
Pasadena.....	7,500	1	130,867	173,550	Bellingham.....	0	0	50	3,348
Redlands.....	5,000	3	450	10,257	Bremerton.....	22,366	11	490	33,012
Richmond.....	0	0	2,200	4,910	Longview.....	0	0	580	1,060
Riverside.....	2,100	1	6,875	13,089	Olympia.....	0	0	1,015	7,481
Sacramento.....	17,100	3	52,600	92,450	Port Angeles.....	2,500	1	97,900	101,000
Salinas.....	18,975	5	9,475	30,416	Seattle.....	21,630	15	15,550	113,850
San Bernardino.....	0	0	58,443	76,114	Spokane.....	8,100	7	4,995	25,796
San Diego.....	41,700	7	333,500	409,154	Tacoma.....	3,700	5	14,625	35,955
San Francisco.....	15,500	5	145,458	271,242	Walla Walla.....	0	0	625	4,515
San Jose.....	6,500	1	2,180	21,525	Wenatchee.....	0	0	4,550	6,300
San Leandro.....	0	0	1,200	1,700	Yakima.....	0	0	800	259,580
San Mateo.....	0	0	0	2,718	WYOMING				
Santa Ana.....	5,500	1	0	9,663	Cheyenne.....	4,725	4	675	6,965
Santa Barbara.....	11,500	2	3,560	43,177	Total.....				
Santa Cruz.....	14,050	6	1,123	16,898		1,023,789	335	2,536,335	5,952,637
Santa Rosa.....	11,050	4	500	19,110					
South Gate.....	0	0	110	91,764					
South Pasadena.....	6,000	1	4,500	16,708					
Stockton.....	0	0	89,009	109,919					
Vallejo.....	5,500	2	23,550	46,255					
Whittier.....	0	0	0	2,250					
COLORADO									
Boulder.....	0	0	950	2,525					
Colorado Springs.....	6,976	3	400,385	415,479					
Denver.....	96,500	15	21,390	200,802					
Fort Collins.....	0	0	400	2,525					
Grand Junction.....	0	0	0	7,175					
Greeley.....	8,500	1	305	10,155					

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu.....	\$36,745	30	\$20,326	\$91,281

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Permits were issued during July for the following important building projects: In New Haven, Conn., for a college dormitory costing \$1,300,000; in Boston, Mass., for a hospital building costing over \$1,300,000; in Wellesley, Mass., for a college building costing \$700,000; in Buffalo, N.Y., for a municipal building costing over \$500,000; in Ithaca, N.Y., for a hospital building costing nearly \$400,000; in the Borough of the Bronx for market buildings costing over \$700,000 and for a school building costing over \$450,000; in Chicago, Ill., for a department store costing \$1,000,000; in Muncie, Ind., for a college building costing \$450,000; in Colorado Springs, Colo., for an arts academy costing \$400,000; and in Helena, Mont., for a school building costing over \$330,000.

Construction From Public Works Administration Funds

TABLE 9 shows for the months of June and July 1934 the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects financed from the fund for public works, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$12, 941	\$122, 927	\$454, 935	\$100, 735	\$186, 023	\$88, 800
Middle Atlantic.....	203, 148	935, 794	646, 901	1, 851, 183	0	0
East North Central.....	96, 042	116, 025	2, 399, 380	2, 283, 960	649, 467	3, 484, 709
West North Central.....	119, 451	306, 201	3, 287, 135	2, 769, 734	197, 784	113, 065
South Atlantic.....	1, 245, 132	447, 995	3, 727, 893	1, 385, 288	10, 155	73, 976
South Central.....	74, 954	355, 060	5, 188, 141	2, 619, 112	2, 128, 380	666, 119
Mountain and Pacific.....	375, 039	1, 816, 434	3, 775, 237	2, 708, 998	353, 512	12, 334, 051
Total.....	2, 126, 707	4, 100, 436	19, 479, 622	13, 719, 010	3, 525, 321	16, 760, 720
Outside continental United States.....	547, 357	946	0	0	15, 000	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$15, 136	\$3, 492	\$239, 000	\$25, 622	\$44, 308	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	9, 587	16, 248	9, 826, 097	890, 885	100, 000	0	0	\$5, 400
East North Central.....	39, 500	65, 900	0	0	1, 025, 000	0	0	18, 375
West North Central.....	0	302, 000	0	0	1, 225, 000	0	0	0
South Atlantic.....	929, 609	468, 961	11, 536, 503	610, 740	2, 084, 442	\$490	\$17, 351	0
South Central.....	42, 409	175, 159	0	0	2, 679, 637	0	18, 018	0
Mountain and Pacific.....	273, 739	1, 085, 911	579, 725	115, 200	1, 976, 107	2, 378, 706	1, 500	2, 646
Total.....	1, 309, 980	2, 117, 671	22, 181, 325	1, 642, 447	9, 134, 494	2, 379, 196	36, 869	26, 421
Outside continental United States.....	273, 725	48, 684	85, 300	0	0	33, 000	0	0

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

TABLE 9.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	0	0	\$281,015	\$140,629	\$1,233,358	\$482,306
Middle Atlantic.....	\$20,974	\$20,235	296,785	330,971	11,103,492	4,050,716
East North Central.....	0	113,796	4,282,024	54,652	8,491,413	6,137,417
West North Central.....	12,116	101,550	27,367	64,243	4,866,853	3,636,780
South Atlantic.....	15,199	62,824	518,832	588,029	20,085,116	3,638,700
South Central.....	11,801	24,117	92,789	95,032	10,236,129	3,594,599
Mountain and Pacific.....	12,400	444,035	159,289	3,792,292	7,506,548	24,678,273
Total.....	72,490	766,557	5,699,542	5,065,848	63,566,350	46,578,308
Outside continental United States.....	0	2,625	18,807	32,180	940,180	117,438

¹ Includes \$41,441 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Comparing July with June, there was a decrease of nearly \$18,000,000 in the value of contracts awarded from Federal Public Works Administration funds. The decreases occurred in road building, naval vessels, reclamation projects, and forestry. Increases were shown in the value of awards made for building construction, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, and water and sewage systems.

Table 10 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works Administration funds for all non-Federal Public Works Administration projects, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 10.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ²		Water and sewage systems	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$2,404,808	\$2,239,768	\$3,429,439	\$1,855,343	\$543,035	\$592,283
Middle Atlantic.....	5,256,436	2,910,369	398,259	40,771	752,790	1,308,573
East North Central.....	860,461	2,224,550	363,672	528,253	279,772	4,185,015
West North Central.....	2,339,298	3,769,625	475,154	559,341	1,757,722	1,246,214
South Atlantic.....	1,724,033	1,276,045	537,657	1,118,527	1,672,056	1,578,100
South Central.....	968,545	2,411,098	214,188	63,902	1,179,861	1,639,063
Mountain and Pacific.....	944,041	6,029,238	235,911	97,081	455,383	790,013
Total.....	14,497,622	20,860,663	5,654,280	4,272,218	6,630,619	11,339,260
Outside continental United States.....	0	86,328	0	0	0	224,180

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repairs		Miscellaneous		Total	
	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	0	\$262,373	0	\$11,117	\$6,377,282	\$4,090,984
Middle Atlantic.....	\$25,244	75,774	0	0	6,432,729	4,344,487
East North Central.....	373,864	332,000	\$85,189	0	1,962,958	7,280,518
West North Central.....	232,000	568,000	0	0	4,804,174	6,143,180
South Atlantic.....	1,053,196	0	0	0	4,986,942	3,972,661
South Central.....	313,836	0	3,378	0	2,679,808	4,114,063
Mountain and Pacific.....	0	0	16,422	0	1,641,757	6,916,837
Total.....	1,998,140	1,238,147	104,989	11,117	28,885,650	37,721,440
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	0	319,514

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

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Non-Federal Public Works Administration construction projects are financed from loans and grants awarded from Public Works Administration funds. For the most part, these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases loans are made to private firms. Practically all of the private loans have been made to the railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be repaid in full within the time specified in the loan contract.

The value of awards made from non-Federal Public Works Administration funds during July totaled over \$37,000,000, an increase of over \$9,000,000 as compared with the previous month. Among the larger projects for which contracts were awarded during July was a bridge in Nebraska to cost \$1,000,000; a school building in New York to cost over \$1,000,000; and a bridge in Oregon to cost nearly \$4,000,000.

Table 11 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 11.—VALUE OF PUBLIC-BUILDING AND HIGHWAY-CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction	
	July 1933	June 1934	July 1934	June 1934	July 1934
New England.....	\$73,500	\$646,848	0	\$636,272	\$352,935
Middle Atlantic.....	832,321	344,704	\$1,171,783	671,266	1,636,431
East North Central.....	4,210	313,234	497,914	935,017	2,976,444
West North Central.....	205,595	37,152	4,150	651,346	430,247
South Atlantic.....	193,776	193,068	346,904	1,607,069	389,400
South Central.....	66,202	437,579	818,746	1,502,716	1,502,723
Mountain and Pacific.....	74,541	354,923	4,441	1,494,061	6,788,972
Total.....	1,450,145	2,327,508	2,843,938	7,497,747	14,077,152

The value of State building construction contracts awarded during July 1934 was considerably higher than during either July 1933 or June 1934. Awards made for highway construction during July 1934 had a value nearly twice as great as during June.

Data concerning awards for building construction by State governments are received direct from State officials. The highway construction information is obtained from the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The values shown in table 11 do not include projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, First Half of 1934, by Types of Buildings

THE value of buildings for which building permits were issued and the number of families provided for, for all cities combined for the first 6 months of 1934, are shown in the following tables. A preliminary report for the first half of 1934, by cities, appeared in the August issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The basic data from which the tables were prepared were compiled from the monthly reports of building permits received by the Bureau from local building officials in the 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over. The valuation shown in the following tables refers to the cost of the buildings only and does not include land costs.

Table 1 shows, for the first 6 months of 1934, the total number of new buildings and the estimated cost of the different kinds of new buildings for which permits were issued in 94 cities having a population of 100,000 or over; the percent that each kind forms of the total number; the percent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost; and the average cost per building.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 94 CITIES, FIRST HALF OF 1934, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Percent	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Percent	Average per building
Residential buildings:					
1-family dwellings	4,722	23.0	\$19,062,838	19.2	\$4,037
2-family dwellings	307	1.5	2,034,610	2.0	6,627
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores	45	.2	241,395	.2	5,364
Multifamily dwellings	97	.5	8,865,470	8.9	91,367
Multifamily dwellings with stores	6	(¹)	93,000	.1	15,500
Hotels	1	(¹)	125,000	.1	125,000
Lodging houses	0		0		
All other	6	(¹)	362,975	.4	60,496
Total, residential buildings	5,184	25.3	30,785,288	31.0	5,909
Nonresidential buildings:					
Amusement buildings	158	.8	4,490,862	4.5	28,423
Churches	84	.4	1,102,150	1.1	13,121
Factories and workshops	291	1.4	4,776,771	4.8	16,415
Public garages	115	.6	1,030,335	1.0	8,959
Private garages	8,593	41.9	2,340,950	2.4	271
Service stations	765	3.7	2,386,685	2.4	3,126
Institutions	25	.1	2,618,189	2.6	104,728
Office buildings	42	.2	10,436,139	10.5	248,490
Public buildings	82	.4	13,353,505	13.4	160,872
Public works and utilities	73	.4	4,114,790	4.1	56,367
Schools and libraries	70	.3	10,190,065	10.3	145,572
Sheds	2,983	14.5	873,375	.9	290
Stables and barns	184	.9	192,687	.2	1,047
Stores and warehouses	1,506	7.3	9,978,558	10.0	6,628
All other	357	1.7	634,835	.6	1,779
Total, nonresidential buildings	15,328	74.7	68,521,806	69.0	4,470
Total, new buildings	20,512	100.0	99,307,184	100.0	4,841
Alterations and repairs	70,905		52,514,387		741
Grand total	91,417		151,821,571		

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

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Permits were issued during the first half of 1934 for 20,512 new buildings, of which 5,184, or 25.3 percent, were residential buildings and 15,328, or 74.7 percent, were nonresidential buildings. One-family dwellings comprised 23 percent of the total number of new buildings and over 90 percent of the total number of new residential buildings. No other form of residential buildings accounted for as much as 2 percent of the total number of new buildings. In the nonresidential group, private garages was by far the most numerous class of buildings, followed in order by sheds, and stores and warehouses.

The value of new buildings for which permits were issued during the first 6 months of 1934 amounted to over \$99,000,000, of which new residential buildings accounted for 31 percent and nonresidential buildings for 69 percent. More money was spent for 1-family dwellings than for any other class of buildings, either in the residential or nonresidential group. Over \$19,000,000 was spent for single-family dwellings as compared with almost \$9,000,000 for apartment houses. In the nonresidential group, public buildings accounted for the largest expenditure of funds. While only slightly more than \$13,000,000 was spent for public buildings, if to this amount is added the value of institutional buildings, public works and utilities, and schools and libraries (which are wholly or partially paid for from public funds), an expenditure of over \$30,000,000 is accounted for. This is more than 40 percent of the total value of nonresidential buildings. More than four times as much money was spent in the erection of amusement buildings as for churches.

The average cost of new buildings in the residential group was \$5,939 and in the nonresidential group, \$4,470. If, however, private garages and sheds are eliminated from the nonresidential group, the average cost of the remaining buildings is \$17,673. New construction (including both groups) averaged \$4,841 per building.

Building Trend, First Half of 1933 and 1934

TABLE 2 shows the number and cost of the different kinds of buildings for which permits were issued in 94 identical cities for the first half of 1934, as compared with the first half of 1933.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 94 CITIES, FIRST HALF OF 1934 AND OF 1933, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	Buildings for which permits were issued					
	First half of 1933		First half of 1934		Percent of change	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Residential buildings:						
1-family dwellings.....	5,843	\$20,418,491	4,722	\$10,062,838	-19.2	-46.6
2-family dwellings.....	509	2,841,438	307	2,034,610	-39.7	-28.4
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.....	81	429,749	45	241,395	-44.4	-43.9
Multifamily dwellings.....	156	10,224,924	97	8,865,470	-37.8	-13.3
Multifamily dwellings with stores.....	4	29,850	6	93,000	+50.0	+211.6
Hotels.....	0	0	1	125,000	-----	-----
Lodging houses.....	5	77,000	0	0	-100.0	-100.0
All other.....	8	154,370	6	362,975	-25.0	+131.1
Total, residential buildings.....	6,606	34,175,842	5,184	30,785,288	-21.5	-9.9
Nonresidential buildings:						
Amusement buildings.....	129	1,983,351	158	4,490,862	+22.5	+126.4
Churches.....	71	1,320,081	84	1,102,150	+18.3	-14.5
Factories and workshops.....	251	5,093,404	291	4,776,771	+15.9	-6.2
Public garages.....	112	556,163	115	1,030,335	+2.7	+85.3
Private garages.....	10,310	2,552,146	8,593	2,340,950	-16.7	-8.2
Service stations.....	1,001	2,049,875	765	2,386,685	-23.6	+16.4
Institutions.....	22	9,058,304	25	2,618,189	+13.6	-71.1
Office buildings.....	20	912,658	42	10,436,139	+110.0	+1,063.6
Public buildings.....	34	17,197,858	82	13,355,505	+141.2	-22.3
Public works and utilities.....	62	47,073,292	73	4,114,790	+17.7	-91.3
Schools and libraries.....	22	2,350,334	70	10,190,065	+218.2	+333.6
Sheds.....	3,246	855,902	2,983	873,375	-8.1	+2.6
Stables and barns.....	99	49,656	184	192,687	+85.9	+288.0
Stores and warehouses.....	1,633	6,737,088	1,506	9,978,558	-7.8	+48.1
All other.....	270	222,818	357	634,835	+32.2	+184.9
Total, nonresidential buildings.....	17,282	98,012,930	15,328	68,521,896	-11.3	-30.1
Total, new buildings.....	23,888	132,188,772	20,512	99,307,184	-14.1	-24.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	72,208	43,785,680	70,905	52,514,337	-1.8	+19.9
Grand total.....	96,096	175,974,452	91,417	151,821,521	-4.9	-13.7

During the first 6 months of 1934 permits were issued in these 94 cities for 91,417 building projects, a decrease of 4.9 percent as compared with the same period in 1933. The number of new residential buildings decreased 21.5 percent, and, with the exception of multifamily dwellings with stores, decreases were shown in all types of residential buildings. The number of new nonresidential buildings decreased 11.3 percent. Increases, however, were shown for 11 of the 15 types of nonresidential buildings, ranging from 2.7 percent in the case of public garages to 218.2 percent in the case of schools and libraries. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs decreased 1.8 percent, comparing the first half of 1934 with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The estimated value of all building operations for which permits were issued during the first half of 1934 decreased 13.7 percent as compared with the like period of 1933. New residential buildings decreased 9.9 percent in value, while new nonresidential buildings decreased 30.1 percent. However, increases of more than 100 percent in indicated expenditures for the following types of new nonresidential

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buildings—amusement buildings, office buildings, schools, and libraries, stables and barns, and all other—are shown, comparing the two periods under discussion. The estimated value of additions, alterations, and repairs increased 19.9 percent, comparing the first half of 1934 with 1933.

Families Provided For, First Half of 1933 and 1934

TABLE 3 shows the number and percent of families provided for in each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 94 identical cities during the first half of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 94 IDENTICAL CITIES, FIRST HALF OF 1933 AND OF 1934, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of dwellings for which permits were issued		Families provided for			
			Number		Percent	
	First half 1933	First half 1934	First half 1933	First half 1934	First half 1933	First half 1934
1-family dwellings.....	5,843	4,722	5,843	4,722	57.5	53.5
2-family dwellings.....	509	307	1,018	614	10.0	7.0
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.....	81	45	99	61	1.0	.7
Multifamily dwellings.....	156	97	3,181	3,386	31.3	38.4
Multifamily dwellings with stores.....	4	6	14	42	.1	.5
Total.....	6,593	5,177	10,155	8,825	100.0	100.0

During the first half of 1934 permits were issued for 5,177 new dwellings planned to house 8,825 families, as compared with 6,593 dwellings and 10,155 families during the first half of 1933. During the first half of 1934, 53.5 percent of the family-dwelling units were provided in 1-family dwellings and 38.4 percent in apartment houses, while for the same period in 1933 the percentages were 57.5 and 31.3, respectively.

Table 4 shows the number and percentage distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in 65 identical cities from which reports were received for the first 6 months of each year, 1922 to 1934. For convenience, 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores are grouped with 2-family dwellings, and multifamily dwellings with stores are grouped with multifamily dwellings.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN EACH SPECIFIED KIND OF DWELLING IN 65 IDENTICAL CITIES, FIRST HALF OF EACH YEAR, 1922 TO 1934

Period	Number of families provided for in—				Percent of families provided for in—		
	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²	All classes of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²
First half of—							
1922	63,892	32,321	51,006	147,249	43.4	22.0	34.6
1923	77,875	39,314	77,826	195,015	39.9	20.2	39.9
1924	82,514	50,904	69,619	203,037	40.6	25.1	34.3
1925	87,783	30,320	80,291	207,394	42.3	19.0	38.7
1926	71,818	26,727	100,201	198,746	36.1	13.4	50.4
1927	57,899	24,204	95,448	177,551	32.6	13.6	53.8
1928	50,724	19,261	111,268	181,252	28.0	10.6	61.4
1929	36,237	12,815	81,205	130,257	27.8	9.8	62.4
1930	20,410	6,101	19,930	46,441	43.9	13.1	43.0
1931	20,334	5,268	23,870	49,472	41.1	10.6	48.3
1932	7,884	1,732	3,203	12,819	61.5	13.5	24.9
1933	5,016	1,056	3,168	9,240	54.3	11.4	34.3
1934	4,080	624	3,428	8,132	50.2	7.7	42.1

¹ Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

During the first half of 1934, only 8,132 family-dwelling units were provided, in contrast to 207,394 during the first half of 1925. During the same period in each of the last 3 years, more than half of the dwelling units provided have been in 1-family dwellings.

Building Operations, 1922 to 1934

TABLE 5 shows the total number and estimated cost, and index numbers thereof, of all buildings for which permits were issued in 65 identical cities from which reports were received for the first half of each year, 1922 to 1934.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED COST OF ALL BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 65 IDENTICAL CITIES, FIRST HALF OF EACH YEAR, 1922 TO 1934

Period	Buildings for which permits were issued		Estimated cost		Period	Buildings for which permits were issued		Estimated cost	
	Number	Index number	Amount	Index number		Number	Index number	Amount	Index number
First half of—					First half of—				
1922	243,479	100.0	\$1,062,464,771	100.0	1929	182,379	74.9	\$1,479,460,210	138.1
1923	283,286	116.4	1,418,779,382	133.5	1930	146,410	60.1	679,064,355	63.9
1924	299,769	123.1	1,518,088,421	142.9	1931	130,127	53.4	577,931,724	54.4
1925	289,014	118.7	1,620,413,072	152.5	1932	89,477	36.7	222,953,519	21.0
1926	254,564	104.6	1,539,207,242	144.9	1933	75,690	31.1	161,278,854	15.2
1927	237,853	97.7	1,443,232,520	135.8	1934	75,281	30.9	137,977,632	13.0
1928	216,500	88.9	1,462,560,722	137.7					

More than \$1,000,000,000 were spent in these 65 cities during the first half of each year, 1922 to 1929. During the peak period, the first half of 1925, the estimated cost of buildings for which permits

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were issued, totaled over \$1,600,000,000. During the first half of 1934 permits were issued for building operations to cost less than \$140,000,000. With 1922 as the base, or 100, the index number of building operations for the first half of 1934 stands at 13.

Table 6 shows the value of buildings in the 5 cities leading in total expenditures for building operations for the first half of each year, 1922 to 1934.

TABLE 6.—CITIES LEADING IN TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS DURING FIRST HALF OF EACH YEAR, 1922 TO 1934

City and year	Expenditure	City and year	Expenditure
1922		1928	
New York City.....	\$339, 143, 976	Detroit.....	65, 175, 361
Chicago.....	108, 699, 025	Philadelphia.....	63, 195, 840
Los Angeles.....	59, 450, 250	Los Angeles.....	52, 002, 570
Philadelphia.....	52, 429, 145	1929	
Detroit.....	40, 650, 143	New York City.....	694, 118, 064
1923		Chicago.....	118, 898, 940
New York City.....	427, 633, 386	Philadelphia.....	58, 533, 385
Chicago.....	189, 914, 112	Detroit.....	55, 855, 545
Los Angeles.....	93, 889, 185	Los Angeles.....	54, 071, 599
Philadelphia.....	75, 217, 095	1930	
Detroit.....	61, 610, 302	New York City.....	202, 975, 234
1924		Chicago.....	41, 953, 917
New York City.....	548, 161, 458	Los Angeles.....	39, 712, 901
Chicago.....	166, 436, 214	Philadelphia.....	34, 569, 340
Detroit.....	87, 195, 800	Washington.....	30, 522, 416
Los Angeles.....	78, 828, 738	1931	
Philadelphia.....	72, 573, 485	New York City.....	234, 253, 030
1925		Chicago.....	37, 651, 195
New York City.....	461, 513, 809	Washington.....	24, 421, 984
Chicago.....	204, 239, 810	Los Angeles.....	23, 066, 177
Detroit.....	89, 562, 885	Boston.....	17, 383, 794
Philadelphia.....	85, 884, 680	1932	
Los Angeles.....	83, 175, 457	New York City.....	52, 658, 671
1926		Washington.....	44, 037, 364
New York City.....	510, 263, 696	Los Angeles.....	11, 307, 409
Chicago.....	183, 577, 891	Philadelphia.....	7, 884, 358
Detroit.....	96, 204, 092	Baltimore.....	7, 521, 309
Philadelphia.....	70, 370, 825	1933	
Los Angeles.....	63, 161, 395	San Francisco.....	50, 627, 839
1927		New York City.....	39, 989, 671
New York City.....	490, 119, 588	Los Angeles.....	6, 652, 720
Chicago.....	210, 210, 475	Philadelphia.....	6, 640, 183
Detroit.....	78, 742, 327	Washington.....	5, 060, 833
Philadelphia.....	61, 683, 600	1934	
Los Angeles.....	58, 192, 977	New York City.....	48, 566, 086
1928		Washington.....	10, 736, 295
New York City.....	557, 561, 891	Los Angeles.....	6, 764, 589
Chicago.....	184, 650, 200	Baltimore.....	4, 645, 562
		Philadelphia.....	4, 554, 313

Table 7 shows the cost of new buildings for which contracts were awarded by the different agencies of the Federal Government and by the various State governments during the first half of 1933 and 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—FEDERAL AND STATE CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIRST HALF OF 1933 AND OF 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Contracts let by Federal Government		Contracts let by State governments	
	First half of 1933	First half of 1934	First half of 1933	First half of 1934
New England.....	\$933,300	\$3,022,316	\$220,673	\$1,500,441
Middle Atlantic.....	10,798,386	8,821,963	9,555,932	8,207,046
East North Central.....	2,300,250	3,210,326	323,864	3,717,586
West North Central.....	4,929,184	1,141,165	522,986	1,014,282
South Atlantic.....	4,265,859	14,411,748	1,763,821	3,122,961
South Central.....	6,331,243	4,716,005	1,085,209	4,404,577
Mountain and Pacific.....	4,372,534	6,869,282	415,686	5,861,961
Total.....	33,930,756	42,192,835	13,888,171	27,533,196

There was an increase of over \$8,000,000 in the value of contracts for building operations awarded by the Federal Government during the first half of 1934 as compared with the same period in 1933.

The value of awards by State governments increased more than \$13,000,000 during this period.

Working-Class Housing in Mexico

THE first unit of houses built by the Department of the Federal District of Mexico, in a project to provide better housing for the working classes, was ready for sale to the workers in April of this year, according to a report from the American vice consul, John S. Littell, at Mexico City. These houses, of which there were 108 in the first unit completed, consist of three types—(1) For living purposes only (63 houses); (2) for living and workshop purposes (36 houses); and (3) for living and trade purposes (9 houses). The selling prices were reported to range from 2,862 to 4,876 pesos.⁵

The factors entering into this attempt by the Government to solve the problem of workers' housing are outlined as follows in a decree fixing the conditions of transfer of the houses to the workers signed by the President of Mexico on March 5, 1934. A translation of this decree was furnished by Vice Consul Littell in a report dated March 21.

The Department of the (Federal) District, considering that on initiating for the first time in the Republic the solution of the problem of the workmen's house in urban centers the utmost facilities should be given and a sincere confidence among the classes which are to be benefited created, has seen to it that the houses of the workers should be at a cost within the means of the economic conditions of the persons acquiring them; lowering the property tax on them; abolishing the interest on the capital invested in their construction; creating a life insurance to cover the event of the death of the interested person; granting liberal periods of stay in partial payments in cases of

⁵ Average exchange rate of peso in April 1934 was 27.7 cents.

suspension or loss of work; giving facilities for the acquisition of these houses by means of the intervention of institutions of credit and of the office of pensions, and, finally, giving facilities to the industrial or commercial enterprises of the Federal District to acquire blocks of houses for their workers.

Applications for the houses are to be accepted only from Mexicans, between the ages of 18 and 45, who are heads of families, who have satisfactory work records, and whose earnings are not less than 75 pesos per month.

The houses are to be paid for in 10 years by means of monthly payments, which are to be determined on the basis of the value of the land, the cost of construction, 50 percent of the property tax which should be leviable for 10 years, the proportional part of the value of urbanization and public services, and the life insurance of the purchaser in the event of his death.

The monthly payments may be suspended for a period up to 3 months, for one time only, if the person buying the house can prove to the Department of the Federal District that he has been prevented from working by sickness, or by suspension of work for a reason not attributable to him.

If a purchaser is unable to fulfill his contract he is to be allowed 90 days to transfer his rights to another person who can fulfill the requirements of the decree; if he does not find another person to take over his rights, the Department may sell the immovable property, returning to the first owner the amount remaining after the payment due the Government has been deducted.

Title to a property may be obtained before the expiration of the 10-year period fixed for the amortization of the debt by anticipation of the payments due, and without loss of the benefit of the property tax reduction during the 10-year period. Title is to be issued when the last payment has been made.

If a purchaser fails to make payments, except in cases specifically covered by the decree, the Department is to give him notice to vacate and deliver the immovable property within 30 days.

A copy of the plan of the house is to be furnished the occupant and no changes or modifications which would alter its construction may be made until full title is acquired.

Repairs are at the expense of the occupants and are not to be made without permission from the Department, this permission to be granted without charge.

The Department of the Federal District, through the Office of Urban Services and Public Works, must each year inspect the residences, making recommendations as to necessary repairs and fixing the periods during which they must be executed.

The Department is authorized to continue the erection of such low-cost houses by means of loans secured from various agencies mentioned in the decree.

Slum Clearance and Workers' Housing in Scotland, 1933

SUBSTANTIAL progress in slum clearance and other provisions for workers' housing is reported by the Department of Health for Scotland in its annual report for the year 1933.¹

Under the provisions of the two slum clearance grants (acts of 1923 and 1930), 26,898 houses have been built to rehouse persons displaced from unfit habitations. Of these, 10,847 were completed during 1933. This number, the Department of Health states, constitutes a considerable contribution to the clearance of slums in Scotland.

The number of houses erected under State-aided financing schemes during 1933 was 20,915, which is 5,097 more than were built in 1932 and almost twice as many as were built in 1931. From the beginning of State housing aid in 1919 to the close of 1933, 164,740 houses have been completed under that system.

More houses for workers were built by private enterprise in 1933 than in any other year since 1919, totaling 5,570.

It is estimated that altogether 20,920 houses of a working-class type have been built since 1919 without subsidy; on the basis of this estimate, the total number of houses of a working-class type which have been built with and without subsidy since 1919 is 185,660.

The report adds, however, that while overcrowding in Scotland has been reduced, it is still widespread and is much worse than in England and Wales, and continued and intensive effort is necessary to raise housing standards in Scotland to a reasonable level.

¹ Scotland. Department of Health. Fifth annual report, 1933. Edinburgh, 1934. (Cmd. 4599.)

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in July 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for July 1934, with comparable data for preceding months, are presented below. The data for June and July are preliminary and subject to revision. Disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to July 1934, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or the year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH JANUARY 1933 TO JULY 1934, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS 1927-33

Year and month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927.....	734		349,434		37,799,394
1928.....	629		357,145		31,556,947
1929.....	903		250,463		9,975,213
1930.....	653		158,114		2,730,368
1931.....	894		279,299		6,586,183
1932.....	808		242,826		6,462,973
1933.....	1,562		812,137		14,818,847
1933					
January.....	75	32	20,172	8,875	251,829
February.....	67	35	11,114	6,915	113,215
March.....	98	39	40,548	13,081	348,459
April.....	80	47	23,793	20,302	551,930
May.....	140	50	44,589	19,097	664,689
June.....	137	52	42,233	28,048	576,535
July.....	240	84	111,081	55,571	1,505,408
August.....	246	99	157,953	83,844	1,570,512
September.....	223	125	244,636	163,682	3,873,662
October.....	129	98	56,164	101,146	3,659,502
November.....	67	52	38,062	23,790	1,298,113
December.....	60	30	21,822	13,152	404,993
1934					
January.....	70	31	38,311	30,618	1,574,545
February.....	73	39	69,834	18,627	789,553
March.....	134	54	87,497	37,700	1,091,023
April.....	174	81	132,596	73,035	2,280,164
May.....	182	95	155,714	73,630	2,221,390
June ¹	128	123	44,044	83,411	2,095,070
July ¹	97	105	162,771	77,557	2,595,185

¹ Revised.

² Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives by industrial groups, the number of disputes beginning in May, June, and July 1934, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION¹

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Auto, carriage, and wagon workers.....	3			1,765		
Bakers.....	11	4	4	1,279	183	362
Barbers.....	1	3		1,000	1,207	
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....	1	1		540	26	
Brick and tile workers.....		3			1,136	
Building trades.....	19	7	11	40,261	655	13,261
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	11	4	11	8,364	148	11,431
Clothing.....	15	21	6	6,299	8,821	2,338
Coopers.....	1			57		
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	2	1		790	1,200	
Farm labor.....	1	3	2	100	900	236
Food workers.....	3	8	5	498	2,031	540
Furniture.....	1	2	1	35	88	33
Glass workers.....	2			241		
Hospital workers.....		1			47	
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	2	1	2	173	11	61
Iron and steel.....			1			113
Laundry workers.....	1	1		49	11	
Leather.....	3	1		7,546	70	
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	6	2	1	14,710	1,500	50
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	2	2		753	1,286	
Metal trades.....	19	7	11	10,417	1,533	2,726
Miners.....	9	5	8	19,199	3,482	8,620
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....	2			145		
Musical instruments.....		2			250	
Oil and chemical workers.....	2	1	2	780	714	719
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	1	2	1	600	135	294
Pottery workers.....	1			300		
Printing and publishing.....	4	1		214	11	
Rubber.....	1	3		890	2,578	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	9	12	4	3,559	6,243	1,875
Stationary engineers and firemen.....	1			22		
Steamboatmen.....	7	3		17,571	459	
Stone.....	4		1	641		201
Street-railway workers.....		2	2		1,630	1,000
Municipal workers.....	8	3	5	1,881	835	1,284
Teachers.....	1			95		
Textiles.....	15	13	12	11,971	3,522	23,638
Tobacco.....	2	1	1	583	202	3,000
Other occupations.....	11	8	6	2,366	3,130	93,900
Total.....	182	128	97	155,714	44,044	162,771

¹ Figures for June and July subject to revision.

TABLE 3.—
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Bakers.....
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TABLE 4.—

Bakers.....
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¹ Figures

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Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in July 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JULY 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION¹

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in July 1934 involving—				
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers and over
Bakers.....	2		2		
Building trades.....	1	3	3	2	1
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	2	2	4	1	1
Clothing.....		4	1		1
Farm labor.....	1		1		
Food workers.....		1	4		
Furniture.....		1			
Hotel and restaurant workers.....		2			
Iron and steel.....			1		
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....		1			
Metal trades.....		2	7	2	
Miners.....		1	4		3
Oil and chemical workers.....			1	1	
Paper and paper-goods workers.....			1		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....		3			1
Stone.....			1		
Street-railway workers.....			1		1
Municipal workers.....		3	1		1
Textiles.....		5	5		1
Tobacco.....					1
Other occupations.....		2	1	1	1
Total.....	6	30	38	7	12

¹ Figures subject to revision.

In table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in July 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN JULY 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION AND CLASSIFIED DURATION¹

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of strikes ending in July 1934			
	½ month or less	Over ½ and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months
Bakers.....	2	1		
Brick and tile workers.....	1			
Building trades.....	5	1	1	
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	5	1		1
Clothing.....	8	1	5	2
Electric and gas appliance workers.....		1		
Farm labor.....	3			
Food workers.....	4	1	1	
Furniture.....	1			
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	2			
Laundry workers.....			1	
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	1	1		1
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	1			
Metal trades.....	1	2	2	1
Miners.....	4			
Oil and chemical workers.....	6	2		1
Rubber.....	2	2		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1		1	
Steamboatmen.....		2	1	
Stone.....	1			1
Street-railway workers.....	2			
Municipal workers.....	3		1	1
Textiles.....	8		5	3
Other occupations.....	3	1	3	
Total.....	66	14	23	12

¹ Figures subject to revision.

Table 5 gives the number of disputes beginning in July 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1934¹

State	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in July 1934 involving—					
			6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 workers and over
Alabama.....	5	21,330			4			1
California.....	7	97,271		3	1		2	1
Connecticut.....	1	400			1			
Georgia.....	1	125			1			
Illinois.....	9	3,355		5	1	1	2	
Indiana.....	8	1,628		3	3	2		
Maryland.....	2	818	1			1		
Massachusetts.....	7	1,940		4	1		1	
Michigan.....	3	304	1	1	1			
Minnesota.....	2	8,000					1	1
Mississippi.....	1	160						
Missouri.....	3	618		1	2			
Nebraska.....	1	400			1			
New Hampshire.....	1	330			1			
New Jersey.....	3	235		2	1			
New York.....	7	9,692	1	2	3			1
North Carolina.....	2	316		1	1			
Ohio.....	4	512		1	3			
Oregon.....	1	450			1			
Pennsylvania.....	8	9,930		2	1		5	
Rhode Island.....	3	825		2		1		
South Carolina.....	1	80		1				
Tennessee.....	2	542			2			
Texas.....	2	650			1	1		
Utah.....	1	50		1				
Washington.....	1	86			1			
West Virginia.....	3	883			2	1		
Wisconsin.....	7	1,597	2		4		1	
Interstate.....	1	244			1			
Total.....	97	162,771	6	30	38	7	12	4

¹ Figures subject to revision.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in July 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 58 labor disputes during July 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 72,082 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, 33 disputes involving violations of the National Industrial Recovery Act were handled by commissioners of conciliation during July.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING JULY 1934

Workers involved
Duration
Present status and terms of
Cause of dispute
Craftsmen concerned
Nature of
Company or industry and location

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING JULY 1934

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Commercial truck drivers, Minneapolis, Minn.	Threatened strike.	Truck drivers.	Wages and working conditions.	Pending.	1934 July 3	1934 July 3	6,500	---
Wabash Telephone Co., Bloomington, Ill.	do.	Telephone workers.	Asked restoration of 15 percent wage cut.	Adjusted. Allowed 15 percent restoration; other questions to be submitted to board of directors.	June 22	July 12	86	---
Northern Refrigerator Co., Cudahy, Wis.	Strike	Refrigerator-car workers.	Wages.	Adjusted. Increase allowed; negotiations continued as to conditions.	June 14	July 7	97	3
The Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Feed - distribution workers.	Working conditions.	Unclassified. Settled by parties at interest.	July 2	July 3	75	---
Gulf Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Refinery workers.	Discharge of 57 old employees and employment of others.	Pending.	do.	do.	750	---
Edward F. Caldwell & Co., New York City.	do.	Lighting-equipment makers.	Objections to contracts.	do.	July 3	July 3	26	---
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	do.	Foundry workers.	Asked 5 cents per hour increase and 60 cents minimum.	Adjusted. Strikers reinstated; conditions improved.	July 2	July 12	600	200
Building trades, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	Building-trades workers.	Making of agreements.	Pending.	July 6	July 6	(1)	---
Taylor-Winfield Corp., Warren, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Machinists.	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed retroactive increase 4½ percent; 5½ general increase.	July 2	July 11	77	---
Child Dairy Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy.	Dairy workers and drivers.	Asked 10 percent increase and better conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement reached.	July 1	Aug. 1	20	---
United Zinc & Smelter Corp., Moundsville, W. Va.	Strike.	Zinc workers.	Asked 25 percent increase; working conditions.	Adjusted. Increased 22 cents per day; additional increase on September 1; signed union agreement.	July 6	July 14	130	38
Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.	do.	Farm workers.	Violation of wage agreement.	Adjusted. Male workers allowed 30 cents and females 25 cents per hour.	June 24	July 10	380	95
Webster Eisenlohr Cigar Co., York, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Machine operators.	Asked 10 percent increase and improved conditions.	Adjusted. Terms to be fixed by arbitration.	July 6	July 13	1,100	---
Courthouse building, Fort Worth, Tex.	Controversy.	Marble, tile, and terrazzo workers.	Prevailing rate of wages.	Pending.	July 11	July 11	(1)	---
Tablitz Chatillon Corp., Hopewell, Va.	Strike.	Rayon workers.	Discharge of 10 men; 400 laid off later.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	June 28	June 28	1,900	---
Wheeling Steel Corp., Portsmouth, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Steel workers.	Two workers discharged; working conditions.	Unclassified. Referred to Steel Labor Relations Board.	July 9	July 16	5,000	---
Ward Transportation Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Strike.	Truck drivers.	Asked closed shop.	Pending.	July 7	July 7	500	2,500

1 Not yet reported.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING JULY 1934—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved
					Beginning	Ending	
Tennessee Public Service Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	Controversy.	Electrical workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Agreement fixing wages and conditions.	1934	1934	115
Three Minute Cereal Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	do	Building-trades workers.	Wages and collective bargaining for building job.	Adjusted. Satisfactory adjustment.	July 12	July 19	(1)
Columbia Valve Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	do	Molders.	Foundry reopened and former workers not employed.	Adjusted. Agreed to reemploy majority of former workers.	June 18	July 2	14
Service-station workers, Battle Creek, Mich.	do	Mechanics and service-station workers.	Wages and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Satisfactorily settled.	July 6	Aug. 7	55
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.	Strike.	Tool and die makers.	Worker discharged.	Unable to adjust. Company rejected proposals for settlement.	July 2	July 12	250
Krudson Painting Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Painters.	Prevailing wages not paid.	Adjusted. Allowed prevailing wage, \$1.41 per hour.	July 12	July 14	(1)
Relief workers, Carthage, Mo.	Strike.	Relief workers.	Wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Referred to Relief Administration.	July 14	July 23	20
Typographical workers, Rome, N.Y.	do.	Typographical workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	July 16		(1)
Typographical Times, Raleigh, N.C.	Controversy.	do.	Asked wage increase and union recognition.	Unadjusted. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Mar. 24	July 16	20
Ames-Baldwin Wyoming Shovel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.	Threatened strike.	Shovel makers.	Union recognition and working conditions.	do.	July 7	July 25	570
Asbury Transportation Co., Portland, Oreg.	Controversy.	Truck drivers.	Wage increase asked.	Adjusted. Allowed 60 cents per hour until wage scale is settled by arbitration.	July 1	July 16	46
Inland Steel Corporation, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Steel workers.	Wages and conditions.	Pending.	July 9		350
Thompson Furnace Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Strike.	Molders.	Asked union recognition; discharged.	Unadjusted. Referred to National Steel Relations Board.	July 14	July 18	500
Metal & Thermit Co., East Chicago, Ind.	do	Metal workers.	Asked wage increase, 8-hour day, and union recognition.	Unable to adjust. Plant closed.	July 17	July 31	105
Motion-picture theaters, Altoona, Pa.	Lockout.	Operators.	Working conditions.	Unable to adjust. Arbitration not accepted.	July 21	Aug. 3	(1)
Ozark Chemical Co., Monahans, Tex.	Controversy.	Chemical workers.	Discrimination for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Agreed to continue negotiations as to reinstatement and conditions.	July 16	Aug. 9	35
Shoe workers, Littlestown, Pa.	do.	Shoe workers.	Working conditions.	Unable to adjust.	July 23	Aug. 4	(1)
Carthage Marble Corporation, Carthage, Mo.	Threatened strike.	Marble workers.	Asked increase and union recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	July 14	July 23	94
Davidson Oil Field Packing Co., Coalinga, Calif.	do.	Meat packers and	Working conditions.	Unadjusted. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	July 20	July 28	280

Deerfield, N.J.	Threatened	Agricultural work-	Discrimination	and	eviction	Adjusted.	Satisfactory settlement.	June 30	July 23	60	190
Deerfield Farms, Deerfield, N.J.	Threatened	Agricultural work-	Discrimination	and	eviction	Adjusted.	Satisfactory settlement.	June 30	July 23	60	190

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Not yet reported.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Newswriters Awarded Thirty-Hour Week—Milwaukee, Wis.

THE 5-day, 30-hour week for members of the Newswriters' Union employed on The Milwaukee Leader was included in the arbitration award rendered by Henry Ohl, Jr., May 2, 1934.

On March 12, 1934, Mr. Ohl was requested to serve as arbitrator to determine a number of points of difference arising from a proposal to amend the wage and working agreement between The Milwaukee Leader and Local No. 9 of the Newswriters' Union. The union was represented by A. F. Pieper and Charles W. Taylor; the publishers, by Thomas Duncan and Elmer Krahn. It was agreed in conference that the working agreement of October 1, 1933, should remain in force, except as amended by the arbitration award, and that the award be made effective as of January 1, 1934.

The proposals of the union and the counterproposals of the publishers were as follows:

Hours of labor.—The union proposed a 5-day, 30-hour week; the publishers a 5-day, 40-hour week.

Overtime.—The union proposed that overtime be paid at straight time, or, at the option of the employee, by equal time off; the publishers objected on the ground that under the short workweek payment for overtime would be too great a burden on the employer, and also objected to the employee's option to take pay or time off for overtime.

Experience.—The union proposed that the experience of an employee or employees refers only to newspaper men and women, and that the term "newspaper men and women" should include only such employees as have been employed in the editorial department of a daily newspaper as writer, reporter, copy reader, or editor, and that no newspaper man or woman with less than 5 years of such experience should be classed as an experienced man or woman. The publishers objected to the proposition as a whole on the ground that the merits of an employee in the editorial department of a newspaper could not be gaged by the length of his service.

Wages.—The following table gives the weekly wage scale proposed by the union and the counterproposal of the publishers:

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WEEKLY WAGE SCALES PROPOSED BY UNION AND BY PUBLISHERS

Classification	Rate proposed by—	
	Union	Publishers
Experienced newspaper men and women (except department heads).....	\$60	\$35.00
Department heads, including managing editor, editorial page editor, news editor, city editor, telegraph editor or "slot man".....	70	45.00
Newspaper men and women having experience of—		
Less than 5 and more than 4 years.....	50	30.00
Less than 4 and more than 3 years.....	45	25.00
Less than 3 and more than 2 years.....	40	20.00
Less than 2 years and more than 1 year.....	35	17.50
Less than 1 year.....	30	15.00

Additional pay equaling commodity index increases.—The union proposed that in addition to the wage scale requested all employees should be paid monthly a sum of money amounting to that proportional part of their wages which represents the proportional increase in the commodity index for the preceding 12 months, such increase to be determined from the commodity index compiled by the United States Department of Labor, or, in the event that the Department of Labor ceases to compile such index, an index compiled by sources acceptable to the contracting parties should be substituted. The publishers expressed the belief that the use of United States commodity index is premature to be placed in a contract, and that they would prefer to experiment with it as an agreement not stipulated in the contract.

Classification of employees.—The union proposed that additions to the scale of wages to cover classifications of workers other than newspaper men and women, such as artists, typists, photographers, librarians, etc., should be decided by negotiations between the union and the publishers, under the provisions of the present working agreement, as the occasion of employment of such workers should arise. The publishers raised the question of typists coming under the jurisdiction of the newswriters.

Defining editorial staff and restricting right of publisher to reduce staff.—The union proposed that all employees employed by the publishers under the direction of the managing editor, editorial-page editor, news editor, city editor, telegraph editor or "slot man", labor editor, dramatic editor, and sports writer should constitute the editorial staff of The Milwaukee Leader, and that during the life of this agreement the editorial staff of The Leader should not be reduced below a minimum of 16 such employees, not including copy boys, photographers, typists, artists, and messengers. The publishers had previously objected to including office help not actually newswriters. They also insisted that it was impossible to fix definitely the size of the force; that the management should not be required to maintain a force beyond the need of the department from time to time.

Casual work.—The union proposed that without the express consent of the union to the employment and duration of employment of each individual, not more than one employee of less than 1 year's experience should be employed at one time, and further that the publisher should not employ any person without paying such person wages according to the wage scale provided in the award. The publishers advanced the impracticability of this proposal in that it would not meet the requirements of the newspaper.

The comment and award of the arbitrator, in part, is as follows:

Hours of labor.—The imperative need for a shorter work period is so apparent and so generally admitted that it does not require elaborate discussion. The whole tendency is for a radical shortening of the work day and week. It is no longer merely theoretical. Reduced work hours and better compensation have never been a burden. On the contrary while they have given relief, greater freedom, ease of mind and body, and opportunity to the workers, they have proved to be a decided asset and advantage to management. * * *

There is no doubt in the mind of the arbiter that the 5-day, 30-hour week can readily be established on any and all newspapers regardless of the number of its editions. He is further convinced that the institution of the 5-day, 30-hour week is of mutual advantage and that it is in harmony with sound industrial practices, with progress and the dire need of the times.

Therefore, the award is in favor of the union's proposal for the 5-day, 30-hour week.

Overtime.—Union agreements usually provide for time and a half for overtime. This extra compensation is to discourage overtime. In the absence of pay for work in excess of the regular rate, the designation of a limited work period would mean nothing. The union has not asked for more than a straight rate for overtime, however. Certainly, there should be no objection to that request. * * *

In the opinion of the arbiter there is an obvious inconsistency in demanding a shorter workday and then leaving it to the judgment of the individual employee whether he shall "take excess time off." Under such an arrangement the "shorter day" may come to mean merely extra hours of work and extra pay for those excessive hours. On the assumption and custom that overtime be worked only in cases of unusual necessity, such time should be taken off, if there is sufficient of such overtime, by the employment of additional help. This is in line with International Typographical Union law and usage.

The arbiter therefore decides in favor of the union's proposal for proportionate pay for overtime worked, but upholds publishers in their objection to leaving it optional with employees to either exact pay or take time off.

Experience.—The arbiter appreciates the intent of the union's proposal to elevate the efficiency of the staff through the operation of this section. This is in line with labor's traditional concern in the competency of the members of labor unions. * * *

* * * According to this section, to be considered a newspaper man or woman the sole requirement is "5 years' experience in the editorial department of a daily newspaper." This leaves out of consideration any and all other experience, regardless of the actual qualifications of the employee, but bases eligibility on actual work "on a daily newspaper" to the exclusion of all other advantages

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which may have contributed to the capability of the employee or prospective employee.

This section, it seems, would operate to handicap the staff by placing undue limitations on experience which makes for competency. It would also undoubtedly limit the union membership. With close scrutiny of the educational background, literary and other essential learning and experience of prospective employees, a more efficient and competent force may be developed. A period of study of this question on the part of the union and the management is recommended.

The arbiter, therefore, does not approve of section B-1 insofar as it is intended to exclude from recognition all who have not had 5 years of experience in the editorial department of a daily newspaper.

Wages.—The arbiter has given serious consideration to the arguments made by both parties on the question of the justification of higher pay and the ability of the publisher to increase wages to any considerable degree. The publishers did not combat the union's arguments for the justice of increased pay. They did not refute the evidence presented by the union that the wages of Leader editorial department employees are below the average of other newspapermen. The publishers called attention to extraordinary hazards encountered because of the character of the newspaper as an exponent of the cause of labor; its restricted field of advertisers; its struggle for the existence of the newspaper.

If wages are too low, the employer must find the means to raise them, even if the employer be labor itself. We may well consider here the employer's position and duty in the premises. He may not have the means immediately to finance any considerable increase in the cost of labor. Nevertheless, his employership imposes upon him the obligation to arrange for financing wages just as he must assume the responsibility of paying for increase in the cost of raw materials, equipment, etc.

In determining the wages, the arbiter by no means considers the amounts in the award all that the newspaper men and women are entitled to. Nor did the publisher claim that the counterproposal constituted adequate compensation. The lower wage proposal was made altogether on what they considered the uncertainty of their ability to meet the higher amount.

It is not the custom to establish wages according to the minute qualifications and abilities of the individuals of a particular group. Wage scales are usually set on the least amount an averagely competent employee shall work for. When, in the light of what is accepted as competency, an employee is not worth the minimum, he should not be a burden on the whole crew. For this reason a provision is inserted in most working agreements recognizing the circumstances under which an employer is not required to retain an employee. Extraordinary ability is expected to be compensated at a higher rate than the minimum.

To the union's proposed wage scale, according to "years of experience", the publishers, while objecting to this method of compensation, nevertheless, in their counterproposal, met the union's demands, not by proposing a different method of gauging the value of employees, but merely by offering a lower wage on the same basis, indicating their acceptance of the principle of paying according to length of "experience in the editorial department of a daily newspaper."

The arbiter therefore has no choice in the matter, even if he deemed a different method of measuring the value of an employee more practical.

It will be noted that the wage award is divided into two periods, one to be effective from January 1, 1934, the other to begin October 1, 1934. The purpose of this arrangement is to better facilitate meeting the award through the higher

wage becoming effective after the less active summer months. In doing this the arbiter nevertheless has distributed the increase so as to measure up to what he considers a fair judgment.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATE ESTABLISHED BY AWARD

Classification	Effective Jan. 1, 1934	Effective Oct. 1, 1934
Experienced newspaper men and women.....	\$45.00	\$52.00
Newspaper men and women having experience of—		
More than 4 and less than 5 years.....	40.00	46.00
More than 3 and less than 4 years.....	32.50	40.00
More than 2 and less than 3 years.....	28.00	35.00
More than 1 year and less than 2 years.....	24.50	28.00
Less than 1 year.....	20.00	22.00

Provided that department heads shall at no time receive less than the highest minimum in the schedule.

Provided that no employee shall through the operation of this schedule, suffer a reduction in the wage now received.

Additional pay equaling commodity increases.—This section was discussed at length in conference, and inasmuch as both parties agreed to its elimination before items in disagreement were referred to the arbiter for determination, no award is called for. Being aware that this subject comes up persistently in similar negotiations, usually proposed by the employers, the arbiter desires to call attention to the danger involved should such commodity indexes be made the basis for compensating labor.

* * * * *

This subject has been discussed in labor conventions and union meetings. The expressions have invariably been to guard against any plan which may lead to a fixed standard beyond which the workers could not rise.

Classification of employees.—This point involves a question of jurisdiction. It is the judgment of the arbiter, that stenographers, typists, librarians, etc., when employed in connection with the editorial department are really assistants to the newswriters. Their eligibility to membership in that union is a reasonable arrangement and it is quite proper for the union to negotiate for their classification, wages, and working standards. When such workers perform the work of "newspaper men or women", it is reasonable to classify them with that group.

Defining the editorial staff and restricting right of publisher to reduce staff.—As analyzed in the preceding section, actual editorial department workers have a proper place in that group and are properly represented by the newswriters' union.

The general laws of the International Typographical Union which are a part of the working agreement here sought to be amended, recognize the right of those in supervision of departments to increase or reduce their forces. * * * These provisions set forth certain regulations in anticipation of such necessity. Employees are protected by the priority provisions under which, according to seniority, they must be reengaged before other workers may be employed.

The objection of the publishers to this part of the proposal is therefore upheld by the arbiter.

Casual work.—This section, it was agreed by the conferees, is intended to eliminate the practice of promiscuous use of students or other persons for work recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of newspaper men and women;

that in such cases where extra work is assigned to others than recognized members of the editorial staff, it shall be done only in agreement between the management of the editorial department and the union.

There is no doubt that in the injection into certain callings of students and other persons who are willing to work in disregard of established wages and working conditions has been largely responsible for keeping down the standards of regular employees. This practice should be discouraged. With the interpretation of this section, accepted as indicated above, the arbiter's award is for the adoption of this section.

Vacation Provisions in British Labor Agreements

VACATIONS with pay are provided in trade agreements affecting approximately a million and a half manual wage earners in Great Britain, according to an analysis of collective agreements in the July 1934 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette. In addition, large numbers of salaried workers are regularly granted vacations with pay as well as pay for public holidays, and many other wage earners employed by individuals or firms who are not parties to collective agreements enjoy the same privileges as those coming under such agreements.

The agreements studied are: (a) General agreements covering various manufactures, certain classes of railroad and street-car employees, "gas undertakings", and the industrial staffs of the Government departments. (b) District agreements covering the following industries and activities: Mining and quarrying, metal, textile and clothing, food and drink, transportation, public utilities, and miscellaneous, which includes some retail shops, moving-picture-machine operators, and employees of cooperative societies.

The majority of the agreements listed provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from 3 to 12 days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had 6 or 12 months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the extent of the holiday is directly governed by the length of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good time-keeping, absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

The longest period exclusive of public holidays is the 14-day vacation granted some industrial workers in the Government service,

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Wage and Salary Payments in Manufacture of Chemicals and Allied Products in Ohio, 1919-32

By FRED C. CROXTON, COLUMBUS, OHIO, and FREDERICK E. CROXTON, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE highest total amount of wage and salary payments to wage earners in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916-32, was reported in 1929 and the second highest in 1920. The amount reported for 1929 was \$30,647,937 and the amount for 1920 was \$845,356 less. The lowest total was reported in 1916, with 1917 and 1932 second and third lowest. The total reported for 1932 was \$12,044,135 below 1929.

The highest average number of wage earners during the 17 years was 20,779 in 1929 and the second highest was 20,340 in 1920. The lowest average number was 14,713 in 1916 and the second lowest was 14,968 in 1921.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners reached the highest point in 1929, with 1928 and 1920 second and third in order. From 1920 to 1921 the average wage and salary payment to wage earners declined from \$1,465 to \$1,305, or 10.9 percent, and from 1929 to 1932 the average declined from \$1,475 to \$1,220, or 17.3 percent. As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time annual earnings for any year, as such earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Average wage and salary payments shown in this and in earlier studies published in the Monthly Labor Review, beginning in January 1934, have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year. These reports show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime; nor are they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they have spread work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided

overtime during busy periods. Spreading work through reduced hours for individual employees, groups of employees, or for the establishment as a whole was followed by many employers during the slack period in 1921 and was followed very generally during the longer slack period since 1929. Such plans, of course, merely distribute available work and wage and salary funds among the larger number of employees so that all the workers carry a part of the hardship resulting from reduced incomes. Such procedure has been followed in preference to retaining only those who could be provided with full-time employment at former hours and furloughing or releasing all others.

Spreading work during the slack periods following 1920 and 1929 was undoubtedly a considerable factor in reducing the average wage and salary payment during those two periods. Overtime work during the periods of great industrial activity preceding the slack periods, on the other hand, increased average wage and salary payments at those periods. It is not possible from data available to determine the amount of part-time and overtime work during the 17 years covered by this study, and measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average wage and salary payments.

The reports made annually by employers, as required by law, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of the several studies of average wage and salary payments published in the Monthly Labor Review. Reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons prior to 1924 and of all employers of 3 or more from 1924 to 1932. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than 3 persons (fewer than 5 prior to 1924) and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varies from year to year, but the returns are from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning government employment and interstate transportation.

Manufactures of Chemicals and Allied Products

SLIGHTLY more than 3 percent of the wage earners in manufactures in Ohio were employed in the industries classified by the division of labor statistics under manufactures of chemicals and allied products in 13 of the 17 years covered. The number was less than 3 percent in 1916 and 1917 and exceeded 4 percent in 1931 and 1932.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners in manufactures of chemicals and allied products were from 3 to 4 percent of the total for manufactures in 10 of the 17 years. They were less than 3 percent in each of the first 5 years of the period, 4.9 percent in 1931, and 5.4 percent in 1932.

Table 1 shows percentages for each year from 1916 to 1932. The three general occupation groups, wage earners, bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks, and salespeople (not traveling) are included. The data are for both sexes combined, as employers are not requested to show separately total wage and salary payments to males and females.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS FORM OF THOSE IN ALL MANUFACTURES REPORTED IN 1916 TO 1932

Year	Percent employees in chemicals form of all employees (average) in manufactures	Percent pay roll in chemicals forms of that in manufactures	Year	Percent employees in chemicals form of all employees (average) in manufactures	Percent pay roll in chemicals forms of that in manufactures
1916.....	2.6	2.6	1925.....	3.3	
1917.....	2.7	2.7	1926.....	3.2	3.1
1918.....	3.0	2.8	1927.....	3.3	3.1
1919.....	3.2	2.9	1928.....	3.2	3.1
1920.....	3.1	2.8	1929.....	3.3	3.1
1921.....	3.6	3.7	1930.....	3.6	3.0
1922.....	3.4	3.3	1931.....	4.2	4.0
1923.....	3.2	3.1	1932.....	4.3	4.1
1924.....	3.3	3.4			

Table 2 shows total wage and salary payments to general occupation groups in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Payments to superintendents and managers are also shown in this table but data for that group are not included in any other table or computations in this study. In their annual returns to the division of labor statistics, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Total wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups combined (omitting superintendents and managers) increased each year from 1916 to 1920, decreased \$10,863,462 in 1921, increased in each year from 1922 to 1925, decreased slightly in 1926, increased in 1927, remained practically the same in 1928, increased in 1929, and decreased in 1930, 1931, and 1932.

From 1920 to 1921, total wage and salary payments to wage earners declined 34.4 percent and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, 11.2 percent. Payments to salespeople (not traveling) increased 13.5 percent. The decline for the three groups combined was 30.1 percent.

From 1929 to 1932, total wage and salary payments to wage earners declined 39.3 percent, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, 19.8 percent, and to salespeople (not traveling), 48.9 percent. The decline for the three groups combined was 35.2 percent.

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TABLE 2.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916-32, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Total wage and salary payments to—					
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total of preceding	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
1916	315	\$10,928,677	\$2,714,704	\$169,836	\$13,813,217	\$1,147,730	\$14,960,947
1917	340	14,917,943	3,117,251	233,260	18,268,454	1,387,544	19,655,998
1918	351	20,370,871	3,911,847	432,972	24,715,690	1,592,817	26,308,507
1919	369	23,729,351	4,836,359	318,792	28,884,502	2,287,572	31,172,074
1920	411	29,802,581	5,883,978	436,871	36,123,430	2,767,256	38,890,686
1921	360	19,537,820	5,226,491	495,657	25,259,968	2,921,224	28,181,192
1922	374	21,524,453	5,199,164	536,964	27,260,581	2,735,964	29,996,483
1923	382	26,062,140	6,322,314	598,655	32,983,109	3,206,292	36,189,401
1924	392	25,870,674	7,037,064	506,754	33,414,492	3,057,596	36,472,388
1925	412	27,708,226	7,637,797	562,478	35,898,501	2,909,386	38,807,887
1926	415	27,491,839	7,695,488	483,802	35,671,129	3,273,720	38,944,849
1927	433	27,919,278	7,525,383	515,196	35,959,857	3,700,771	39,660,628
1928	444	28,235,663	8,037,916	672,881	36,946,460	3,835,203	40,781,663
1929	457	30,647,937	8,676,862	620,867	39,945,666	4,185,920	44,131,586
1930	458	27,387,946	9,145,624	445,803	36,979,373	3,965,731	40,945,104
1931	461	24,407,767	9,022,451	310,588	33,740,806	3,762,085	37,502,891
1932	440	18,603,802	6,962,173	317,474	25,883,449	3,213,671	29,097,120

¹ This total exceeds the total for industries by \$60,938, but correction cannot be made as original schedules have been destroyed.

² This total exceeds the total for industries by \$1,595, but correction cannot be made as original schedules have been destroyed.

Table 3 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups and in all three combined in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Employers show in their annual reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics the number of persons employed in each of the three general occupation groups on the 15th of each month. They are not requested to give information in their annual reports as to the number of employees working full time, part time, and overtime each month.

The general course of the average number of employees was the same as the general course of the total wage and salary payments, except that in 1924 the average number of employees decreased slightly while total wage and salary payments increased.

The highest average number of employees reported was 26,320 in 1929 and the lowest 17,983 in 1916. The second highest average was 24,568 in 1920. The years 1921 and 1932 rank second and third lowest in average number employed.

From 1920 to 1921, the average number of wage earners reported employed decreased 26.4 percent and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks decreased 4.7 percent.

From 1929 to 1932, the average number of wage earners decreased 26.6 percent and the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks decreased 16.2 percent.

Salespeople (not traveling), who were very few in number, increased from 1920 to 1921 and decreased from 1929 to 1932.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees			
		Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916.....	317	14,713	3,088	182	17,983
1917.....	340	16,825	3,409	210	20,444
1918.....	351	18,974	3,492	187	22,654
1919.....	369	19,421	4,076	208	23,705
1920.....	411	20,340	3,946	282	24,568
1921.....	360	14,968	3,759	357	19,084
1922.....	373	16,989	3,664	303	20,956
1923.....	382	18,903	4,359	316	23,578
1924.....	392	18,005	4,397	354	22,756
1925.....	412	19,277	4,806	230	24,313
1926.....	415	19,112	4,725	247	24,084
1927.....	433	19,138	4,827	253	24,218
1928.....	444	19,209	4,738	324	24,271
1929.....	437	20,779	5,239	302	26,320
1930.....	458	18,730	5,434	170	24,334
1931.....	461	17,812	5,047	122	22,991
1932.....	440	15,253	4,390	196	19,839

¹ This total exceeds the total for industries by 19, but correction cannot be made as original schedules have been destroyed.

Table 4 and chart 1 show average wage and salary payments to wage earners in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products; these averages were computed by dividing total wage and salary payments to wage earners by the average number (total of number employed on the 15th of each month divided by 12) reported employed each year, 1916 to 1932.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners increased each year from 1916 to 1920, decreased in 1921 and 1922, increased in 1923 and 1924, remained unchanged in 1925, increased each of the next four years, and decreased in 1930, 1931, and 1932.

From 1920 to 1921, the decrease in average wage and salary payments to wage earners was \$160, or 10.9 percent, and from 1929 to 1932 the decrease was \$255, or 17.3 percent.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payment	Year	Number of establishments	Average wage and salary payment
1916.....	¹ 317	\$743	1925.....	412	\$1,451
1917.....	340	887	1926.....	415	1,438
1918.....	351	1,074	1927.....	433	1,459
1919.....	369	1,222	1928.....	444	1,479
1920.....	411	1,465	1929.....	457	1,473
1921.....	360	1,305	1930.....	458	1,463
1922.....	² 373	³ 1,267	1931.....	461	1,379
1923.....	382	1,379	1932.....	440	1,228
1924.....	392	1,437			

¹ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by two.

² Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by one.

³ In accord with division of labor statistics tabulations; unable to make further verification as original schedules have been destroyed.

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Fluctuation in the employment of wage earners in manufactures of chemicals and allied products is shown in table 5.

The least fluctuation from the maximum within a year was 8.1 percent in 1918 and the greatest was 23.4 percent in 1920. The fluctuation was in excess of 15 percent in 3 of the 17 years and was below 10 percent in 6 years.

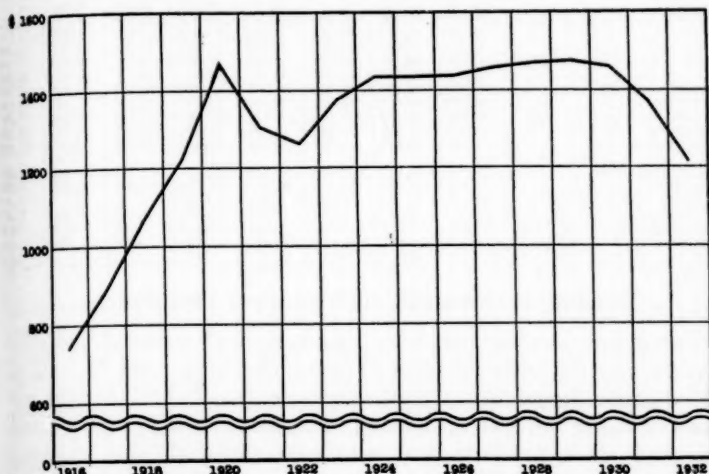


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932

The maximum employment reported for wage earners during the 17 years was 22,232 in September 1929, and the minimum was 13,825 in January 1916.

TABLE 5.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916-32

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—								
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....	13,825	15,777	18,009	19,353	20,347	15,543	16,015	18,672	17,978
February.....	14,144	16,186	18,284	18,773	20,443	15,248	16,300	18,828	18,356
March.....	14,581	16,864	19,251	18,125	21,505	15,156	16,374	19,304	18,804
April.....	14,766	16,719	19,028	17,637	20,820	14,812	16,512	19,106	18,978
May.....	14,509	16,703	18,550	18,140	20,074	14,435	16,565	19,178	18,451
June.....	14,807	16,911	18,609	18,985	20,922	14,197	16,435	19,119	17,829
July.....	14,607	16,888	19,187	19,715	21,366	14,068	16,883	19,117	16,874
August.....	14,876	17,145	19,377	20,871	21,418	14,498	17,269	19,386	17,166
September.....	15,364	17,311	19,459	21,809	21,298	15,496	17,710	19,539	18,117
October.....	14,886	17,060	19,194	20,520	20,404	15,435	17,606	18,504	17,789
November.....	14,913	17,142	19,140	20,003	19,010	15,559	17,964	18,201	17,737
December.....	15,273	17,178	19,601	19,126	16,472	15,174	18,236	17,823	17,922
Maximum.....	15,364	17,311	19,601	21,809	21,505	15,559	18,236	19,539	18,978
Minimum.....	13,825	15,777	18,009	17,637	16,472	14,068	16,015	17,823	16,874
Variation from maximum:									
Number.....	1,539	1,534	1,592	4,172	5,033	1,491	2,221	1,716	2,104
Percent.....	10.0	8.9	8.1	19.1	23.4	9.6	12.2	8.8	11.1
Number of establishments.....	317	340	351	369	411	360	373	382	392

TABLE 5.—FLUCTUATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS (BOTH SEXES) IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916-32—Continued¹

Month	Number of wage earners (both sexes) employed in—							
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
January.....	18,259	18,786	18,697	17,763	19,600	19,525	18,865	16,158
February.....	18,782	19,118	18,977	18,176	19,888	19,344	18,834	16,117
March.....	19,311	19,237	19,707	18,788	20,325	19,739	19,688	15,676
April.....	19,789	19,197	19,561	19,154	21,111	19,892	19,229	15,789
May.....	19,313	19,085	19,176	19,053	21,108	19,432	17,961	15,569
June.....	19,338	19,017	19,067	19,231	21,099	18,936	17,273	15,159
July.....	19,335	18,834	18,865	19,473	21,045	18,540	16,854	14,989
August.....	19,250	18,967	19,003	19,549	21,224	17,899	16,502	14,521
September.....	20,419	20,434	20,329	20,744	22,232	18,661	17,510	15,023
October.....	19,400	19,072	19,139	19,461	21,258	18,134	17,068	14,691
November.....	19,170	18,929	18,762	19,622	20,590	17,651	17,275	14,742
December.....	18,952	18,663	18,370	19,493	19,870	17,001	16,748	14,600
Maximum.....	20,419	20,434	20,329	20,744	22,232	19,892	19,688	16,158
Minimum.....	18,259	18,663	18,370	17,763	19,600	17,001	16,502	14,521
Variation from maximum:								
Number.....	2,160	1,771	1,959	2,981	2,632	2,891	3,186	1,637
Percent.....	10.6	8.7	9.6	14.4	11.8	14.5	16.2	10.1
Number of establishments.....	412	415	433	444	457	458	461	440

Industries in Manufacture of Chemical and Allied Products

THE industries classified under manufacture of chemical and allied products by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics total 14, with an added group designated as "not otherwise classified." For the purposes of this study 7 of the smaller industries and the group "chemicals and allied products, not otherwise classified" are combined under "chemicals and allied products, other." The industries combined under "other" are baking powder and yeast; blacking, cleansing, and polishing preparations; bone, carbon, and lampblack; dyestuffs and extracts; explosives; ink (printing and writing); oil, linseed, lubricating, and cottonseed, and oil cake; and chemicals and allied products, not otherwise classified.

Table 6 shows average wage and salary payments to wage earners (both sexes combined) in each of 7 industries and in the group "chemicals and allied products, other." The average wage and salary payment, as previously explained, was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payments for a given year by the average number employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. Data concerning total wage and salary payments for 1922 were not tabulated by the division of labor statistics for individual industries.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1920 for manufacture of chemicals, acids, and wood distillation, fertilizers, tankage, petroleum refining, and salt; in 1921 for patent medicines and drug compounds; in 1927 for soap, candles, grease, and tallow; and in 1928 for paint and varnish. The lowest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1916 for all industries.

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It should be emphasized, as explained in the introductory section of this study, that average wage and salary payments as here computed do not purport to show full-time earnings as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Chemicals, acids, and wood distillation	Fertilizers, tankage	Paint and varnish	Patent medicines and drug compounds	Petroleum refining	Salt	Soap, candles, grease, and tallow	Chemicals and allied products, other
1916.....	\$911	\$753	\$713	\$479	\$839	\$610	\$621	\$768
1917.....	1,086	927	797	544	989	971	718	842
1918.....	(1)	1,133	993	599	1,123	1,116	872	1,279
1919.....	1,547	1,235	1,173	739	1,376	1,232	1,059	1,235
1920.....	1,892	1,540	1,352	957	1,628	1,556	1,165	1,414
1921.....	1,507	1,026	1,268	² 1,214	1,503	1,391	1,099	1,290
1922.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1923.....	1,644	1,272	1,355	1,021	1,474	1,405	1,195	1,325
1924.....	1,657	1,315	1,410	1,100	1,496	1,417	1,276	1,522
1925.....	1,728	1,282	1,420	1,053	1,457	1,421	1,334	1,380
1926.....	1,720	1,300	1,424	1,128	1,516	1,444	1,282	1,379
1927.....	1,731	1,304	1,459	1,133	² 1,223	1,487	² 1,602	1,358
1928.....	1,701	1,264	1,502	1,148	1,489	1,334	1,413	1,407
1929.....	1,695	1,291	1,486	1,090	1,548	² 1,286	1,401	1,411
1930.....	1,653	1,268	1,445	1,114	1,533	1,422	1,416	1,391
1931.....	1,577	1,089	1,350	1,119	1,401	1,453	1,323	1,290
1932.....	1,433	929	1,175	971	1,316	1,369	1,131	1,130

¹ "Chemicals" apparently tabulated with "chemicals and allied products, not otherwise classified" by division of labor statistics; acids and wood distillation was tabulated separately but in this study it has been combined in 1918 with "chemicals and allied products, other."

² In accord with division of labor statistics tabulations; unable to make further verification as original schedules have been destroyed.

³ Total wage and salary payments not tabulated for individual industries by division of labor statistics.

Indexes for Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES for average number of wage earners employed and for total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners in manufactures of chemicals and allied products are shown in table 7 and chart 2. The base for these indexes is 1926, as that has been the base year used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing monthly general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing. The years covered are 1924-32, during which period reports were requested each year by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics from all establishments employing three or more persons.

The index for average number of wage earners employed exceeded the base year, 1926, in 1925, 1927, 1928, and 1929, and fell to 79.8 in 1932. The same trend was shown by total wage and salary payments, which fell to 67.7 in 1932. The index for average wage and salary payments exceeded the base in 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930, and fell to 84.8 in 1932.

TABLE 7.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932

Year	Index numbers (1926=100.0) of—		
	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payments
1924	94.2	94.1	99.9
1925	100.9	100.8	99.9
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	100.1	101.6	101.4
1928	105.1	102.7	102.2
1929	108.7	111.5	102.6
1930	98.0	99.6	101.7
1931	93.2	88.8	90.5
1932	79.8	67.7	84.8

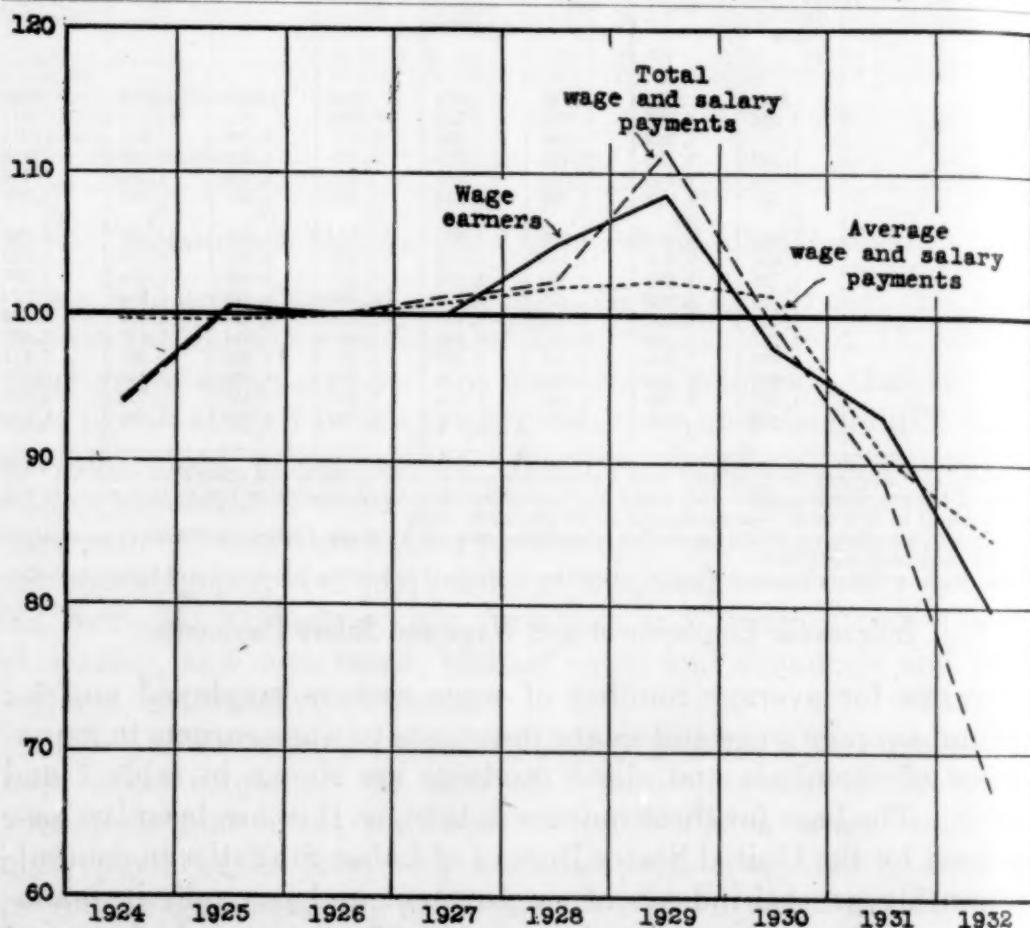


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS (1926=100)

Table 8 shows for each of seven industries classified under manufacture of chemicals and allied products, indexes for average number of wage earners employed and total and average wage and salary payments to wage earners. Indexes have not been computed for the group "chemicals and allied products, other."

The index for average number of wage earners employed reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 1 industry, in 1925 for 1 industry, in 1925 and 1926 for 1 industry, in 1928 for 1 industry, in 1929 for 2 industries, and in 1931 for 1 industry. The lowest

point was reached in 1928 for 1 industry, in 1930 for 1 industry, in 1931 for 1 industry, and in 1932 for 4 industries.

The index for total wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 1 industry, in 1925 for 1 industry, in 1926 for 1 industry, in 1928 for 1 industry, in 1929 for 2 industries, and in 1931 for 1 industry. The lowest point was reached in 1930 for 1 industry and in 1932 for 6 industries.

The index for average wage and salary payments to wage earners reached the highest point during the 9 years in 1924 for 1 industry, in 1927 for 3 industries, in 1928 for 2 industries, and in 1929 for 1 industry. The lowest point was reached in 1927 for 1 industry in 1929 for 1 industry and in 1932 for 5 industries.

TABLE 8.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED AND TOTAL AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926=100.0]

Year	Chemicals, acids and wood distillation			Fertilizers, tankage			Paint and varnish			Patent medicines and drug compounds		
	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	96.2	92.7	96.3	87.7	88.2	101.2	85.8	85.0	99.0	90.0	87.8	97.5
1925	101.8	102.3	100.5	108.5	106.4	98.6	96.3	96.1	99.7	100.0	93.4	93.4
1926	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	104.0	104.7	100.6	90.2	90.0	100.3	97.7	100.1	102.5	89.4	89.8	100.4
1928	103.0	101.8	98.9	107.3	103.7	97.2	96.8	102.0	105.5	86.2	87.7	101.8
1929	113.8	112.2	98.5	103.5	102.3	99.3	100.1	104.5	104.4	80.8	78.1	96.6
1930	100.6	96.7	96.1	94.7	91.9	97.5	92.1	93.5	101.5	73.7	72.8	98.8
1931	87.9	80.6	91.7	67.7	56.4	83.8	74.4	70.5	94.8	64.1	63.6	99.2
1932	77.0	64.2	83.3	72.0	51.2	71.5	67.1	55.4	82.5	63.8	54.9	86.1

Year	Petroleum refining			Salt			Soap, candles, grease, and and tallow		
	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment	Wage earners (average)	Total wage and salary payments	Average wage and salary payment
1924	113.7	112.1	98.7	112.6	110.5	98.1	84.5	84.1	99.5
1925	119.7	115.0	96.1	97.9	96.4	98.4	89.2	92.8	104.1
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	120.7	97.4	80.7	100.0	103.0	103.0	88.3	110.3	125.0
1928	95.8	94.0	98.2	88.2	81.5	92.4	106.6	117.5	110.2
1929	106.1	108.3	102.1	81.3	72.4	89.1	104.8	114.6	109.3
1930	110.8	112.1	101.1	73.5	72.3	98.5	93.4	103.2	110.5
1931	129.3	119.5	92.4	77.5	78.0	100.6	91.0	93.9	103.2
1932	100.7	87.4	86.8	78.1	74.0	94.8	78.3	69.1	88.2

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between June 15 and July 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 23,257 manufacturing establishments employing 3,604,143 workers in July.

Nine hundred and twenty-four establishments in 49 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 4.1 percent and affecting 123,605 employees. Fifteen establishments in 9 industries reported decreases which averaged 11.4 percent and affected 69 workers.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was an increase of 2.5 percent received by 79,168 wage earners in 522 steam-railroad repair shops which report employment data to this Bureau.

Three establishments in the rubber-tire and inner-tube industry gave an average increase of 1.5 percent to 12,346 workers, while 33 establishments in the canning and preserving industry reported an average increase of 19 percent to 4,416 employees. An average increase of 10.3 percent was received by 3,917 workers in 77 bakeries, and 1 of 7.9 percent was given to 3,498 employees in 38 establishments in the confectionery industry. An increase of 2.5 percent was given to 3,110 workers in 6 car-building establishments, 10 paper and pulp establishments gave an average increase of 7.2 percent to 2,973 employees, and 31 electric-railroad repair shops reported an upward adjustment in rates to 2,418 workers. Four industries (newspapers and periodicals, foundries and machine shops, stoves, and machine tools) showed average wage-rate increases ranging from 9.1 percent to 5.7 percent and affecting a total of 5,053 wage earners. The increases reported in the remaining industries affected less than 1,000 each.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries.....	23, 257	3, 604, 143	22, 318	924	15	3, 479, 847	123, 605	691
Percent of total.....	100. 0	100. 0	96. 0	4. 0	(¹)	96. 6	3. 4	(¹)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	221	260, 768	219	2	-----	260, 505	263	-----
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	57	9, 367	57	-----	-----	9, 367	-----	-----
Cast-iron pipe.....	36	7, 154	36	-----	-----	7, 154	-----	-----
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	169	12, 686	168	1	-----	12, 682	4	-----
Forgings, iron and steel.....	90	8, 285	87	3	-----	8, 278	7	-----
Hardware.....	120	30, 733	120	-----	-----	30, 733	-----	-----
Plumbers' supplies.....	91	10, 055	91	-----	-----	10, 055	-----	-----
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	86	19, 577	86	-----	-----	19, 577	-----	-----
Stoves.....	218	26, 148	195	23	-----	25, 080	1, 068	-----
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	280	20, 581	276	4	-----	20, 489	92	-----
Tin cans and other tinware.....	63	12, 062	63	-----	-----	12, 062	-----	-----
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	135	9, 918	135	-----	-----	9, 918	-----	-----
Wirework.....	114	9, 594	113	1	-----	9, 343	251	-----

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements.....	78	10,143	78	-----	-----	10,143	-----	-----
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	26	15,995	26	-----	-----	15,995	-----	-----
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	429	126,298	424	5	-----	126,062	236	-----
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	109	26,765	106	3	-----	26,227	538	-----
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,614	152,642	1,591	23	-----	151,504	1,138	-----
Machine tools.....	186	20,638	181	5	-----	19,573	1,065	-----
Radios and phonographs.....	54	36,761	54	-----	-----	36,761	-----	-----
Textile machinery and parts.....	91	12,708	91	-----	-----	12,708	-----	-----
Typewriters and parts.....	13	11,584	12	1	-----	11,184	400	-----
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	31	6,729	30	1	-----	6,649	80	-----
Automobiles.....	318	321,567	316	2	-----	321,524	43	-----
Cars, electric- and steam-railway.....	58	18,568	52	6	-----	15,468	3,100	-----
Locomotives.....	12	4,544	12	-----	-----	4,544	-----	-----
Shipbuilding.....	117	32,520	113	4	-----	32,278	242	-----
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	380	20,197	349	31	-----	17,779	2,418	-----
Steam railroad.....	531	79,474	9	522	-----	306	79,168	-----
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	26	3,748	25	1	-----	3,725	23	-----
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	292	42,439	286	6	-----	42,286	153	-----
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	31	10,329	31	-----	-----	10,329	-----	-----
Jewelry.....	186	8,582	183	3	-----	8,564	18	-----
Lighting equipment.....	76	4,111	74	-----	2	4,099	-----	12
Silverware and plated ware.....	67	8,050	67	-----	-----	8,050	-----	-----
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	41	12,967	41	-----	-----	12,967	-----	-----
Stamped and enameled wire.....	209	24,082	209	-----	-----	24,082	-----	-----
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	613	54,914	611	2	-----	54,717	197	-----
Lumber:								
Millwork.....	690	28,560	686	4	-----	28,531	29	-----
Sawmills.....	694	77,916	694	-----	-----	77,916	-----	-----
Turpentine and rosin.....	33	2,498	33	-----	-----	2,498	-----	-----
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	594	19,451	593	1	-----	19,396	55	-----
Cement.....	129	19,158	127	2	-----	19,026	132	-----
Glass.....	174	46,809	174	-----	-----	46,809	-----	-----
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	252	5,648	249	2	1	5,625	19	4
Pottery.....	136	17,679	136	-----	-----	17,679	-----	-----
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs.....	28	16,763	28	-----	-----	16,763	-----	-----
Cotton goods.....	708	298,418	708	-----	-----	298,418	-----	-----
Cotton small wares.....	114	10,101	114	-----	-----	10,101	-----	-----
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	176	40,285	175	1	-----	40,125	160	-----
Hats, fur-felt.....	40	6,750	36	4	-----	6,224	526	-----
Knit goods.....	502	111,474	501	1	-----	111,452	22	-----
Silk and rayon goods.....	297	45,580	295	-----	2	45,476	-----	104
Woolen and worsted goods.....	394	86,752	390	3	1	86,333	358	61
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's.....	558	75,552	558	-----	-----	75,552	-----	-----
Clothing, women's.....	740	32,886	737	3	-----	32,741	145	-----
Corsets and allied garments.....	36	5,286	36	-----	-----	5,286	-----	-----
Men's furnishings.....	95	8,200	94	1	-----	8,186	14	-----
Millinery.....	151	6,027	151	-----	-----	6,027	-----	-----
Shirts and collars.....	168	23,212	168	-----	-----	23,212	-----	-----
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes.....	353	113,665	353	-----	-----	113,665	-----	-----
Leather.....	179	34,479	179	-----	-----	34,479	-----	-----

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Food and kindred products:								
Baking.....	1,127	77,374	1,046	77	4	73,098	3,917	359
Beverages.....	496	34,472	486	9	1	34,216	213	43
Butter.....	294	5,479	294			5,479		
Canning and preserving.....	791	74,726	758	33		70,310	4,416	
Confectionery.....	314	29,863	275	38	1	26,355	3,498	10
Flour.....	429	16,712	423	6		16,632	80	
Ice cream.....	375	14,899	372	3		14,882	17	
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	291	111,008	288	3		110,564	444	
Sugar, beet.....	58	5,073	58			5,073		
Sugar refining, cane.....	13	7,787	13			7,787		
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobac- co and snuff.....	40	9,993	40			9,993		
Cigars and cigarettes.....	242	49,655	232	9	1	48,644	931	80
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper.....	436	29,707	432	4		29,577	130	
Paper and pulp.....	415	105,890	405	10		102,917	2,973	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job.....	1,479	61,965	1,458	21		61,570	395	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	565	56,122	538	27		54,340	1,782	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refin- ing:								
Chemicals.....	127	32,011	125	2		31,733	278	
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	102	2,974	102			2,974		
Druggists' preparations.....	73	8,686	73			8,686		
Explosives.....	31	4,440	31			4,440		
Fertilizers.....	163	4,671	163			4,671		
Paints and varnishes.....	373	15,510	370	1	2	15,461	31	18
Rayon and allied prod- ucts.....	29	42,689	29			42,689		
Soap.....	116	14,268	114	2		14,193	75	
Petroleum refining.....	187	57,963	185	2		57,860	103	
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes.....	6	8,203	6			8,203		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	137	27,119	134	3		27,107	12	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	39	58,452	36	3		46,106	12,346	

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between June 15 and July 15, 1934, reported by cooperating establishments in 17 nonmanufacturing industries, are presented in table 2.

Anthracite mining, telephone and telegraph, and insurance were the only industries in which no wage-rate changes were reported. Increases were reported by 20 establishments in the electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance industry, which averaged 4.3 percent and affected 17,133 workers. An average increase of 6.2 percent to 9,520 employees was reported by 1,233 retail trade establishments. Fifteen establishments in the electric light and power and manufactured gas industry gave an average increase of 7.9 percent to 1,649 employees, while an average increase of 7.9 percent affect-

ing 1,289 workers was reported by 17 establishments in the metalliferous mining industry. Sixty-three banks reported an advance in rates of 6.1 percent to 802 employees, and 74 wholesale trade establishments gave an average increase of 9 percent to 763 workers. The increases in the remaining industries affected 174 or less employees each.

A decrease of 15.8 percent affecting 254 employees was reported in the brokerage industry. The decreases in the remaining industries were negligible.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total num- ber of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases	No wage- rate changes	Wage- rate in- creases	Wage- rate de- creases
Anthracite mining.....	160	74,497	160			74,497		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1,442	232,757	1,439	2	1	232,668	50	39
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	(¹)	(¹)
Metalliferous mining.....	269	25,781	252	17		24,492	1,289	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	93.7	6.3		95.0	5.0	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1,087	34,830	1,078	9		34,786	44	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.2	0.8		99.9	0.1	
Crude-petroleum producing.....	242	33,694	241		1	33,691		3
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6		0.4	100.0		(¹)
Telephone and telegraph.....	8,200	263,265	8,200			263,265		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufac- tured gas.....	3,058	212,676	3,043	15		211,027	1,649	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.5		99.2	0.8	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus oper- ation and maintenance.....	561	138,274	541	20		121,141	17,133	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	96.4	3.6		87.6	12.4	
Wholesale trade.....	13,669	247,671	13,590	74	5	246,890	763	18
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	0.5	(¹)	99.7	0.3	(¹)
Retail trade.....	36,722	556,473	35,472	1,233	17	546,885	9,520	68
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	96.6	3.4	(¹)	98.3	1.7	(¹)
Hotels.....	2,686	146,181	2,681	1	4	146,124	6	51
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	(¹)	0.1	100.0	(¹)	(¹)
Laundries.....	1,265	72,102	1,260	5		71,928	174	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4		99.8	0.2	
Dyeing and cleaning.....	614	16,658	611	1	2	16,603	45	10
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	99.7	0.3	(¹)
Banks.....	3,023	97,641	2,960	63		96,839	802	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.9	2.1		99.2	0.8	
Brokerage.....	372	12,382	363		9	12,128		254
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.6		2.4	97.9		2.1
Insurance.....	999	66,597	999			66,597		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Real estate.....	565	8,236	559	5	1	8,203	28	5
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.9	0.9	0.2	99.6	0.3	0.1

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities Since May 1934

RECENT changes in wages and hours of union and municipal workers reported to the Bureau during the past month are shown in the table following. The report covers 35,231 workers, of whom 1,338 were reported to have gone on the 5-day week. Only one wage decrease occurs in this tabulation.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MAY TO AUGUST 1934

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Bakery workers:					
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Mixers and oven men.....	June 24	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.50	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.72	48-60	40
Unskilled help.....	do	.34	.50	48-60	40
San Francisco, Calif., and Oakland, Calif.:					
Wrappers, packers and icers.....	June 1	<i>Per week</i> \$17.90	<i>Per week</i> \$18.22	48	40
Brick and clay workers, Patton, Pa.....	July 3	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.37	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.40	40	40
Building-trades workers:					
Carpenters, Rochester, N.Y.....	May 16	.90	1.05	40	40
Electrical workers, South Bend, Ind.....	Aug. 8	.80	.90	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters: Belleville, Ill. and vicinity, lumber and material teamsters.....	May 1	.70	.75	50	44
Clothing workers:					
Reading and Coopersburg, Pa., coats, vests, and pants workers.....	June 18	(1)	(1)	36	36
United States, overall, shirt, white goods, and work clothing:					
Week workers.....	May 14	<i>Per week</i> \$13.60	<i>Per week</i> \$15.00	40	40
Cutters.....	do	29.75	32.50	40	40
Coopers, St. Louis, Mo.....	May 17	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.80	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.90	40	40
Longshoremen, Galveston, Tex.....	May 28	.25	.30-.45	60	48
Luggage and trunk workers, Newark, N.J.....	June 29	<i>Per week</i> \$16.00	<i>Per week</i> \$18.00	40	40
Metal workers:					
Milwaukee, Wis.: Steel tube workers, patternmakers, machinists, and electricians.....	May 28	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.47	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.50	40	40
Toledo, Ohio: Auto accessory workers.....	June 3	(1)	(1)	40	40
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators:					
Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, Mich.:					
Newspaper work.....	May 10	.75	.82½	48	40
Antigo, Wis.....	May 1	<i>Per week</i> \$30.00	<i>Per week</i> \$30.00	48	40
Charleston, S.C.....	June 5	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.86	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.88½	48	40
Decatur, Ill.: Newspaper work.....	June 1	.83¾	.86¾	48	40
Enid, Okla.:					
Newspaper, day.....	July 1	\$38.58	\$40.00	48	48
Newspaper, night.....	do	40.05	42.00	48	48
Fort Madison, Iowa: Newspaper work.....	June 23	36.00	31.66	48	40
Houston, Tex.:					
Newspaper, day.....	June 2	<i>Per day</i> \$7.48	<i>Per day</i> \$8.48	37½	37½
Newspaper, night.....	do	7.92	8.92	37½	37½
Lewistown, Mont.:					
Job work.....	May 1	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.92	<i>Per hour</i> \$1.00	44	40
Newspaper work.....	do	1.03	1.08	43½	37½
Muskegon, Mich.: Newspaper work.....	May 10	.72½	.82	48	40

¹ Not reported.

² 10 percent increase.

³ Minimum.

⁴ 5 percent increase.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MAY TO AUGUST 1934—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Printing and publishing—Continued.					
Compositors and machine operators—Con.					
New York, N.Y.:		<i>Per day</i>	<i>Per day</i>		
Day work.....	July 2	\$9.75	\$10.83	37½	37½
Night work.....	do.	10.25	11.33	37½	37½
Midnight work.....	do.	10.75	11.83	37½	37½
Italian printers:		<i>Per week</i>	<i>Per week</i>		
Day work.....	May 7	\$66.50	\$68.50	39-36	36
Night work.....	do.	69.50	71.00	39-36	36
Midnight work.....	do.	71.00	73.00	39-36	36
Pawtucket, R.I.: Newspaper work.....	May 22	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.91½	<i>Per hour</i> \$1.05	48	40
Shawnee, Okla.: Job work.....	May 1	<i>Per week</i> \$40.00	<i>Per week</i> \$36.40	44	40
Mailers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 29	<i>Per day</i> \$6.41½	<i>Per day</i> \$6.41½	40	37½
Street-railway workers:					
Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, and Hayward, Calif.:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Trainmen.....	June 1	\$0.75	\$0.77½	48	48
Operators.....	do.	.65	.67½	48	48
Other occupations:		<i>Per month</i>	<i>Per month</i>		
Akron, Ohio and Summit County: Gasoline filling station attendants.....	May 1	\$63.00-\$100.00	\$80.00-\$110.00	48	48
Milwaukee, Wis.: Coke and gas workers—engineers, and laborers.....	June 1	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.47-\$0.85	<i>Per hour</i> \$0.52-\$0.90	40	40
Atlantic and Gulf coast ports, deck department:		<i>Per month</i>	<i>Per month</i>		
Able seamen.....	July 1	\$56.50	\$62.50	(1)	8
Ordinary seamen.....	do.	(1)	47.50	(1)	8
Municipal employees: Belleville, Ill., teachers.....	July 1	(1)	(1)	27½-30	27½-30

¹ Not reported.

² 5 percent increase.

³ Hours per day.

Farm Wage and Labor Situation on July 1, 1934

THE general level of farm wage rates rose slightly during the second quarter of 1934, although the increase was only about one-third of the usual seasonal advance, according to a press release dated July 12 issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The index number stood at 90 on July 1, which was 12 points higher than a year previous and the highest recorded by the Department of Agriculture for this date since 1931. The supply of farm labor decreased from 107 percent of normal on April 1 to 105.7 percent on July 1, while the demand increased from 69.4 percent of normal on April 1 to 70 percent on July 1. The average daily wage rate without board for the country as a whole on July 1 was \$1.30 and the average monthly rate without board \$27.29, as compared with \$1.27 per day and \$26.88 per month on April 1. On July 1 the range in day rates without board was from 70 cents in South Carolina and Louisiana to \$2.70 in Rhode Island; on April 1 the range was from 75 cents in South Carolina and

Georgia to \$2.40 in Massachusetts. The average daily rate without board for the country as a whole on July 1, 1933, was \$1.12.

Table 1 shows average farm wage rates, the relative supply of and demand for farm labor, and the number of persons employed per farm on July 1, 1934, in comparison with April 1934 and April and July 1933 and the annual average 1910-14.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES AND EMPLOYMENT IN JULY 1934, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL AND JULY 1933 AND APRIL 1934

Item	Annual average 1910-14	April 1933	July 1933	April 1934	July 1934
Farm wage index.....	100	73	78	88	90
Farm wage rates:					
Per month, with board.....	\$20.41	\$14.67	\$15.84	\$17.70	\$18.18
Per month, without board.....	\$29.09	\$22.98	\$24.27	\$26.88	\$27.29
Per day, with board.....	\$1.10	\$0.75	\$0.82	\$0.93	\$0.97
Per day, without board.....	\$1.43	\$1.05	\$1.12	\$1.27	\$1.30
Supply of and demand for farm labor (percent of normal):					
Supply.....		125.8	116.2	107.0	105.7
Demand.....		58.9	65.5	69.4	70.0
Supply as a percentage of demand.....		213.5	177.5	154.2	151.0
Farm employment ¹ (persons per farm):					
Family labor.....		2.22	2.37	2.23	2.37
Hired labor.....		.79	1.01	.80	1.02
Combined.....		3.01	3.38	3.03	3.39

¹ On farms of crop reporters.

Average farm wage rates per month and per day, with board and without board, on July 1, 1934, are given in table 2, by State and geographical division.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES ON JULY 1, 1934, BY STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Geographic division and State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
New England.....	\$27.52	\$48.12	\$1.62	\$2.27
Maine.....	27.25	43.50	1.55	2.10
New Hampshire.....	28.00	50.00	1.65	2.55
Vermont.....	24.00	39.75	1.40	1.95
Massachusetts.....	29.25	55.00	1.65	2.45
Rhode Island.....	37.00	60.75	1.95	2.70
Connecticut.....	26.75	48.75	1.80	2.30
Middle Atlantic.....	23.17	37.49	1.39	1.95
New York.....	24.00	38.50	1.40	2.00
New Jersey.....	27.00	45.00	1.65	2.10
Pennsylvania.....	21.00	34.00	1.30	1.85
East North Central.....	19.24	28.48	1.08	1.43
Ohio.....	18.00	27.75	1.10	1.45
Indiana.....	19.25	27.75	1.05	1.35
Illinois.....	21.00	29.00	1.10	1.40
Michigan.....	18.50	28.75	1.15	1.60
Wisconsin.....	18.75	29.00	1.00	1.40
West North Central.....	19.26	27.69	1.03	1.41
Minnesota.....	19.50	29.50	1.05	1.60
Iowa.....	21.00	27.50	1.05	1.40
Missouri.....	17.50	24.50	.85	1.10
North Dakota.....	20.50	31.00	1.00	1.50
South Dakota.....	17.50	26.50	.90	1.30
Nebraska.....	19.50	27.75	1.10	1.50
Kansas.....	19.50	29.75	1.35	1.65
South Atlantic.....	13.71	20.41	.76	.97
Delaware.....	18.00	28.00	1.20	1.50
Maryland.....	21.25	33.00	1.20	1.60

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FARM WAGE RATES ON JULY 1, 1934, BY STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—Continued

Geographic division and State	Per month		Per day	
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
South Atlantic—Continued.				
Virginia.....	\$17.00	\$25.00	\$0.90	\$1.15
West Virginia.....	18.50	28.75	.95	1.30
North Carolina.....	14.25	21.25	.80	1.00
South Carolina.....	10.50	15.25	.55	.70
Georgia.....	10.00	14.75	.60	.75
Florida.....	15.00	22.00	.80	1.10
East South Central.....				
Kentucky.....	13.09	18.46	.65	.86
Tennessee.....	16.00	22.25	.75	1.00
Alabama.....	14.50	20.25	.70	.90
Mississippi.....	11.00	15.75	.60	.80
West South Central.....				
Arkansas.....	11.00	15.75	.55	.75
Louisiana.....	15.67	22.98	.82	1.01
Oklahoma.....	13.75	20.00	.65	.90
Texas.....	12.25	17.75	.60	.70
Mountain.....				
Montana.....	17.75	26.25	1.00	1.20
Idaho.....	17.00	25.00	.90	1.10
Wyoming.....	28.08	41.02	1.31	1.78
Colorado.....	34.00	45.00	1.40	2.05
New Mexico.....	33.00	47.75	1.60	2.05
Arizona.....	28.50	40.75	1.30	1.70
Utah.....	21.50	34.25	1.05	1.50
Nevada.....	21.00	34.00	1.05	1.40
Pacific.....				
Washington.....	32.00	45.00	1.40	1.90
Oregon.....	32.00	45.50	1.55	2.00
California.....	33.50	45.00	1.45	2.00
United States.....	31.46	51.39	1.56	2.23
	25.50	43.50	1.50	2.20
	26.75	44.00	1.45	1.95
	34.00	55.00	1.60	2.30
	18.18	27.29	.97	1.30

Eight-Hour Day Established in Colombia

AN 8-HOUR working day and a 48-hour week were provided for in Colombia by a decree of President Olaya, dated April 26, 1934, approving a resolution of the General Labor Office of the same date. Whenever overtime work is required, the payment for each hour of extra time worked is to be at least 25 percent higher than the regular hourly wage.

Agricultural and domestic workers, and persons occupying managerial, supervisory, administrative, or confidential positions, are exempt from the provisions of the resolution.

Average and Real Wages of Workers in Large-Scale Industries in Estonia, 1927-33

THE following table shows the average daily wages and index numbers of real wages of workers and their average daily working hours in industrial establishments employing 20 or more workers in Estonia from 1927 to 1933:¹

¹ Estonia. Central Bureau of Statistics. Eesti Statistika, June 1934, p. 204.

AVERAGE DAILY MONEY AND REAL WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE LARGER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ESTONIA, 1927-33

[Conversion into United States currency on basis of crown at par=26.8 cents]

Years	Average daily hours of labor		Average daily money wages		Index numbers (first half of 1927=100)		
	Males	Females	Estonian currency	United States currency	Money wages	Cost of living ¹	Real wages
			<i>Crowns</i>	<i>Cents</i>			
1927, first half.....			2.29	61.4	100	100	100
1927, second half.....			2.37	63.5	103	102	101
1928, first half.....			2.42	64.9	106	107	99
1928, second half.....			2.53	67.8	110	109	101
1929, first half.....			2.50	67.0	109	115	95
1929, second half.....			2.59	69.4	113	110	102
1930, first half.....	8.33	7.94	2.52	67.5	110	102	108
1930, second half.....	8.27	7.92	2.52	67.5	110	97	113
1931, first half.....	8.27	7.87	2.33	62.4	102	96	106
1931, second half.....	8.10	7.82	2.23	59.8	97	96	102
1932, first half.....	7.92	7.76	2.21	59.2	97	92	105
1932, second half.....	7.95	7.75	2.23	59.8	97	89	109
1933, first half.....	7.92	7.79	2.17	58.2	95	83	114
1933, second half.....	7.98	7.73	2.22	59.5	97	87	111

¹ According to the information of the International Labor Office, published in the International Labor Review for April 1934 (p. 552), the cost-of-living index (including prices of food, heating and lighting, clothing, and rent) in 1933, based on the city of Basel, Switzerland=100, was as follows: For the United States, 132, and for the city of Tallinn, Estonia, 88.

Recent Developments Under French Compulsory Family Allowance Act ¹

AT THE 1934 Congress on Family Allowances in France, which met in plenary session in Nice on May 26, the General Director of the Central Committee on Family Allowances, called attention to the fact that the 1934 congress was the first to be held since the act of March 11, 1932,² making family allowances compulsory, went into effect. He reported that in the preceding year compensation funds for family allowances covered 67,000 establishments and 2,400,000 workers and distributed 435,000,000 ³ francs in allowances. At the time of the May 1934 congress the compensation funds covered 100,000 establishments and 3,400,000 workers, and distributed 565,000,000 francs in allowances. If the special services (large companies authorized to pay allowances without being affiliated with a compensation fund) were included with the funds, the total number of workers covered would be 4,000,000 and the disbursements in allowances, 1,400,000,000 francs per annum.

It was also pointed out in the General Director's report that the operation of the Family Allowance Act of March 11, 1932, was still

¹ Based on articles in *La Journée Industrielle* (Paris) of May 17, 26, and 27-28, 1934.

² Monthly Labor Review, April 1932, p. 796.

³ Average exchange rate of franc in May 1934 was 6.6 cents.

actually restricted to industry properly so called, decrees not having been as yet approved for its application to commerce and agriculture. He held that, in order to bring about the equality and justice contemplated in the law, there should be no delay in extending this legislation to all branches of national activity. The longanimity of the administration in initiating the operation of the act was referred to and the hope expressed that the numerous problems arising under the new regime would continue to be amiably solved. Emphasis was given by the General Director to the increasing importance of assisting those who have family responsibilities as the population conditions in France had become more serious, there having been in the past year a decrease of 40,000 births and an excess of deaths over births in 60 departments.

The results of a study by the Central Committee on Family Allowance concerning births and infant mortality among families receiving these grants were presented to the congress. The findings were reported as justifying the efforts of employers affiliated with family allowance compensation funds who by their maternity services, vacation colonies, instruction in household management, etc., cooperate so efficiently in popular education and the development of young people better equipped for life than preceding generations.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the rapid extension of the compulsory Family Allowance Act, if possible before the end of 1934, to all industrial and commercial occupations and liberal professions, and urging that funds constituted under irregular conditions should receive notification of their rejection and that in all cases factory inspectors be given necessary instructions to compel offenders to fulfill their obligations. Furthermore, as soon as the period for compliance with the provisions of the new regulations as to internal organization ends, the equalization funds should make an effort to enlarge their social field by services the efficacy of which has been proved.

Wages in the Textile Industry in Mexico, 1932-33

AVERAGE wages per 8-hour day in the textile industry in Mexico during the period from November 1, 1932, to April 30, 1933, are shown in the following table:¹

¹ Mexico. Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Estadística del Ramo de Hilados, Tejidos y Bonetería de Algodón, de Lana y Algodón, de Artísela y Seda. Mexico, 1933, pp. 15, 20, and 23.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN MEXICO, NOV. 1, 1932,
TO APR. 30, 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of exchange rate of peso=27 cents in April 1933]

Type of manufacture	Average wages per 8-hour day					
	Males		Females		Minors	
	Mexican currency	United States currency	Mexican currency	United States currency	Mexican currency	United States currency
Cotton and rayon:	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Spinning.....	2.32	62.6	2.01	54.3	1.31	35.4
Weaving.....	2.14	57.8	1.56	42.1	1.28	34.6
Spinning and weaving.....	2.65	71.6	1.70	45.9	1.18	31.9
Spinning and knitted goods.....	2.82	76.1	2.61	70.5	1.00	27.0
Weaving and knitted goods.....	3.00	81.0	1.50	40.5		
Spinning, weaving, and knitted goods.....	2.42	65.3	1.98	53.5		
Spinning, weaving, and printed goods.....	3.24	87.5	2.28	61.6	1.17	31.6
Printed goods.....	2.69	72.6	2.20	59.4	1.08	29.2
Dyeing.....	3.00	81.0				
Knitted goods.....	2.67	72.1	1.68	45.4	.62	16.7
Total.....	2.79	75.3	1.84	49.7	1.18	31.9
Silk: Weaving.....	3.29	88.8	2.12	57.2		
Wool: Spinning and weaving.....	2.88	77.8	1.95	52.7	.97	26.2

Increase of Wages and Social-Insurance Benefits in the Soviet
Union, May 1934

THE decree of the Council of People's Commissars and of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), dated May 28, 1934, provides for an increase of the wages of the low-paid wage earners and salaried employees.

It is stated in the preamble of the decree:¹

A partial damage to the crops caused by dry weather in the southern Provinces of the Soviet Union in the month of May, this year, has necessitated an increase of the retail price of bread with all the consequences therefrom.

This condition compelled the Soviet Government to increase the altogether too-low price of the standard bread.

As the increase of price of bread may put the low-paid wage earners and salaried employees into difficulties, the Soviet Government has decided to increase their wages and salaries, beginning with June 1, 1934.

The total fund appropriated for the wage increases amounts to 107,000,000 rubles (\$86,135,000 ²) per month or to 749,000,000 rubles (\$602,945,000) up to the end of this year.

¹ Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets. *Izvestia*, official daily, for May 28, 1934, p. 2.

² Conversion into United States currency on the basis of gold ruble=80.5 cents (of the revalued gold dollar) on May 28, 1934, as reported by the State Bank of the Soviet Union and quoted in the *Izvestia* of the same date, but there are no data available as to the value of paper ruble in relation to the prices of commodities in the Soviet Union.

The increase of wages of the low-paid workers amounts to:

	Percent of wages
Large-scale industries	9. 1-16. 6
Small-scale industries	8. 9-14. 7
Provisioning industries	10. 3-16. 5
Forestry industries	7. 7-13. 2
Local and municipal industries	6. 0-14. 9
Teachers of primary schools	8. 6-16. 0

The workers of the public health service were granted an increase of from 4.80 rubles (\$3.86) to 15.80 rubles (\$12.72) per month.

The wage increases given the workers of the cities were as follows:

PERCENT OF INCREASE IN MONTHLY WAGES OF CITY WORKERS

Monthly wage	Percent of increase in—	
	Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Kharkov	Other cities
Up to 50 rubles (\$40.25)	28. 0	26. 0
50-60 rubles (\$48.30)	23. 0	22. 0
60-70 rubles (\$56.35)	20. 0	19. 0
70-80 rubles (\$64.40)	16. 0	15. 0
80-90 rubles (\$72.45)	14. 0	13. 0
90-100 rubles (\$80.50)	13. 0	12. 0
100-110 rubles (\$88.55)	11. 0	10. 0
110-120 rubles (\$96.60)	10. 0	9. 0
120-130 rubles (\$104.65)	9. 0	8. 0
130-140 rubles (\$112.70)	8. 0	7. 0
140-150 rubles (\$120.75)	7. 5	6. 5

Increases in stipends to the students were as follows: 12 rubles (\$9.66) per month to the students of the higher institutions of learning in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, and Sverdlovsk; 11 rubles (\$8.86) to the students in all other cities receiving a monthly stipend up to 110 rubles (\$88.55); 8 rubles (\$6.44) per month to the students of labor faculties and technical schools; 7 rubles (\$5.64) per month to apprentices in building, transportation, agriculture, and commerce.

The social insurance benefits were increased as follows: 12.5 percent to invalid and aged wage earners receiving a monthly benefit up to 40 rubles (\$32.20); 10 rubles (\$8.05) per month to invalid and aged salaried employees receiving a monthly benefit up to 40 rubles (\$32.20); 10 percent to dependent families having lost their breadwinner and receiving a monthly benefit up to 30 rubles (\$24.15).

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

July 1934

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents herewith data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country and 18 nonmanufacturing industries, covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Additional information is presented concerning employment on Public Works Administration projects, public roads, the Federal service, and class I steam railroads.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in July 1934

FACTORY employment and pay rolls decreased 3 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively, from June to July. These declines were due to inventory taking, repairs, vacations, and the closing down of plants over an extended July 4 holiday period. The decreases this year were further augmented by strikes in various localities. In a number of instances, plants reported that operations were affected by the drought and extreme heat. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-33, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment declined in July in 12 instances and pay rolls decreased in 13 instances. The only years in which increases in employment in July were shown were 1919, 1929, and 1933. The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for July are 78.6 and 60.4, respectively.

A comparison of these indexes with those of July 1933 shows gains over the year interval of 9.9 percent in employment and 18.9 percent in pay rolls.

The Bureau recently revised its indexes of factory employment and pay rolls. The base now used in computing these index numbers is the average for the 3-year period, 1923-25, taken as 100. This new series of indexes has been adjusted to conform to census trends over the period 1919-31. Prior to March 1934 the indexes of factory employment and pay rolls published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were based on the 12-month average of 1926 and were not adjusted to conform to biennial census trends. A short discussion of this revision appeared in the March 1934 Trend of Employment and

a more complete bulletin on this subject is being prepared for publication. The July 1934 group and general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls on the 1926 base are shown in this pamphlet under the heading "Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing."

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports made by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in July from 23,671 establishments employing 3,624,826 wage earners, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest July 15 totaled \$67,439,057. More than 50 percent of the wage earners in all the manufacturing industries of the country were covered in these reports.

Increases in employment in July were shown in 20 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 21. The most pronounced increase in employment was a seasonal rise of 33 percent in canning and preserving. The employment increases of 21.1 percent in the typewriter industry, 14.6 percent in rubber boots and shoes, and 10.7 percent in the cash-register, adding-machine, and calculating-machine industries were due largely to resumption of plant operations in July following the settlement of labor difficulties in certain establishments. The gain of 14.5 percent in the beet-sugar industry was seasonal, while the expansion in the locomotive industry, which began in March, was evidenced by a 9.5 percent rise in employment and reflected the placing of orders for equipment by railroads. Rayon establishments had 8.4 percent more employees on their rolls, while a gain of 8.1 percent in the cottonseed-oil-cake-meal industry marked preliminary activity preparatory to a later pronounced seasonal expansion. The beverage and ice cream industries reported seasonal gains in employment of 3.2 and 4.7 percent, respectively. A number of establishments in the slaughtering and meat packing industry reported increases due to large receipts of cattle purchased by the Government. The increase of 1.5 percent in employment in the baking industry was due primarily to the adoption of the N.R.A. code by the industry on July 9. Among the remaining 8 industries reporting increased employment, small seasonal gains were shown in the boot and shoe, woolen and worsted goods, and tin-can industries.

The most pronounced decline in employment from June to July (29.1 percent) was shown in the hardware industry. Inventories, vacations, and drought, together with a falling off in demand for automobile hardware, accounted to some extent for this sharp decline. The millinery and women's clothing industries reported seasonal losses in employment of 22.5 percent and 21 percent, respectively. The silverware industry reported a decline of 11.5 percent, aircraft

10.9 percent, and shirts and collars 10.4 percent. Employment in shipbuilding declined 9.6 percent and the aluminum-manufactures industry showed a falling off of 9.3 percent. Employment in the blast furnace, steel works, rolling mills industry decreased 8.4 percent over the month interval, and pay rolls showed a decline of 30.5 percent due to reduced plant operations during the July 15 pay period. Among the remaining 61 industries in which employment decreased in July, declines in industries of major importance were automobiles, 7.8 percent; foundry and machine-shop products, 5 percent; saw-mills, 3.8 percent; machine tools, 2.6 percent; cotton goods, 2.1 percent; and newspapers, 2 percent.

A comparison of employment and pay rolls for individual industries in July 1934 with July 1933 shows more workers in 67 industries in July of this year and larger pay rolls in 75 industries.

Dividing the manufacturing industries into "durable" and "non-durable" goods groups, the former group shows decreases in employment and pay rolls of 4.8 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively. The latter group shows a falling off of 1.6 percent in both employment and pay rolls. The "durable" goods group is composed of the following subgroups: IRON AND STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT, RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, NONFERROUS METALS, LUMBER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, and STONE-CLAY-GLASS.

Per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 4 percent from June to July, and increased 8.2 percent from July 1933 to July 1934. Gains from June to July were shown in 24 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from less than one-tenth of 1 percent to 17.8 percent.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in June and July 1934 showed a decrease for all manufacturing industries combined of 4.3 percent in average hours worked per week over the month interval and an increase in average hourly earnings of 0.9 percent. Seventeen of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 60 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing indus-

tries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in July 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentages of change from June 1934 and July 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in July 1934, together with percentages of change from the previous month and from July of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole, are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in July 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentages of change from June 1934 and July 1933, are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for those industries for which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1934 AND JULY 1933

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index July 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index July 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—	
		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933			
Total manufacturing¹	78.6	-3.0	+9.9	60.4	-6.8	+18.9	\$18.60	-4.0	+8.2	\$33.4	-4.3	-19.5	+0.9	+31.4	
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	70.3	-8.0	+13.8	47.6	-34.0	+15.0									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	72.4	-8.4	+16.6	47.9	-30.5	+15.7	18.06	-24.1	-8	28.1	-24.3	-30.4	-1.2	+40.2	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	79.8	-5.9	+2.0	55.4	-14.1	+12.4	17.68	-8.6	+10.3	31.7	-10.5	-20.9	+4	+30.7	
Cast-iron pipe	51.9	-3.2	+20.1	27.4	-5.0	+24.0	14.65	-1.9	+3.1	29.2	-7	-21.6	-3.1	+29.7	
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	75.4	-5.3	+22.8	53.4	-5.4	+20.3	19.18	-1	-2.2	35.4	-8	-17.3	+2	+18.1	
Forgings, iron and steel	51.5	-12.7	+24.7	34.3	-19.9	+28.9	19.26	-8.2	+4.0	32.9	-7.6	-19.5	-8	+25.0	
Hardware	51.8	-29.1	-11.9	34.8	-33.6	-17.9	16.06	-6.2	-6.7	30.0	-7	-23.5	-5.1	+20.6	
Plumbers' supplies	64.0	-5	-8.0	36.4	-4.9	-6.7	16.93	-4.4	+1.9	31.3	-7.1	-18.6	+3.3	+28.3	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	48.3	-1.8	-9.4	31.2	-2.0	+3.3	21.07	-2	+13.8	34.9	-6	-14.1	+5	+25.2	
Stoves	86.6	-8.0	+23.7	56.5	-14.6	+20.7	17.79	-7.2	-1.9	32.8	-8.4	-20.9	+7	+21.5	
Structural and ornamental metal work	59.0	-1.1	+20.7	40.6	-4.9	+69.2	19.73	-3.8	+30.0	33.2	-5.1	-1.1	+1.2	+26.9	
Tin cans and other tinware	99.6	+3.0	+21.8	94.5	+5	+21.8	19.62	-2.4	-1	37.0	-3.6	-14.0	-8	+13.1	
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	59.3	-2.9	+20.0	49.0	-6.9	+27.6	19.10	-4.2	+6.6	35.3	-10.9	-18.8	+8.4	+31.4	
Wirework	123.6	-6.0	+13.0	96.0	-19.5	+7.4	17.25	-14.3	-5.1	32.1	-13.5	-22.4	-1.5	+40.6	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	78.6	-2.7	+33.3	58.1	-5.7	+48.6									
Agricultural implements	69.3	-5.5	+72.8	70.2	-7.7	+112.7	19.85	-2.4	+23.1	34.9	-3.3	+1.6	+1.2	+23.4	
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	104.6	+10.7	+30.8	86.3	+14.1	+49.1	27.12	+3.1	+13.7	38.7	(9)	-4.4	+3.0	+21.4	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	65.1	-1.7	+26.7	49.8	-3.9	+39.1	21.05	-2.3	+10.0	33.7	-4.0	-8.0	+1.8	+19.9	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	71.4	-1.6	+63.4	45.6	-8.1	+78.1	22.68	-6.6	+9.2	35.8	-6.5	-5.7	-2	+14.6	
Foundry and machine-shop products	69.5	-5.0	+31.4	51.1	-7.9	+44.8	20.35	-3.4	+10.5	34.5	-3.4	-8.0	+3	+22.9	
Machine tools	69.1	-2.6	+84.3	51.5	-9.6	+95.8	22.08	-7.2	+6.6	36.1	-7.2	-4.9	-5	+12.3	
Radio and phonographs	205.0	-5	+48.6	114.4	-2.6	+80.2	17.78	-2.1	+21.0	31.9	-3.0	-11.7	-5	+49.7	
Textile machinery and parts	71.3	-2.6	+13.2	56.1	-3.7	+1.4	20.59	-3.2	+10.6	34.7	-2.0	-25.1	-1.3	+22.0	
Typewriters and parts	77.9	+21.1	+41.5	68.9	+28	+91.9	21.98	+6.4	+35.7	38.7	+3.5	-3.1	+2.3	+34.9	

Transportation equipment														
Aircraft.....	87.8	-7.7	+30.6	65.4	-16.3	+50.3	-6	+1.4	37.6	-10.0	-20.4	66.7	+9.0	+12.3
Automobiles.....	372.5	-10.9	+49.3	324.9	-11.3	+16.3	-10.6	-2.9	27.8	-13.1	-26.6	72.1	+2.7	+30.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....	98.4	-7.8	+44.9	70.7	-17.6	+44.9	-8.6	+22.8	33.6	-8.2	+11.0	57.5	(C)	+19.9
Locomotives.....	51.3	-4.7	+107.7	46.3	-12.9	+155.8	+2.4	+14.2	36.3	+2.3	-15.4	62.3	+3.2	+30.8
Shipbuilding.....	36.5	+9.5	+171.0	16.4	+12.1	+209.4	+2.4	+14.2	31.6	+2.6	-7.2	74.1		
Shipbuilding.....	69.2	-9.6	+32.3	55.6	-7.5	+53.6	+2.3	+10.4	31.6	+2.3	-7.2	74.1		
Railroad repair shops.....	58.3	-2.5	+12.8	51.1	-5.0	+27.8	-7	+9.6	44.0	-2.0	+8	59.3	+1.4	+8.6
Electric railroad.....	66.3	-7	+1.7	58.8	-1.4	+11.2	-2.9	+13.7	38.4	-5.4	+13.9	63.4	+2.3	+3.1
Steam railroad.....	57.7	-2.6	+13.8	50.6	-5.4	+29.4								
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	73.2	-3.6	+18.6	54.1	-6.6	+25.5								
Aluminum manufactures.....	68.9	-9.3	-4.7	50.4	-14.6	-5.1	-5.8	-2	34.4	-7.8	-20.3	54.6	+1.9	+37.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	75.0	-4.1	+8.5	54.4	-6.9	+11.5	-2.9	+2.7	35.2	-3.6	-16.3	57.4	+1.2	+25.6
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	68.2	-1.7	+38.3	50.3	-4.9	+52.0	-3.2	+9.6	34.2	-4.7	-17.7	48.9	+1.7	+29.5
Jewelry.....	61.8	-4.3	+23.8	45.2	-6.4	+31.0	-2.2	+6.3	33.0	-9	-13.6	54.2	-1.5	+24.5
Lighting equipment.....	61.7	-4	+22.9	49.2	-1.1	+26.2	-7	+2.6	36.2	-1.9	-10.7	52.5	+1.5	+13.2
Silverware and plated ware.....	61.3	-11.5	+38.4	43.6	-12.5	+51.4	-1.2	+9.0	35.1	-2.5	-14.0	56.9	+1.4	+31.4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	68.6	+1.9	+45.0	43.2	-6	+43.5	-2.4	-1.2	38.6	-3	-15.9	52.7	+2.0	+19.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	90.3	-2.9	+12.9	72.9	-8.9	+35.0	-6.2	+19.8	33.6	-6.4	-4.7	50.6	+1.6	+28.8
Lumber and allied products.....	48.8	-2.4	+4.7	31.6	-6.8	+14.5								
Furniture.....	62.0	-7	-6	39.3	-4.8	+9.2	-4.2	+0.2	32.3	-5.6	-23.1	45.1	+4	+41.3
Lumber.....														
Millwork.....	37.0	-2.3	-4.4	23.1	-4.1	+1.8	-1.8	+6.4	33.2	-4.3	-23.8	45.1	+1.6	+35.3
Sawmills.....	33.8	-3.8	+9.7	20.9	-10.0	+22.9	-6.5	+11.4	32.3	-6.1	-26.0	42.7	-5	+49.8
Turpentine and rosin.....	97.3	-1.3	+16.5	50.3	-1.3	+47.1	(9)	+26.4						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	54.2	-5.1	+9.9	36.1	-7.0	+29.7								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	31.7	-7.9	-4.8	17.0	-11.8	+9.7	-4.3	+14.7	32.3	-2.7	-14.0	43.5	-1.1	+34.8
Cement.....	58.4	-1.2	+16.3	39.1	-1.9	+40.6	-8	+20.7	34.7	-2.3	-8.7	57.1	+7	+35.4
Glass.....	89.1	-4.8	+23.8	69.5	-5.3	+29.2	-5	+4.4	33.2	-2.6	-16.2	55.6	+2.8	+22.5
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	33.1	-1.8	-9.6	21.5	-6.0	-8.5	-4.3	+8	30.5	-4.4	-4.5	66.7	+2.2	+22.9
Pottery.....	64.1	-7.6	+7.6	38.4	-12.3	+14.6	-5.2	+6.4	29.9	-4.2	-12.0	49.2	-4	+27.4
Textiles and their products.....	83.9	-5.5	-10.0	62.5	-5.9	-3.0								
Fabrics.....	87.0	-3.2	-10.0	64.4	-3.7	-6.9								
Carpets and rugs.....	67.4	-1.6	+4	48.4	-14.5	-3.4	-13.1	-3.9	29.1	-15.9	-33.6	55.8	+4	+44.8
Cotton goods.....	92.2	-2.1	-7.3	66.1	+1.1	-4.2	+3.2	+3.1	30.1	+4.5	-37.9	37.6	-1.1	+64.5
Cotton small wares.....	76.2	-5.4	-12.5	59.2	-6.4	-14.8	-1.0	-2.6	33.7	-6	-25.4	45.8	-9	+35.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	99.4	-5.8	-2.8	70.6	-3.1	-13.5	+2.8	-10.9	30.8	+2.7	-39.2	52.8	+1.3	+46.6
Hats, fur-felt.....	76.9	+2.7	+1	83.2	+21.0	+24.0	+17.8	+23.7	33.7	+9	-3.8	73.6	+10.8	+53.7
Knit goods.....	101.9	-7.9	-4.9	86.0	-14.0	+8.9	-6.6	+14.2	30.8	-7.5	-29.3	45.6	+1.8	+59.8
Silk and rayon goods.....	73.4	-2.6	-11.4	55.9	-5.3	-1.4	-2.7	+10.9	32.2	-2.1	-23.9	44.6	+7	+44.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	70.1	+1.9	-27.0	50.1	+2.0	-28.5	+1	-2.1	32.2	+6	-32.4	49.7	-4	+13.7
Wearing apparel.....	79.8	-10.6	-9.6	55.3	-10.4	+8.6								
Clothing, men's.....	81.4	-3	-6.3	54.5	-2	+6.2								
Clothing, women's.....	89.6	-21.0	-8.7	60.9	-16.1	+17.3	+6.3	+13.4	28.3	-3.1	-28.5	56.2	+2.9	+64.3
Corsets and allied garments.....	86.8	-8	-1.6	69.4	-9.1	+1.2	-8.3	+3.4	31.3	-9.8	-20.5	47.0	-6	+28.9
Men's furnishings.....	89.5	-6.9	-17.4	56.7	-15.0	-8.3	-8.6	+11.3	28.4	-9.6	-23.8	41.3	+1.7	+83.6
Millinery.....	50.1	-22.5	-23.3	37.7	-26.8	-16.4	-5.4	+9.3						
Shirts and collars.....	93.7	-10.4	-14.4	82.2	-12.6	+14.0	-2.4	+33.2	31.6	-2.2	-8.7	39.4	+2.1	+54.1
Leather and its manufactures.....	89.4	+1.9	-1	77.2	+5.9	+6.6	+5.3	+7.7	36.9	+2.2	-30.9	50.7	+2	+42.1
Boots and shoes.....	89.0	+2.5	-1.4	76.2	+8.0	+6.7	-7	+7.7	36.3	-2.4	-19.1	52.5	+1	+27.9
Leather.....	91.5	-1	+6.0	79.2	-8	+5.9								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1934 AND JULY 1933—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index July 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index July 1934 (3-year average 1923-25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in July 1934	Percentage change from—	
		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933		June 1934	July 1933			
Food and kindred products															
Baking	110.1	+4.8	+16.5	95.6	+4.0	+24.5	\$22.11	+2.9	-2.2	40.9	-12.3	+3.1	54.0	+3.1	+19.3
Beverages	116.3	+1.5	+16.9	98.2	+1.7	+20.3	31.12	+6.0	-5.0	40.0	-17.5	+2.9	78.0	+2.9	+31.9
Butter	86.9	+3.2	+13.4	193.5	+6.0	+20.3	21.42	+2.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Canning and preserving	120.6	+33.0	+25.4	103.6	+23.0	+47.6	11.19	-7.6	+1.0	26.8	-13.3	+1.0	39.2	(9)	+30.4
Confectionery	66.4	-3.7	-3.6	55.4	-4.6	+16.4	14.98	-1.0	+20.3	34.2	-6.3	+1.4	43.1	+4.4	+24.8
Flour	77.5	+3.6	+13.5	65.0	+3.6	+15.7	21.81	(9)	+2.0	38.5	-3.3	+1.5	54.5	+1.5	+29.1
Ice cream	90.8	+4.7	+28.2	72.6	+3.6	+32.7	24.81	+6.0	+3.9	46.9	+2.2	-11.0	52.9	+6.0	+12.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	103.5	+2.1	+21.5	91.4	+4.9	+37.4	22.46	+2.8	+13.2	42.3	+5.0	-13.4	53.1	(9)	+31.2
Sugar, beet	54.5	+14.5	+14.3	40.7	+4.8	+8.0	20.19	-8.4	-5.7	34.2	-11.9	-18.5	59.9	+5.0	+14.4
Sugar refining, cane	82.3	-8.0	+5.4	65.9	-14.8	-10.2	21.37	-7.3	-15.0	35.6	-9.2	-27.8	57.9	+1.4	+20.0
Tobacco manufactures															
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	61.1	-2.1	+1.3	47.3	-4.4	-8.5	13.84	+9.0	+8.5	34.5	+1.2	-11.7	38.8	+3.0	+22.6
Cigars and cigarettes	59.6	-2.3	+1.4	44.8	-7.6	-8.2	13.53	+1.5	+6.6	36.2	+2.5	-13.5	37.7	+3.0	+24.3
Paper and printing															
Boxes, paper	93.4	-1.4	+11.1	77.3	-2.6	+13.8	17.70	-1.9	+2.1	35.7	-1.4	-21.3	50.0	+1.0	+31.6
Paper and pulp	104.8	-1.1	+16.6	77.1	-1.8	+12.9	18.27	-7.7	-3.0	35.7	-8.8	-23.1	51.4	+8.0	+27.9
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	83.7	-1.3	+10.9	70.3	-1.0	+18.2	26.11	+3.3	+6.3	35.6	-3.3	-4.5	73.2	+7.0	+9.3
Newspapers and periodicals	96.8	-2.0	+7.4	84.8	-3.1	+12.3	31.97	-1.1	+4.7	36.5	-1.6	-6.9	83.9	+2.2	+12.1
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining															
Other than petroleum refining	105.3	+8.0	+14.1	88.7	+7.7	+19.7									
Chemicals	103.8	+9.0	+13.9	86.6	(9)	+20.4	23.88	-1.0	+2.2	39.0	+8.0	-10.5	61.4	+7.0	+15.2
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	54.8	+8.1	+18.6	53.7	+5.0	+20.8	11.35	+3.5	+7.8	40.9	+2.3	-33.1	28.2	+2.9	+63.8
Druggists' preparations	93.8	-3.1	+8.6	86.1	-4.7	+14.2	19.80	-1.7	+5.0	37.2	-2.6	-4.5	49.2	+6.0	+18.6
Explosives	92.0	-3.9	+26.4	71.0	-3.4	+36.3	22.18	+5.0	+8.2	33.7	(9)	-12.5	62.3	+4.9	+10.1
Fertilizers	71.0	-4.6	+21.2	56.9	-1.0	+34.2	13.92	+3.8	+10.8	33.7	+1.8	-29.7	41.2	+5.0	+55.3
Paints and varnishes	101.2	+4.6	+10.0	78.8	-8.7	+10.7	20.73	+4.3	+4.0	35.7	-6.3	-16.9	57.7	+2.5	+21.9
Rayon and allied products	296.8	+8.4	+5.5	208.6	+4.3	+17.7	18.56	+3.8	+11.5	36.4	-2.9	-10.7	51.0	-8.0	+29.6
Soap	97.7	-2.2	+10.5	84.3	-2.0	+13.6	27.72	+1.0	+2.4	37.4	-1.1	-18.1	55.3	+0.0	+21.0
Petroleum refining	111.1	+4.3	+15.3	95.7	+2.0	+17.6	27.55	+2.6	+2.1	35.2	+4.9	+7.2	76.2	+1.7	+25.7

Rubber products.

Rubber boots and shoes.....	83.9	-2.0	+8.4	61.9	-6.9	+2.5	17.56	+4.8	+2.7	36.8	+3.4	-11.3	47.3	+1.9	+20.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	53.4	+14.6	+17.4	49.4	+20.1	+17.3	16.70	-10.4	-7.3	31.5	-13.2	-25.4	51.0	-4	+18.5
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	122.1	-1.7	+10.2	87.5	-12.0	+2.2	22.70	-3.4	-5.5	29.1	-4.0	-25.3	77.4	+1.3	+27.5
	77.4	-5.2	+5.7	55.9	-8.5	(¹)									

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentages of change over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings for total manufacturing also computed from indexes.

² More complete data have made a revision of the June indexes, averages, and percentage changes necessary for total manufacturing, textiles and their products, fabrics, and woolen and worsted goods. The revised figures follow:

Industry	Employment		Pay roll		Per capita weekly earnings		Average hours worked per week		Average hourly earnings	
	Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—		Percentage change from—	
	Index June 1934	May 1934	Index June 1934	May 1934	Average in June 1934	June 1933	Average in June 1934	May 1934	Average in June 1934	May 1934
Total manufacturing.....	81.0	-1.7	64.8	-3.4	\$19.48	+13.3	34.8	-2.5	54.9	+0.4
Textiles and their products.....	90.9	-5.4	66.4	-10.4						
Fabrics.....	89.9	-5.3	66.9	-10.7						
Woolen and worsted goods.....	68.8	-8.6	49.1	-9.2	16.07	-1.5	32.1	-2.7	50.0	+2.0

³ Weighted.

* No change.

² Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Estimated Total Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

IN THE following table are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 groups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the first 7 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factor of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923-25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with census trends over the period 1919-31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
Employment						
1919 average.....	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920.....	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921.....	6,899,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922.....	7,592,700	722,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924.....	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925.....	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926.....	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927.....	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928.....	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929.....	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930.....	7,668,400	766,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931.....	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932.....	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933.....	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January.....	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February.....	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	477,300	257,400	200,400
March.....	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April.....	6,897,800	623,700	705,100	558,400	278,700	217,300
May.....	6,904,300	646,000	713,900	560,100	287,300	219,900
June.....	6,791,700	656,400	709,500	535,900	288,300	214,500
July.....	6,585,000	603,900	690,200	494,800	281,100	206,900
Weekly pay rolls						
1919 average.....	\$198,145,000	\$23,937,000	\$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920.....	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921.....	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922.....	165,406,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	\$18,532,000	\$14,856,000	(1)
1924.....	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925.....	204,665,000	21,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926.....	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927.....	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)

¹ Comparable data not available.

² Revised.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE—Continued

Year and month	Total manu- facturing	Iron and steel and their products	Machinery, not includ- ing trans- portation equipment	Transpor- tation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts
	Weekly pay rolls—Continued					
1928.....	\$208,334,000	\$24,740,000	\$26,334,000	\$17,494,000	\$11,817,000	(1)
1929.....	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)
1930.....	180,507,000	21,126,000	24,197,000	12,076,000	10,316,000	(1)
1931.....	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	\$4,622,000
1932.....	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,546,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933.....	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January.....	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February.....	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,394,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March.....	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,546,000	6,577,000	4,163,000
April.....	136,962,000	14,006,000	14,311,000	15,871,000	7,188,000	4,317,000
May.....	136,575,000	15,115,000	14,713,000	15,148,000	7,297,000	4,441,000
June.....	131,839,000	15,436,000	14,571,000	13,444,000	7,297,000	4,243,000
July.....	122,806,000	11,737,000	13,744,000	11,258,000	6,931,000	3,965,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manu- factures
	Employment	Employment	Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
1919 average.....	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920.....	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921.....	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922.....	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923.....	932,100	351,400	1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924.....	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925.....	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926.....	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,000	312,700
1927.....	864,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928.....	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929.....	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930.....	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931.....	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932.....	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933.....	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: January.....	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February.....	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March.....	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,300	1,629,400	299,900
April.....	453,700	193,700	1,070,200	474,100	1,614,700	298,600
May.....	468,400	202,100	1,049,200	440,000	1,565,900	295,700
June.....	459,200	200,000	995,000	423,400	1,482,800	283,700
July.....	448,200	189,900	961,900	378,300	1,399,700	289,200

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manu- factures
	Weekly pay rolls	Weekly pay rolls	Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Total	
1919 average.....	\$16,549,000	\$6,397,000	\$17,494,000	\$10,121,000	\$28,440,000	\$6,978,000
1920.....	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921.....	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922.....	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923.....	18,526,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924.....	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925.....	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926.....	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927.....	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928.....	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929.....	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930.....	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931.....	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932.....	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933.....	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January.....	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February.....	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March.....	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000
April.....	6,168,000	3,445,000	16,152,000	7,866,000	25,277,000	5,736,000
May.....	6,409,000	3,507,000	15,256,000	7,039,000	23,472,000	5,512,000
June.....	6,279,000	3,445,000	13,647,000	6,377,000	21,065,000	5,093,000
July.....	5,853,000	3,205,000	13,117,000	5,716,000	19,798,000	5,393,000

¹ Comparable data not available.

² Revised.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN INDUSTRY GROUPS—YEARLY AVERAGES 1919 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE—Continued

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Employment				
1919 average.....	733, 600	157, 000	510, 100	(1)	(1)
1920.....	713, 000	154, 000	549, 100	(1)	(1)
1921.....	626, 400	149, 900	467, 100	(1)	(1)
1922.....	651, 400	146, 400	489, 400	(1)	(1)
1923.....	681, 900	146, 300	527, 400	342, 700	137, 800
1924.....	657, 800	136, 700	529, 200	322, 200	123, 200
1925.....	664, 400	132, 100	537, 100	334, 200	141, 800
1926.....	664, 400	125, 700	553, 600	355, 100	141, 200
1927.....	679, 400	129, 300	553, 500	346, 700	142, 000
1928.....	707, 100	125, 600	558, 300	342, 500	149, 200
1929.....	753, 500	116, 100	591, 500	384, 800	149, 100
1930.....	731, 100	108, 300	574, 100	364, 700	115, 500
1931.....	650, 500	99, 700	511, 800	316, 800	99, 200
1932.....	577, 100	88, 600	451, 000	279, 700	87, 800
1933.....	631, 000	82, 700	458, 400	315, 400	99, 300
1934: January.....	628, 700	75, 400	490, 700	359, 200	110, 100
February.....	627, 800	85, 900	494, 500	368, 300	113, 600
March.....	643, 100	89, 100	497, 600	375, 600	117, 000
April.....	649, 500	89, 500	505, 100	377, 400	120, 900
May.....	665, 400	84, 800	509, 300	353, 500	119, 700
June.....	702, 600	86, 400	503, 000	348, 100	115, 000
July.....	735, 800	84, 600	496, 000	350, 800	112, 700
	Weekly pay rolls				
1919.....	\$14, 879, 000	\$2, 386, 000	\$10, 873, 000	(1)	(1)
1920.....	16, 698, 000	2, 772, 000	14, 729, 000	(1)	(1)
1921.....	14, 333, 000	2, 325, 000	12, 259, 000	(1)	(1)
1922.....	14, 142, 000	2, 206, 000	12, 762, 000	(1)	(1)
1923.....	15, 296, 000	2, 317, 000	14, 304, 000	\$8, 499, 000	\$3, 500, 000
1924.....	15, 155, 000	2, 213, 000	14, 797, 000	8, 013, 000	3, 223, 000
1925.....	15, 268, 000	2, 147, 000	15, 506, 000	8, 444, 000	3, 676, 000
1926.....	15, 503, 000	2, 049, 000	16, 478, 000	9, 055, 000	3, 707, 000
1927.....	15, 838, 000	2, 025, 000	16, 501, 000	8, 978, 000	3, 810, 000
1928.....	16, 388, 000	1, 916, 000	16, 691, 000	8, 997, 000	4, 069, 000
1929.....	17, 344, 000	1, 819, 000	17, 771, 000	10, 068, 000	3, 986, 000
1930.....	16, 593, 000	1, 617, 000	17, 036, 000	9, 334, 000	2, 934, 000
1931.....	14, 173, 000	1, 336, 000	14, 461, 000	7, 643, 000	2, 165, 000
1932.....	11, 308, 000	1, 052, 000	11, 126, 000	5, 861, 000	1, 555, 000
1933.....	11, 604, 000	944, 000	10, 299, 000	6, 179, 000	1, 740, 000
1934: January.....	12, 301, 000	886, 000	11, 045, 000	7, 035, 000	2, 036, 000
February.....	12, 352, 000	1, 012, 000	11, 297, 000	7, 257, 000	2, 261, 000
March.....	12, 522, 000	1, 019, 000	11, 550, 000	7, 417, 000	2, 445, 000
April.....	12, 663, 000	1, 028, 000	11, 847, 000	7, 683, 000	2, 546, 000
May.....	13, 296, 000	1, 030, 000	11, 981, 000	7, 352, 000	2, 438, 000
June.....	14, 008, 000	1, 057, 000	11, 728, 000	7, 333, 000	2, 306, 000
July.....	14, 571, 000	1, 052, 000	11, 491, 000	7, 381, 000	2, 147, 000

¹ Comparable data not available.

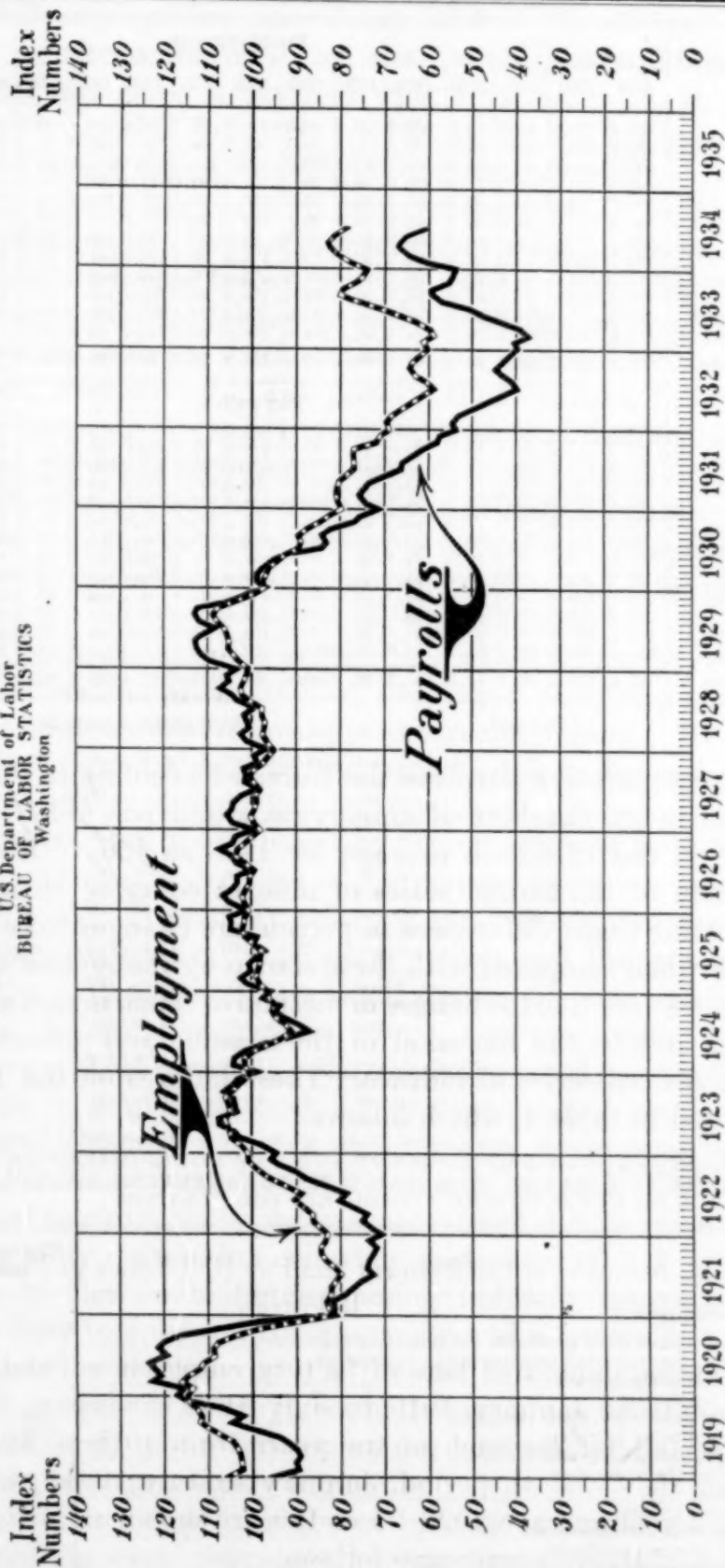
Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to July 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1919 to 1933, inclusive, and for the 7-month period, January to July 1934, inclusive, based on the 3-year average, 1923-25, as 100, are shown in the following table. A chart of these indexes also follows.

EMPLOYMENT & PAYROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

3 year average 1923-1925 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brundage, Jr.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY MONTHS—JANUARY 1919 TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	Employment														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.0
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.0
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4
Average	107.2	108.2	82.3	90.6	104.1	96.5	99.4	101.2	98.9	98.9	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0
Month	Pay rolls														
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5
Average	97.4	117.1	76.2	81.3	102.3	96.1	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.4	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5

¹ Revised.² Average for 7 months.

For comparative purposes the Bureau has computed the group and general index numbers of employment and pay rolls for July 1934 based on the 12-month average for 1926 as 100. These are a continuation of the former series of indexes covering 89 industries and show some slight differences in percentage changes from the previous month when compared with these shown by the revised series. These differences are due to changes in method of construction and weighting factors and to the inclusion of the canning and preserving industry in the revised series of indexes. These indexes on the 1926 base are presented in table 4, which follows:

TABLE 4.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS (BASED ON THE 12-MONTH AVERAGE FOR 1926=100) IN 14 MAJOR MANUFACTURING GROUPS, 2 SUBGROUPS, AND ALL MANUFACTURING COMBINED, FOR JULY 1934

Group	Employment index	Pay-roll index
All manufacturing	73.7	56.0
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	73.9	47.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	69.4	51.1
Transportation equipment	83.8	61.7
Railroad repair shops	54.1	46.7
Nonferrous metals and their products	71.1	51.8
Lumber and allied products	46.4	28.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	54.0	31.9
Textiles and their products	77.6	54.9
Fabrics	84.0	61.4
Wearing apparel	62.1	41.9
Leather and its manufactures	84.6	66.1
Food and kindred products	101.3	88.7
Tobacco manufactures	68.4	54.5
Paper and printing	80.4	71.7
Chemicals and allied products	96.2	80.7
Rubber products	85.2	63.1

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in July 1934

INCREASED employment was shown in 9 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and gains in pay rolls were reported in 7. Data for the building-construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section "Building construction."

The largest percentage gains in both items from June to July (2 percent in employment and 5.4 percent in pay rolls) appeared in the crude-petroleum-producing industry. The electric light and power and manufactured gas, the telephone and telegraph, and the laundry industries reported gains in employment of 1.2 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively. The gains in the remaining five industries in which increases in employment were reported (banks, bituminous-coal mining, hotels, insurance, and real estate) were 0.4 percent or less. While employment showed a slight gain in bituminous-coal mining, pay rolls in this industry decreased 9.8 percent, reflecting the sharply reduced production in the industry during the July 15 pay period.

In the eight nonmanufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported from June to July, the largest percentage decline (6.8 percent) was a seasonal decrease in anthracite mining. Pay rolls in this industry showed a drop of 20.6 percent due to decreased production and the effects of the July 4 holiday period.

Employment in retail trade, based on reports received from 36,722 establishments, showed a decrease of 5.6 percent from June to July. This decrease, which is partially seasonal and reflects summer inactivity, was accentuated by the effect of strikes and the drought in certain localities. The general merchandise group (department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses) showed a decrease of 8.4 percent. The remaining retail groups showed a net decrease in employment of 3.2 percent from June to July. The dyeing and cleaning industry also reported a seasonal decline of 5.1 percent in employment over the month interval. Brokerage firms continued to show recessions in employment due to small stock turnover, the July tabulation showing a decline of 4.2 percent. Employment in the metalliferous mining industry decreased 2.8 percent from June to July and the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry reported a decrease of 1.9 percent in employment. The decreases (0.1 percent) in employment in the remaining two industries, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, and wholesale trade, were practically negligible.

In table 1, which follows, are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in July 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufac-

turing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentages of change from June 1934 and July 1933. Similar percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings, as well as average per capita weekly earnings, are likewise presented for banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these last-named industries are not available.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN JULY 1934 AND COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1934 AND JULY 1933

Industry	Employment		Pay roll		Per capita weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
	Index July 1934 (average 1929 = 100)	Percentage change from— June 1934 July 1933	Index July 1934 (average 1929 = 100)	Percentage change from— June 1934 July 1933	Average in July 1934	Percentage change from— June 1934 July 1933	Average in July 1934	Percentage change from— June 1934 July 1933	Average in July 1934	Percentage change from— June 1934 July 1933
Coal mining:	53.6	-6.8	42.3	-20.6	\$22.97	-14.9	27.5	-15.1	Cents	+3.0
Anthracite.....	77.0	+3.3	49.7	-9.8	16.57	-10.1	23.2	-11.8	83.4	+1.1
Bituminous.....	39.9	-2.8	25.1	-5.8	20.43	-3.1	35.8	-3.8	71.7	+8
Metaliferous mining.....	55.6	-1.9	35.0	-5.4	16.32	-3.6	34.0	-5.0	56.1	(9)
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	81.6	+2.0	60.0	+5.4	28.30	+3.3	35.0	+1.7	48.6	+1.3
Crude-petroleum producing.....									82.6	+1.6
Public utilities:										+26.3
Telephone and telegraph.....	71.0	+8	72.3	+1.4	27.01	+6	38.1	-5	71.9	+8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	85.0	+1.2	81.1	+4.2	29.64	+3.0	39.3	-5	75.2	+3.7
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	73.1	-1	63.8	+9	27.82	+1.0	45.6	-7	60.4	+1.4
Trade:										+11.7
Wholesale.....	84.0	-1	67.6	+1.7	26.90	+1.7	41.2	+5	64.9	+9
Retail.....	83.3	-5.6	69.5	-2.9	20.31	+2.8	40.4	+1.3	51.8	+1.2
Hotels (cash payments only) ³	86.3	+1	65.6	-9	13.11	-1.1	46.7	-4	27.4	-1.4
Laundries.....	484.6	+7	468.2	-1	15.32	-8	40.0	+5	37.8	-1.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	480.5	-5.1	458.9	-8.1	17.92	-3.2	40.2	-2.4	44.4	-9
Banks.....	(9)	+4	(9)	+3	31.22	-1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Brokers.....	(9)	+4.2	(9)	+3	35.26	-1.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Insurance.....	(9)	+6	(9)	+5	35.21	+5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Real estate.....	(9)	+6	(9)	+1	22.62	-1.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

¹ Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

² No change.

³ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁴ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls in these industries, by months, from January 1931 through July 1934.

A revision of the indexes, similar to that made for the manufacturing industries, was made for the laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries in March 1934. The indexes of employment and pay rolls in these industries were adjusted to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1931 census reports and this new series will be continued until further adjustments, if necessary, are made when 1933 census data become available.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JULY 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February.....	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March.....	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April.....	85.2	70.1	51.6	58.2	75.2	72.0	37.4	51.7	85.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	58.6	33.9	26.6	51.4
May.....	80.3	66.9	43.2	63.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	64.0	82.4	62.6	61.2	76.7	54.4	30.7	26.9	54.4
June.....	76.1	53.0	39.5	57.5	66.7	37.4	34.3	53.3	78.4	60.5	61.3	76.7	52.4	27.3	29.2	55.1
July.....	65.1	44.5	43.8	53.6	53.7	34.5	38.2	42.3	76.4	58.6	63.2	77.0	50.4	24.4	33.6	49.7
August.....	67.3	49.2	47.7	-----	56.4	41.4	46.6	-----	77.0	59.4	68.6	-----	50.6	26.4	43.3	-----
September.....	80.0	55.8	56.8	-----	64.9	47.0	60.7	-----	80.4	62.4	71.8	-----	53.6	30.2	44.1	-----
October.....	86.8	63.9	56.9	-----	91.1	66.7	61.6	-----	81.3	67.0	68.0	-----	56.2	37.8	44.1	-----
November.....	83.5	62.7	61.0	-----	79.5	51.0	47.8	-----	81.1	69.4	74.8	-----	54.6	38.0	50.7	-----
December.....	79.8	62.3	54.5	-----	78.4	56.2	44.3	-----	81.2	70.0	75.4	-----	52.3	37.7	50.8	-----
Average.....	80.5	62.5	51.7	167.1	75.4	53.7	45.8	161.8	83.2	67.4	67.9	176.0	57.5	35.6	37.8	153.6
Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February.....	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.6	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March.....	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April.....	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May.....	62.4	38.3	30.0	40.8	49.3	23.8	17.0	25.6	75.0	50.6	43.4	54.3	62.3	32.3	23.8	35.0
June.....	60.0	32.2	31.5	41.0	46.1	20.1	18.3	26.7	72.3	49.5	47.3	56.6	60.1	30.0	27.5	37.0
July.....	56.2	29.5	33.0	39.9	41.3	16.9	19.0	25.1	71.0	49.5	49.5	55.6	57.3	29.1	28.4	35.0
August.....	55.8	28.6	36.8	-----	40.2	16.5	21.9	-----	68.9	51.1	51.6	-----	55.1	29.7	29.9	-----
September.....	55.5	29.3	38.9	-----	40.0	17.0	23.9	-----	66.6	52.4	52.6	-----	51.2	30.5	29.3	-----
October.....	53.8	30.5	40.7	-----	37.4	18.0	25.9	-----	64.5	52.4	53.2	-----	48.7	30.1	31.2	-----
November.....	52.8	31.9	40.6	-----	35.1	18.7	25.6	-----	59.3	49.4	51.1	-----	43.3	27.1	28.3	-----
December.....	51.2	33.3	40.6	-----	34.3	18.7	26.2	-----	53.9	42.3	45.3	-----	36.9	22.1	24.4	-----
Average.....	59.1	36.5	34.6	140.4	44.8	21.6	20.6	126.0	67.4	49.0	44.9	148.0	53.4	29.1	24.7	129.0
Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February.....	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March.....	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April.....	69.8	54.9	56.8	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May.....	67.8	54.5	56.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.1	82.8	68.5	71.4
June.....	65.0	54.2	58.0	80.0	62.7	44.8	40.6	56.9	86.9	79.9	69.2	70.4	95.0	82.1	66.6	71.3
July.....	65.3	55.4	59.5	81.6	59.2	44.6	42.2	60.0	86.6	79.1	68.5	71.0	93.3	79.6	66.7	72.3
August.....	62.4	57.4	60.8	-----	56.3	42.9	42.5	-----	85.9	78.1	68.1	-----	92.3	79.1	66.1	-----
September.....	61.2	56.2	66.2	-----	55.2	41.9	44.4	-----	85.0	77.4	68.3	-----	92.1	75.9	64.6	-----
October.....	60.4	56.8	70.6	-----	54.4	42.5	50.1	-----	84.1	76.2	68.7	-----	91.6	75.7	67.0	-----
November.....	57.6	56.5	72.2	-----	52.0	42.4	50.3	-----	83.5	75.5	68.9	-----	89.7	74.3	67.7	-----
December.....	58.2	57.2	75.0	-----	54.9	41.7	53.2	-----	83.1	74.8	69.4	-----	92.7	73.5	67.7	-----
Average.....	65.7	55.3	62.2	175.8	61.7	44.1	44.1	154.7	86.6	79.1	70.4	170.3	93.7	81.1	68.2	170.2

¹ Average for 7 months.

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1931 TO JULY 1934

Month	Electric light and power and manufac- tured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	88.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February.....	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March.....	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April.....	97.1	84.8	76.9	82.4	97.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	86.8	78.0	69.5	72.2	86.6	71.8	58.1	62.9
May.....	97.6	84.0	76.9	83.1	98.7	84.2	69.9	77.6	85.9	76.9	69.1	72.6	85.1	72.2	58.2	63.0
June.....	97.2	83.2	77.3	84.0	98.3	80.5	69.9	77.8	85.3	76.5	69.3	73.2	84.8	70.2	58.0	63.2
July.....	96.7	82.3	77.5	85.0	97.4	78.7	70.0	81.1	85.6	75.6	69.4	73.1	83.3	66.4	57.4	63.8
August.....	95.9	81.5	78.1	-----	96.2	76.7	70.9	-----	84.8	74.1	69.5	-----	81.9	63.8	58.2	-----
September.....	94.7	81.0	80.3	-----	94.3	74.7	71.8	-----	84.0	73.5	69.7	-----	81.2	62.5	57.8	-----
October.....	92.7	79.9	82.2	-----	93.2	74.4	76.2	-----	82.7	72.3	70.6	-----	79.0	61.5	59.8	-----
November.....	91.3	79.1	82.6	-----	93.3	73.2	74.5	-----	81.5	71.8	71.0	-----	79.7	61.7	59.4	-----
December.....	90.3	78.4	81.8	-----	91.2	73.2	74.4	-----	79.9	71.4	70.8	-----	77.8	61.9	59.6	-----
Average.....	95.6	83.0	78.8	¹ 82.8	96.7	79.8	72.0	¹ 76.7	84.7	75.5	70.0	¹ 72.0	83.4	68.0	58.9	¹ 62.1
Wholesale trade								Retail trade								
January.....	89.5	81.8	75.3	82.4	87.5	74.1	61.7	63.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	84.6	89.4	78.0	62.7	68.8
February.....	88.2	80.9	74.1	83.0	88.4	72.5	58.6	64.6	87.1	80.5	73.4	83.8	86.7	73.7	58.4	67.7
March.....	87.4	79.8	73.1	83.6	89.1	71.3	57.1	65.7	87.8	81.4	71.4	87.2	87.5	73.4	55.1	69.5
April.....	87.4	78.9	73.3	83.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	66.8	90.1	81.6	78.6	88.2	88.3	72.7	60.4	71.5
May.....	87.1	77.9	74.0	84.6	84.7	69.7	57.4	66.3	89.9	80.9	77.0	88.8	88.0	71.1	59.5	71.8
June.....	87.1	77.0	75.7	84.1	84.1	66.2	57.3	66.5	89.1	79.4	78.3	88.2	87.6	68.2	60.5	71.6
July.....	86.8	76.6	76.9	84.0	83.3	64.7	59.1	67.6	83.9	74.6	74.6	83.3	83.3	63.3	58.1	69.5
August.....	86.5	76.4	79.7	-----	82.1	63.2	60.8	-----	81.8	72.6	78.1	-----	80.3	60.7	62.7	-----
September.....	86.1	77.1	82.1	-----	81.4	63.1	62.3	-----	86.6	77.8	86.0	-----	83.5	64.6	69.2	-----
October.....	85.2	77.8	83.5	-----	79.9	63.9	66.0	-----	89.8	81.3	89.6	-----	84.6	67.1	72.3	-----
November.....	84.1	77.6	83.4	-----	79.7	63.3	64.1	-----	90.9	81.7	91.6	-----	85.4	66.9	72.6	-----
December.....	83.7	77.0	83.3	-----	77.8	62.6	64.5	-----	106.2	95.2	105.4	-----	94.1	73.6	80.3	-----
Average.....	86.6	78.2	77.9	¹ 83.7	83.6	67.0	60.4	¹ 65.9	89.4	80.9	81.7	¹ 86.3	86.6	69.4	64.3	¹ 70.1
Laundries ²								Dyeing and cleaning ²								
January.....	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8
February.....	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3
March.....	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	89.6	75.0	55.4	62.7	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7
April.....	94.3	85.4	76.5	80.5	90.9	74.7	56.6	64.4	88.4	76.9	74.9	79.9	81.9	62.5	51.7	60.8
May.....	94.1	84.8	76.6	82.1	90.5	73.9	57.1	66.9	89.3	78.0	75.7	84.3	82.1	63.8	51.0	65.1
June.....	94.8	84.4	79.2	84.0	91.2	71.8	59.4	68.3	91.4	78.6	79.1	84.9	84.5	62.4	53.7	64.1
July.....	95.6	83.6	79.5	84.6	91.5	69.4	58.7	68.2	91.1	76.1	76.6	80.5	81.8	56.9	50.0	58.9
August.....	94.0	82.2	81.1	-----	88.6	66.9	60.3	-----	86.4	73.4	76.8	-----	75.9	53.4	50.0	-----
September.....	93.0	81.9	82.6	-----	88.0	65.8	63.5	-----	83.0	76.9	81.9	-----	78.3	57.9	57.1	-----
October.....	91.8	80.7	81.3	-----	85.6	64.1	62.5	-----	87.0	76.0	81.6	-----	77.2	55.8	57.4	-----
November.....	89.8	79.4	78.4	-----	82.6	61.9	60.7	-----	83.2	72.0	76.1	-----	70.8	49.6	52.5	-----
December.....	88.8	79.1	78.4	-----	81.0	61.4	61.1	-----	78.4	69.5	70.5	-----	64.4	45.9	47.3	-----
Average.....	93.1	83.5	78.8	¹ 81.0	88.3	70.1	59.5	¹ 64.8	85.6	75.2	74.3	¹ 76.9	76.1	57.3	49.5	¹ 56.2
Hotels																
January.....	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
March.....	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April.....	95.9	82.7	71.9	86.6	89.9	69.6	51.7	66.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	92.5	80.1	71.9	85.7	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June.....	91.6	78.0	73.6	86.2	85.4	63.8	52.3	66.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July.....	93.3	78.4	75.6	86.3	85.2	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August.....	92.8	77.6	77.1	-----	83.8	59.6	54.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
September.....	90.6	77.0	78.7	-----	81.9	59.1	55.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October.....	87.4	75.4	77.0	-----	79.7	58.6	56.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
November.....	84.9	74.3	75.8	-----	77.1	57.5	55.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December.....	83.1	73.2	77.6	-----	75.4	56.6	57.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average.....	91.7	79.0	74.9	¹ 85.4	85.4	64.5	54.4	¹ 65.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Average for 7 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.³ Revised to conform with average shown by 1931 Census of Manufactures.

Employment in Building Construction in July 1934

THE percentages of change in employment, pay rolls, and man-hours in building construction in July as compared with June, were as follows:

	Percent
Total employment.....	+1.6
Total pay rolls.....	+2.4
Total man-hours worked.....	+.7
Average weekly earnings.....	+.8
Average hours per week per man.....	No change.
Average hourly earnings.....	+1.2

The following table is based on returns made by 11,232 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In July the weekly pay roll for 81,409 workers amounted to \$1,903,792 as compared with \$1,858,817 earned by 80,134 workers employed by the identical firms in June.

In July the average weekly earnings were \$23.39 as compared with \$23.20 for June. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

Reports from 10,725 firms—95.5 percent of the 11,232 cooperating firms—gave the man-hours worked by the employees, namely, 2,221,019 in July as compared with 2,205,851 in June.

The average hours per week per man—29.7 in July and 29.7 in June—were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings—78.8 cents in July and 77.9 cents in June—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

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EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JULY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JUNE 1934

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
		Number on pay roll July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Number July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934
All localities.....	11,232	81,409	+1.6	\$1,903,792	+2.4	\$23.39	+0.8	29.7	(²)	78.8	+1.2
Alabama: Birmingham.....	87	368	+8.6	6,481	+20.4	17.61	+10.9	26.7	+3.9	65.7	+6.0
California:											
Los Angeles ³	19	781	-16.2	18,298	-17.4	23.43	-1.5	33.7	-5.6	69.5	+4.4
San Francisco-Oakland ³	28	1,245	+30.0	28,102	+38.7	22.57	+6.7	28.7	+2.9	78.6	+3.7
Other localities ³	28	410	-2.4	8,189	-5.6	19.97	-3.3	28.2	-5.4	70.8	+5.5
The State ³	75	2,436	+5.5	54,589	+6.8	22.41	+1.3	30.2	-4.4	74.1	+5.9
Colorado: Denver.....	225	547	-10.5	10,491	-19.8	19.18	-10.4	23.6	-10.9	81.4	-1.1
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	119	558	-6.5	12,871	-1.6	23.07	+5.3	31.4	-3	74.1	+5.7
Hartford.....	280	1,148	+1.4	26,303	+6.1	22.91	+4.6	32.8	+1.2	69.6	+3.6
New Haven.....	167	882	-8.3	22,205	-3.9	25.18	+4.9	34.9	+4.2	72.2	+6
The State.....	566	2,588	-3.8	61,379	+7	23.72	+4.7	33.3	+2.1	71.4	+2.7
Delaware: Wilmington.....	109	925	+1	18,638	-1.7	20.15	-1.8	30.9	-5.5	65.2	+4.0
District of Columbia.....	405	4,271	+7.9	114,904	+13.2	26.90	+4.9	31.5	+1.6	84.3	+2.6
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	50	194	-6.7	3,258	-9.3	16.79	-2.7	27.4	+4.6	61.3	-7.0
Miami.....	75	1,071	+14.4	19,352	+2.6	18.07	-10.3	28.1	-7.3	63.8	-3.5
The State.....	125	1,265	+10.1	22,610	+7	17.87	-8.9	28.0	-5.4	63.4	-3.9
Georgia: Atlanta.....	143	961	+6.5	15,133	+5	15.75	-5.6	27.9	+7	56.2	-6.3
Illinois:											
Chicago ³	134	2,443	+45.0	64,806	+25.5	26.53	-13.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other localities ³	100	1,820	+8.1	37,498	-4	20.60	-7.9	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
The State ³	234	4,263	+26.6	102,304	+14.6	24.00	-9.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	63	264	-5.4	4,645	-11.2	17.59	-6.1	23.7	+13.2	74.0	+8.0
Fort Wayne.....	91	222	-12.6	4,460	-14.6	20.09	-2.3	26.6	(²)	76.0	-2.2
Indianapolis.....	171	937	+2.5	19,671	+5.8	20.99	+3.2	29.5	+8.5	71.3	-4.7
South Bend.....	38	224	-21.1	4,348	-32.9	19.41	-14.9	26.2	-10.9	75.0	-3.7
The State.....	363	1,647	-4.9	33,124	-6.7	20.11	-2.0	27.7	+7	72.8	-2.5
Iowa: Des Moines.....	97	718	+40.0	19,445	+75.1	27.08	+25.1	32.1	+21.6	85.9	+2.6
Kansas: Wichita.....	67	241	-24.9	4,190	-13.5	17.39	+15.3	28.2	+11.4	61.9	+1.5
Kentucky: Louisville.....	145	784	-6.3	15,476	(⁵)	19.74	+6.7	30.8	-6	64.2	+5.9
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	109	794	+17.8	13,970	+15.3	17.59	-2.1	29.3	-3	60.5	-1.8
Maine: Portland.....	93	409	-12.2	8,793	-14.5	21.50	-2.5	30.6	-5.3	70.3	+2.8
Maryland: Baltimore ³	114	1,241	-2.4	26,446	-2.0	21.31	+5	32.0	-6.4	66.2	+4.7
Massachusetts: All localities ³	685	4,946	+9	128,376	+3.5	25.96	+2.6	32.5	(⁵)	79.8	+2.6
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	486	3,525	-1.8	82,564	-4.6	23.42	-2.8	31.2	-1.6	75.2	-1.3
Flint.....	54	246	-24.1	5,300	-18.3	21.54	+7.5	31.7	+2.3	68.1	+4.6
Grand Rapids.....	99	368	+9.9	6,530	+7.0	17.74	-2.6	28.9	-2.0	61.4	-1.0
The State.....	639	4,139	-2.6	94,394	+4.8	22.81	-2.2	31.1	-1.3	73.6	-9

¹ Averages computed on basis of firms reporting on this point from each locality: total number, all localities, 10,725 firms.

² No change.

³ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent decrease.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JULY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JUNE 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man		Average hourly earnings	
		Number on pay roll July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Number July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	53	148	-27.5	\$2,756	-31.8	\$18.62	-6.1	25.3	-1.9	73.0	-3.6
Minneapolis.....	216	1,705	-14.2	40,451	-15.8	23.72	-1.9	31.9	-1.8	74.6	+5.5
St. Paul.....	157	634	-9	13,631	-8.6	21.50	-7.8	28.8	-5.0	74.7	-3.0
The State.....	426	2,487	-12.2	56,838	-15.2	22.85	-3.5	30.7	-2.5	74.6	-4
Missouri:											
Kansas City ⁶	287	1,547	+8.6	38,787	+6.9	25.07	-1.5	28.3	-4.1	89.0	+2.1
St. Louis.....	591	2,504	-7.5	65,872	-11.0	26.31	-3.7	26.1	-2.6	100.9	-6
The State.....	878	4,051	-2.0	104,659	-5.1	25.84	-3.1	26.9	-2.9	96.2	-2
Nebraska: Omaha.....	159	961	-14.2	20,107	-12.6	20.92	+1.9	29.8	-2.0	70.1	+3.9
New York:											
New York City ¹	468	7,487	+5.7	232,489	+7.2	31.05	+1.5	28.5	(²)	108.8	+1.2
Other localities ¹	344	8,082	+6.4	187,625	+11.4	23.22	+4.7	30.3	+3.4	76.6	+1.1
The State ¹	812	15,569	+6.1	420,114	+9.1	26.98	+2.8	29.5	+2.1	91.6	+8
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	56	361	+1.4	6,683	+9.0	18.51	+7.5	32.0	+3.9	57.4	+2.7
Ohio:											
Akron.....	93	299	-18.1	6,721	-17.2	22.48	+1.1	29.7	-7	75.8	+2.0
Cincinnati ⁷	444	1,500	-5.7	36,731	-6.0	23.10	-3	28.1	+1.1	82.2	-1.2
Cleveland.....	644	2,390	-7.1	65,529	-9.7	27.42	-2.7	27.9	(²)	98.7	-2.6
Dayton.....	144	453	-18.8	9,308	-23.5	20.55	-5.7	27.7	-8.9	74.2	+3.3
Youngstown.....	85	339	-11.9	7,550	-18.2	22.27	-7.2	25.8	-4.8	86.4	-2.4
The State.....	1,410	5,071	-8.9	125,839	-10.8	24.82	-2.1	27.9	-1.1	89.0	-7
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	95	420	-14.5	8,347	-11.1	19.87	+4.0	28.4	+8.4	69.8	-4.4
Tulsa.....	58	312	+17.7	6,221	+22.7	19.94	+4.2	29.7	+3.8	67.6	-9
The State.....	153	732	-3.2	14,568	+8	19.90	+4.1	29.0	+7.4	68.8	-3.5
Oregon: Portland.....	193	897	-9.7	18,016	-6.7	20.08	+3.3	25.0	(²)	80.7	+3.3
Pennsylvania: ¹											
Erie area ¹	24	356	+20.7	4,180	+26.2	11.74	+4.6	16.5	+12.2	67.9	+1.0
Philadelphia area ¹	399	3,341	-3.2	70,861	-7.3	21.21	-4.3	28.3	-5.0	76.7	+8
Pittsburgh area ¹	225	1,723	+1.2	47,757	+10.0	27.72	+8.7	31.6	+6.8	89.4	+1.0
Reading area ¹	43	270	+4.7	5,309	-2.2	19.66	-6.6	29.8	-8.6	66.1	+2.5
Scranton area ¹	28	197	+7.1	4,269	-2	21.67	-6.8	30.2	-6.8	72.7	-4
Other areas ¹	298	2,398	+2.8	48,811	+4.3	20.35	+1.3	31.5	+1.6	64.1	+2
The State ¹	1,017	8,285	+8	181,187	+8	21.87	(²)	29.6	-7	74.9	+8
Rhode Island: Providence.....	241	2,294	+22.5	50,234	+21.7	21.90	-6	33.8	+1.2	64.9	-2.1
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga.....	39	174	-15.5	2,601	-31.3	14.95	-18.7	25.8	-22.8	58.2	+6.2
Knoxville.....	40	273	-13.1	3,897	-18.4	14.27	-6.1	23.6	-2.5	60.4	-3.8
Memphis.....	77	354	-7.8	6,438	+7	18.19	+9.2	25.8	-4.1	70.3	+13.6
Nashville.....	83	610	+3	10,845	+12.5	17.78	+12.1	28.1	-1.4	61.8	+14.4
The State.....	239	1,411	-6.7	23,781	-3.3	16.85	+3.6	26.3	-5.4	63.2	+9.5

¹ No change.

² Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

³ Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.

⁴ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

⁵ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

⁶ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent increase.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK PER MAN, AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE **BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN JULY 1934, AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE FROM JUNE 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man		Average hourly earnings	
		Number on pay roll July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Amount July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	Number July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934	July 1934	Percentage of change from June 1934
Texas:											
Dallas.....	200	731	-7.9	\$11,083	-14.9	\$15.16	-7.6	25.5	-10.5	59.6	+2.8
El Paso.....	28	123	+35.2	2,378	+34.7	19.33	-4	29.0	-3.7	63.4	-1.4
Houston.....	192	948	-12.1	17,660	-3.3	18.63	+10.0	26.9	+5.9	70.0	+7.5
San Antonio.....	112	292	-10.2	4,383	-4.6	15.01	+6.2	26.2	+6.1	57.2	+9
The State.....	532	2,094	-8.5	35,504	-5.7	16.96	+3.1	26.4	-8	63.9	+4.8
Utah: Salt Lake City...	91	208	-5.5	4,294	-1.5	20.64	+4.2	25.1	+5.0	82.0	-2
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth...	82	450	-16.5	8,131	-17.8	18.07	-1.5	28.7	-2.4	62.7	+6
Richmond.....	125	811	-1	16,939	+3.7	20.89	+3.8	31.0	-3	66.0	+1.1
The State.....	207	1,261	-6.7	25,070	-4.4	19.88	+2.4	30.1	-7	64.8	+1.3
Washington:											
Seattle.....	185	949	+13.4	20,629	+20.0	21.74	+5.8	23.9	+2.6	90.9	+2.9
Spokane.....	50	189	+4.4	4,910	+17.2	25.98	+12.2	32.7	+21.6	79.5	-7.6
Tacoma.....	93	168	-1.2	4,123	+24.8	24.54	+26.2	27.9	+30.4	88.0	-3.1
The State.....	328	1,306	+9.9	29,662	+20.2	22.71	+9.3	25.7	+8.9	88.4	+1
West Virginia: Wheeling...	49	160	-13.0	3,376	-10.1	21.10	+3.4	28.9	-7	73.0	+4.1
Wisconsin: All localities ¹	160	1,718	+4.5	33,117	+1.2	19.28	-3.1	31.5	-2.8	60.0	-1.6

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

Trend of Employment in July 1934, by States

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals, in July 1934, as compared with June 1934, in certain industrial groups are shown by States in the following table. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, which are shown by city and State totals in the section "Building construction." In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and banks-brokerage-insurance-real-estate groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities.

The percentages of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

The anthracite-mining industry, which is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, showed decreases from June to July of 6.8 percent in employment and 20.6 percent in pay rolls. These percentages are based on reports received from 160 mines which employed in July 74,497 workers whose earnings in 1 week ending nearest the 15th were \$1,711,286.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "all groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

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TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

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COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total—all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	837	72,507	-2.1	\$966,987	-4.8	242	49,201	-3.1	\$619,722	-5.7
Arizona.....	501	12,004	+4	246,624	+2.5	51	2,390	-5.2	44,123	-2.6
Arkansas.....	¹ 649	<i>23,124</i>	-1.5	<i>350,890</i>	-4	<i>266</i>	<i>8,053</i>	-1.4	<i>151,782</i>	+7
California.....	² 1,852	<i>266,504</i>	+2.6	<i>6,139,210</i>	-2.1	<i>1,058</i>	<i>153,536</i>	+5.0	<i>3,210,776</i>	-3.8
Colorado.....	1,183	40,029	+1.4	848,007	+2.9	176	15,471	+5.0	312,778	+4.7
Connecticut.....	2,027	166,677	-4.7	3,265,231	-7.4	712	134,437	-5.8	2,477,121	-9.3
Delaware.....	183	12,037	-3.3	241,254	-4.8	67	8,695	-4.1	158,418	-7.1
Dist. of Columbia.....	898	32,353	-2.4	774,379	-1.2	49	3,504	+7	110,139	-1.0
Florida.....	1,054	35,053	-2.6	593,474	+1.7	220	19,304	+1.7	278,183	+5.7
Georgia.....	1,477	97,822	-9	1,300,622	-1	382	75,775	-4	868,000	-7
Idaho.....	306	8,842	+3.5	163,626	-3.8	52	3,459	+9.4	60,561	-4.2
Illinois.....	³ 4,466	<i>446,583</i>	-1.2	<i>9,701,636</i>	-2.0	<i>2,078</i>	<i>272,265</i>	-1.7	<i>5,605,486</i>	-3.9
Indiana.....	2,419	163,905	-4.1	3,095,300	-9.7	693	121,161	-4.6	2,227,109	-13.2
Iowa.....	2,175	56,226	-5.4	1,108,948	-3.3	430	28,779	-7.4	543,257	-9.4
Kansas.....	⁴ 1,869	<i>57,398</i>	-1.9	<i>1,170,375</i>	+2	<i>455</i>	<i>30,249</i>	+6	<i>661,369</i>	+3.3
Kentucky.....	1,670	84,055	-8	1,389,516	-5.9	308	32,552	-1.1	518,820	-9.5
Louisiana.....	904	42,045	-1.2	705,842	+1.6	215	23,103	-2.5	324,695	+6
Maine.....	829	49,982	+1.0	842,541	+2.9	289	41,182	+6	657,893	+3.2
Maryland.....	<i>1,472</i>	<i>105,939</i>	-1.8	<i>2,171,362</i>	-3.0	<i>652</i>	<i>73,584</i>	-2.4	<i>1,438,494</i>	-4.6
Massachusetts.....	⁵ 8,963	<i>420,058</i>	-1.7	<i>8,847,163</i>	-4	<i>1,555</i>	<i>223,934</i>	-2.5	<i>4,255,324</i>	-1.3
Michigan.....	3,461	424,892	-8.3	8,702,670	-15.5	<i>1,074</i>	<i>380,443</i>	-6.8	<i>7,616,227</i>	-15.9
Minnesota.....	2,017	82,068	-8	1,784,055	+3	376	37,476	-2	755,982	-8
Mississippi.....	554	14,168	-5.0	206,023	+1.0	106	8,418	-9.0	108,693	-1.9
Missouri.....	3,771	157,249	-2.0	3,337,780	-1.1	846	78,092	-1.6	1,533,206	-2.2
Montana.....	717	11,003	+9	253,114	-4.0	90	3,365	+2.4	72,371	-2.6
Nebraska.....	1,546	31,797	-2.4	676,104	+6	162	12,941	-1.4	274,661	-3
Nevada.....	207	3,163	+7	78,281	+4.7	28	802	+5	20,752	+1.8
New Hampshire.....	745	44,433	+1.2	778,351	+3.5	212	37,039	-4	619,613	+2.6
New Jersey.....	3,550	256,052	-1.3	5,621,484	-2.3	⁶ 728	<i>212,414</i>	-5	<i>4,461,960</i>	-2.5
New Mexico.....	313	6,197	+1.2	105,440	+2.4	27	533	(7)	8,874	+1.7
New York.....	9,935	615,077	-1.5	15,456,373	-1.2	⁷ 1,888	<i>366,357</i>	-1.9	<i>8,470,704</i>	-2.4
North Carolina.....	1,200	133,676	-1.5	1,603,093	-2.1	572	123,785	-1.6	1,445,478	-2.5
North Dakota.....	495	4,720	-1.9	98,057	+1.3	43	831	-2.9	19,742	+9
Ohio.....	8,223	505,213	-5.7	10,284,834	-12.1	2,490	362,456	-7.0	7,116,199	-16.3
Oklahoma.....	1,304	34,863	-2.5	714,492	+1.7	170	10,473	+1.7	200,726	+3.8
Oregon.....	1,300	39,755	-5.2	792,885	-5.5	240	20,786	-10.3	353,194	-12.8
Pennsylvania.....	7,923	694,856	-2.4	14,083,764	-9.0	<i>1,962</i>	<i>409,030</i>	-1.5	<i>7,380,294</i>	-9.8
Rhode Island.....	1,201	74,743	-2.4	1,407,987	-2.1	391	56,105	-3.1	967,348	-2.8
South Carolina.....	601	62,860	-6.1	743,697	-8	223	56,940	-6.3	644,519	-8
South Dakota.....	527	8,225	+3	187,538	+2.7	47	2,369	+9	49,006	+3.4
Tennessee.....	1,231	81,205	-1.1	1,242,438	-5.1	316	57,632	-2.5	821,609	-7.5
Texas.....	<i>1,898</i>	<i>89,001</i>	-8	<i>1,932,522</i>	-1.4	<i>552</i>	<i>46,363</i>	-1.7	<i>967,757</i>	-6
Utah.....	509	16,303	+2.4	330,881	+5.2	107	6,186	+12.1	116,220	+10.7
Vermont.....	534	13,613	-1.8	267,743	+3	144	7,330	-4.0	142,523	-7
Virginia.....	2,038	95,505	-6	1,591,140	-7	475	65,661	-7	1,035,753	-5
Washington.....	2,624	68,990	-2.0	1,479,370	-1.9	440	31,813	-4.6	592,747	-8.6
West Virginia.....	1,175	139,288	-2.1	2,576,467	-11.8	245	55,481	-5.8	1,012,807	-15.3
Wisconsin.....	⁸ 1,045	<i>158,801</i>	-2.2	<i>2,980,486</i>	-5.3	<i>771</i>	<i>127,655</i>	+5.5	<i>2,325,111</i>	-3.9
Wyoming.....	331	6,753	+3.4	156,305	+9.4	45	1,585	+3.0	39,814	+17.4

¹ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.² Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.³ Includes building and contracting.⁴ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional, and transportation services.⁵ Weighted percent of change.⁶ Includes laundries.⁷ No change.⁸ Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.⁹ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	105	2,056	-0.5	\$47,165	-1.5	255	4,090	-5.4	\$69,274	-1.7
Arizona.....	59	927	-1.2	19,425	+8.7	256	2,735	-3.6	52,309	+2.7
Arkansas.....	51	1,032	-(10)	26,418	-.2	211	2,566	-1.9	47,836	-2.1
California.....	103	5,888	+1.2	161,349	+1.1	112	22,186	-1.0	453,532	-3.7
Colorado.....	135	3,211	-.9	84,669	+5.3	462	7,167	-4.1	138,251	+1.5
Connecticut.....	193	4,219	+7.7	93,840	+3.8	817	12,949	-2.8	274,247	-2.0
Delaware.....	13	239	-1.6	5,423	-2.1	72	1,105	-4.6	24,008	-3.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	51	1,075	+1.7	33,402	-2.1	672	9,809	-6.9	204,169	-4.7
Florida.....	187	2,792	-32.8	58,589	-18.6	332	4,365	+1.0	79,067	-2.9
Georgia.....	88	1,200	-1.4	29,335	+7.7	674	7,162	-4.3	113,863	-2.5
Idaho.....	37	321	-5.3	9,335	+6.5	191	1,457	+9.9	25,767	+4.0
Illinois.....	390	12,971	-1.4	353,528	+2.2	1,260	55,122	-3.5	1,113,464	-4.0
Indiana.....	304	5,865	-1.7	139,882	+7.7	975	13,705	-8.2	247,497	-3.5
Iowa.....	180	3,054	-.9	78,591	+2.9	986	8,818	-9.3	167,279	-.1
Kansas.....	168	2,808	+2.4	63,375	+3.1	777	8,892	-2.9	151,638	-2.6
Kentucky.....	139	1,966	-2.3	41,160	-3.1	651	7,783	-4.9	150,798	-3.8
Louisiana.....	194	3,050	-.9	70,874	+4.0	274	5,775	+2.4	95,490	+1.8
Maine.....	83	1,371	+1.6	32,828	+2.4	205	2,245	-4.8	41,149	-3.9
Maryland.....	174	2,532	+1.2	64,111	-.4	470	12,753	-8.0	251,504	-3.0
Massachusetts.....	865	18,253	+1.4	486,882	+2.3	4,623	69,340	+4.4	1,395,807	-2.7
Michigan.....	290	5,760	-.4	150,520	+3.4	1,375	24,494	-8.3	509,203	-5.2
Minnesota.....	288	7,623	+1.5	208,455	+6.0	892	11,971	-5.9	223,714	-4.2
Mississippi.....	61	1,093	-4.1	21,797	+7.2	141	1,578	-1.1	24,166	+1.7
Missouri.....	646	13,934	-.9	370,545	+1.9	1,674	25,265	-6.5	532,224	-4.5
Montana.....	84	802	+5.7	22,375	+8.6	326	2,513	+1.7	52,920	+3.5
Nebraska.....	424	3,100	-.5	82,041	+3.6	561	6,306	-6.3	109,643	-4.8
Nevada.....	44	296	+3	10,268	+6.4	56	674	+6.5	13,893	+11.2
New Hampshire.....	35	386	-.5	10,399	+1.4	271	2,682	+6	51,226	+8
New Jersey.....	201	3,457	+1.6	102,390	+3.4	1,716	16,044	-8.3	373,408	-5.8
New Mexico.....	23	173	-.6	4,114	-1.2	141	1,135	-1.3	19,918	+2.1
New York.....	2,406	46,164	-.6	1,438,519	-.8	3,779	81,953	-6.3	1,996,586	-3.2
North Carolina.....	50	707	+5.5	17,293	+4.7	380	3,726	-3.3	52,612	+8
North Dakota.....	127	449	-1.8	11,211	+5.8	80	939	-.8	14,052	+3
Ohio.....	1,025	14,965	+3	388,508	+1.9	3,489	50,936	-6.8	995,864	-4.2
Oklahoma.....	134	2,093	-1.1	52,500	+3.2	539	6,357	-6.1	112,387	-.2
Oregon.....	274	3,628	+8.8	93,221	+4.0	483	6,473	-1.9	125,911	+1
Pennsylvania.....	1,066	17,638	-.4	492,675	+5	2,499	49,093	-9.0	1,001,520	-7.1
Rhode Island.....	82	1,536	-3.6	40,056	-2.1	573	8,778	-2.0	166,040	-1.1
South Carolina.....	57	680	(7)	15,909	+3.2	205	2,456	-5.0	34,385	-.5
South Dakota.....	54	534	+1.7	13,023	+3.1	229	1,267	-3.7	21,443	+1.1
Tennessee.....	196	2,973	+4	66,471	+4.7	328	6,258	+7	111,713	+1.2
Texas.....	278	6,113	-(10)	280,167	-11.0	605	15,584	-2.7	280,167	-11.0
Utah.....	64	935	-2.3	25,652	-.8	187	2,171	-10.6	42,491	+3.7
Vermont.....	16	338	+1.2	7,414	+4.5	146	1,410	-2.2	26,631	-.5
Virginia.....	184	3,043	+11.3	69,915	+5.8	1,003	9,022	-3.8	159,463	-1.7
Washington.....	707	9,694	+1.8	266,354	+6.5	1,086	10,875	-2.9	213,126	+4
West Virginia.....	91	1,479	-.3	39,232	+4	230	2,869	(7)	54,090	-2.8
Wisconsin.....	45	657	+1.2	23,046	+6.0	53	10,196	-4.6	143,160	-3.3
Wyoming.....	21	168	+1.2	4,955	+7.3	144	947	+1	19,163	+3.8

7 No change.

10 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama	10	544	-2.5	\$6,349	-5.0	10	1,115	+63.0	\$9,646	+165.6
Arizona	3	30	-25.0	503	-14.7	17	3,533	+6.3	78,577	+2.2
Arkansas	4	124	(7)	1,522	+9.1	3	453	+11.0	6,360	+13.3
California	37	1,018	-5.3	19,239	-14.3	36	3,136	-.5	75,679	-6.9
Colorado	4	49	+75.0	489	+6	13	1,180	+7.8	31,101	+8.2
Connecticut	25	358	+25.6	6,501	+12.5					
Delaware										
Dist. of Columbia										
Florida	16	890	+1	10,934	-.6					
Georgia	23	1,201	+2.2	12,448	+8.1					
Idaho						8	1,946	-.1	38,736	-13.7
Illinois	17	562	-4.9	10,331	-14.9					
Indiana	67	1,936	+3.5	33,126	+3.1					
Iowa	23	353	-8.3	5,220	-26.4					
Kansas	36	1,357	-1.8	25,727	-10.1	12	535	-49.7	7,046	-62.4
Kentucky	40	1,300	+11.4	13,423	-4.3					
Louisiana	7	721	-1.5	9,859	+6.3					
Maine	10	468	-2.5	11,293	+5.3					
Maryland	9	251	-10.0	3,575	-16.6					
Massachusetts	16	385	+4.6	8,055	-.1					
Michigan	41	1,600	+1.2	29,410	-(10)	38	4,888	+2	81,376	-1.7
Minnesota	21	286	+2.5	4,358	+3.4	30	1,673	-.4	37,315	-1.1
Mississippi	8	199	+26.8	1,597	-18.4					
Missouri	48	980	-17.9	14,422	-13.2	13	1,803	-2.2	20,559	+7
Montana	6	134	+100.0	3,508	+235.1	16	200	-55.9	4,597	-80.8
Nebraska	9	235	-42.5	3,707	-26.0					
Nevada						15	609	-7.4	15,860	+3.0
New Hampshire	10	308	-.3	8,501	+16.0					
New Jersey	33	705	+9.6	13,365	+9.6	3	15	-11.8	290	-14.5
New Mexico										
New York	82	2,784	-3.2	54,953	-11.5					
North Carolina	13	358	+5.6	4,876	+5.2					
North Dakota										
Ohio	135	3,788	-.2	61,985	-7.1					
Oklahoma	16	175	-11.6	1,647	-19.0	28	262	-70.4	4,244	-69.5
Oregon	4	72	-29.4	1,165	-36.4	5	85	-4.5	1,616	-2.2
Pennsylvania	147	5,671	-1.3	88,505	-13.1					
Rhode Island										
South Carolina	4	125	+4.2	1,429	+3.7					
South Dakota	6	79	-3.7	1,072	-15.9					
Tennessee	24	759	-3.1	9,320	+6.1	4	316	+1.3	6,587	-.2
Texas	21	1,376	-10.9	23,638	-4.3					
Utah	5	85	+26.9	1,658	+30.1	12	2,152	-.3	44,034	-.3
Vermont	37	1,981	-5.8	39,765	-2.3					
Virginia	30	1,078	-10.2	14,664	+5					
Washington	14	333	-23.4	7,744	+2.4					
West Virginia	19	935	-8.5	12,643	-15.7					
Wisconsin	14	348	-11.4	5,386	-9.1	(11)	661	+2.2	10,985	-21.1
Wyoming										

7 No change.

10 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

11 Not available.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous-coal mining					Crude-petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	55	10,883	-1.3	\$138,865	-9.9					
Arizona.....						6	350	-10.0	\$8,278	+1.3
Arkansas.....						46	12,741	+3.4	397,092	+6.6
California.....										
Colorado.....	46	2,797	-4.6	37,304	-22.9					
Connecticut.....										
Delaware.....										
Dist. of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	34	6,518	+6.1	113,670	+20.7	8	210	+3.4	4,346	+3.5
Indiana.....	50	5,119	+4.3	90,120	+2.5	5	41	+7.9	720	+4.8
Iowa.....	22	1,424	+19.9	20,797	+45.5					
Kansas.....	12	596	-3.7	13,100	+11.0	26	1,692	+8	40,739	+3.7
Kentucky.....	141	29,314	-1	445,191	-6.4	5	265	+5.2	3,888	+10.9
Louisiana.....						7	240	-11.4	7,153	-3.2
Maine.....										
Maryland.....	17	1,436	-3.0	15,796	-3.2					
Massachusetts.....										
Michigan.....	3	417	+13.6	4,970	-19.3					
Minnesota.....										
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	19	1,059	+61.2	15,189	+38.2					
Montana.....	10	678	+28.4	13,307	+11.9	3	39	+5.4	887	-6.3
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....										
New Mexico.....	14	1,769	+8	28,302	+2.5	5	129	+17.3	2,965	+12.7
New York.....						3	186	-35.9	3,909	-36.5
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....	9	424	-14.3	7,547	-20.4					
Ohio.....	76	14,267	+7	236,684	-5.7	5	56	+9.8	757	+18.5
Oklahoma.....	16	265	+5.6	5,476	+39.1	50	5,465	-1.9	133,708	+3.5
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	451	74,771	-1.7	1,232,630	-13.4	17	973	+9.0	21,933	+2.4
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	17	3,130	+15.4	39,410	-14.8					
Texas.....	5	350	+3	6,031	-4.0	3	7,576	+5.5	234,463	+1.9
Utah.....	15	1,133	-6	22,630	+4.9					
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	22	4,610	+2.3	66,558	-15.1					
Washington.....	12	1,009	+4.5	23,774	+8.8					
West Virginia.....	357	68,873	+4	1,230,909	-12.4	9	528	+6.9	10,510	+18.0
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....	31	2,945	+6.2	65,912	+8.8	7	224	(7)	6,256	+3.3

1 No change.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

765

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	88	1,813	+1.2	\$39,367	+2.6	22	1,227	-3.0	\$10,198	-6.9
Arizona.....	67	1,461	+9.2	35,488	+9.0	20	367	-5.4	5,605	-2.9
Arkansas.....	36	2,063	-2	44,744	+5.6	26	819	-8.5	7,234	-5.8
California.....	48	44,545	-6	1,248,248	+1.4	173	9,236	-9	141,554	-2.5
Colorado.....	202	5,883	-1.9	156,149	+3.9	59	1,514	+18.5	20,999	+29.7
Connecticut.....	132	9,847	+2	300,384	-1.0	31	1,304	+1.5	17,453	+5.1
Delaware.....	6	751	+1.9	21,655	+2.9	3	260	-4	3,483	-1.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	22	9,760	+1.8	272,071	+2.2	44	4,113	-7.2	64,211	-6.0
Florida.....	185	4,827	+9	122,010	+5.6	68	1,289	+1.5	11,912	-7.6
Georgia.....	186	7,249	+5	199,737	+6.9	39	1,535	-4.2	12,463	-4.6
Idaho.....	57	822	+1.6	16,807	+5.9	20	400	-1.0	4,788	+1.6
Illinois.....	87	73,614	+3	2,052,872	+1.6	12 239	16,456	-5	253,448	+3.3
Indiana.....	136	9,773	+1.6	252,790	+6.2	66	2,912	-7.4	31,128	-3.9
Iowa.....	422	9,366	+9	223,162	+5.8	57	2,288	-11.0	22,426	-8.1
Kansas.....	13 186	7,391	+5	173,608	-4	31	695	-4.5	7,219	-2.9
Kentucky.....	289	6,365	+1.3	149,988	+3.9	36	1,980	-4.9	19,965	-4.0
Louisiana.....	152	6,083	+1.4	152,604	+4.8	22	2,076	-3.2	22,972	-6.4
Maine.....	169	2,677	+9	68,331	-3	23	895	+27.9	10,369	+22.2
Maryland.....	94	12,547	+9	354,370	-2.1	19	663	-1.8	8,368	-2.2
Massachusetts.....	128	47,789	+1.2	1,362,944	+1.9	66	5,137	-4.0	73,059	-1.4
Michigan.....	412	24,930	+2	763,684	-5	98	5,479	-3.4	69,428	-2.0
Minnesota.....	226	12,730	+1.6	345,711	+6.0	73	3,349	+2	39,386	-3.0
Mississippi.....	191	1,899	+4.3	38,820	+7.3	20	553	+4.5	4,093	-1.6
Missouri.....	208	21,204	+3	573,806	+3.4	97	5,172	-2.4	61,739	-3.2
Montana.....	105	2,083	-2.5	61,814	+5.3	36	583	+2.8	8,301	+2.2
Nebraska.....	302	5,935	+1.4	153,308	+6.0	43	1,566	-5.5	16,309	-4.8
Nevada.....	38	413	-3.5	12,077	+1.0	20	328	+13.5	4,431	+9.1
New Hampshire.....	141	2,295	+1.2	60,580	+5	20	876	+242.2	9,672	+240.7
New Jersey.....	266	21,803	+6	637,086	+1.2	97	5,277	+21.6	62,375	+16.3
New Mexico.....	51	596	+3	12,651	+7.7	24	717	+4.2	7,050	-6
New York.....	868	92,930	+4	2,869,493	+4	221	28,819	-1.2	450,729	-3.2
North Carolina.....	97	2,009	-4	43,650	+3.4	39	1,604	+3.0	13,728	-4.4
North Dakota.....	171	1,319	+1.7	32,995	+7.4	18	287	-2.0	3,033	+8
Ohio.....	430	35,718	+1.1	996,964	+4.2	138	8,795	-1.5	113,069	-5.5
Oklahoma.....	248	6,515	+2.2	152,640	+4.2	52	1,520	-3.2	16,104	-2.5
Oregon.....	182	5,720	+2.0	155,328	+2.4	68	1,415	+4	17,833	+1.3
Pennsylvania.....	711	54,939	+2	1,577,287	+1.4	164	10,005	+1.6	126,909	-3.1
Rhode Island.....	45	4,763	+5	135,139	-6	16	398	+48.5	4,579	+33.3
South Carolina.....	73	1,812	+5	37,222	+9	14	299	-36.0	2,739	-34.8
South Dakota.....	130	1,140	-7	27,888	+7.7	21	328	-4.4	3,959	-1
Tennessee.....	246	5,038	+1.3	113,945	+1.2	40	2,452	+2.2	20,997	-9
Texas.....	309	9,286	+3.0	242,299	+1.3	40	2,898	+2.6	40,272	+21.4
Utah.....	65	1,832	-9	40,656	+4.9	14	497	(?)	6,648	+4.4
Vermont.....	126	1,508	+9	36,049	+6	25	674	+35.1	6,888	+36.6
Virginia.....	180	6,219	-2	152,234	+4.1	41	2,318	-2.9	24,590	-2.0
Washington.....	197	10,065	+9	280,489	+2.0	91	2,973	+5.5	34,313	+2.6
West Virginia.....	119	6,399	+2.7	172,279	+6.3	40	1,299	-1.7	13,756	-8
Wisconsin.....	14 41	10,854	-3	336,572	+6.2	43	1,464	-3.0	(11)	-
Wyoming.....	48	456	+7	11,605	+7.9	15	148	+2.1	1,928	+2.1

? No change.

11 Not available.

12 Includes restaurants.

13 Includes steam railways.

14 Includes railways and express.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	17	960	+1.5	\$9,498	-1.6	4	68	-10.5	\$939	-4.0
Arizona.....	10	342	-3	5,050	+1.2					
Arkansas.....	22	639	(7)	6,612	-(10)					
California.....	¹³ 69	5,298	+3	98,852	+1.4					
Colorado.....	27	1,133	+3.8	15,970	+6.5	14	208	-4.6	3,801	-7.7
Connecticut.....	39	1,323	+3.5	21,473	+2.9	13	301	+2.4	6,320	-1.5
Delaware.....	4	320	+2.9	5,674	+5.3					
Dist. of Columbia.....	17	2,677	+3	40,854	-1.9	4	124	+14.8	2,214	+5.2
Florida.....	19	726	+7	6,718	-2.8	7	78	-1.3	1,141	-5.1
Georgia.....	21	2,217	-9.1	24,506	-18.8	9	194	-9.3	2,465	-12.6
Idaho.....	15	292	-7	4,235	-4.0					
Illinois.....	¹³ 72	3,492	-(10)	57,672	+3					
Indiana.....	34	1,566	+1	22,141	+2.7	38	568	-4.4	9,510	-5.5
Iowa.....	28	1,016	-9	13,567	-1.3	9	132	-12.0	2,407	-6.3
Kansas.....	¹³ 43	937	-3	18,556	-2.9					
Kentucky.....	33	1,640	+6	21,186	-2	9	284	-2.7	4,284	-7.6
Louisiana.....	6	450	-3.8	4,956	-7.9	7	143	+2.9	1,880	-3.3
Maine.....	25	698	+22.7	9,929	+21.3	6	171	+6	3,240	-2.1
Maryland.....	26	1,947	+3	30,702	+6	11	226	+8.1	4,442	+21.4
Massachusetts.....	128	5,380	-1.6	90,448	-1.1	79	2,186	-3.3	41,148	-5.8
Michigan.....	61	3,313	-1.3	49,121	-2.1	27	993	-6.6	19,543	-11.7
Minnesota.....	40	1,677	-1.9	26,160	-2.6	16	515	-3.6	8,603	-11.2
Mississippi.....	5	160	+4.6	1,436	-1.4	5	57	-6.6	873	-3
Missouri.....	46	2,819	-7	37,345	-2.5	27	1,193	-5.3	19,559	-10.6
Montana.....	12	323	+3	5,471	+1.2	4	30	(7)	592	+2.2
Nebraska.....	14	934	+6.3	13,556	+9.8	9	201	-8.6	3,381	-11.7
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....	18	350	+12.2	5,151	+14.3	3	50	-27.5	835	-22.8
New Jersey.....	45	5,591	+5.3	102,535	+3.1	19	423	-1.2	9,769	-5.0
New Mexico.....	3	149	+2.8	2,129	-4					
New York.....	76	7,344	+6	127,676	-8	11	438	-2.7	8,805	-1.5
North Carolina.....	13	783	+3.3	8,679	-8	8	128	-4.5	1,739	-8.7
North Dakota.....	10	203	+3.0	3,065	+1.1					
Ohio.....	73	3,868	-5	61,685	-1.4	73	2,207	-8.6	40,530	-12.3
Oklahoma.....	21	953	+1.6	12,303	-4.4	8	151	-6.2	2,026	-11.1
Oregon.....	10	348	-1.4	5,477	-1.2	4	49	-2.0	1,017	+5.6
Pennsylvania.....	38	2,735	+4	42,241	-1.7	40	1,771	-6.7	32,439	-10.3
Rhode Island.....	16	942	+4.6	16,320	+8	7	430	-3.8	7,927	-4.5
South Carolina.....	8	398	+1.8	3,625	-6.3	6	32	+10.3	459	+16.5
South Dakota.....	7	143	+4.4	1,714	+3.8	3	35	-16.7	641	-13.6
Tennessee.....	13	1,384	+2.5	13,882	-1	12	202	-4.3	2,564	-2.7
Texas.....	25	1,593	+1.3	21,274	+9	23	527	-2.9	8,988	-3.7
Utah.....	10	610	-5	8,954	+2.3	9	115	-9	1,943	-2
Vermont.....	8	118	+9.3	1,454	+10.5	4	31	-3.1	542	-8.9
Virginia.....	19	1,066	+3.6	13,417	+4.7	29	362	-2.4	5,903	-8.6
Washington.....	16	628	-5	10,708	+5	10	103	+1.0	1,956	+1.6
West Virginia.....	15	580	+1.0	821	+6.8	7	200	(7)	3,169	-4.8
Wisconsin.....	¹³ 28	955	-5.5	13,092	-8.4					
Wyoming.....	4	98	-1.0	1,746	+5					

⁷ No change.¹⁰ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.¹³ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establish- ments	Number on pay roll July 1934	Percent- age change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week) July 1934	Percentage change from June 1934
Alabama.....	20	550	+0.2	\$15,964	+1.0
Arizona.....	17	203	-3.8	5,158	-2.4
Arkansas.....	20	250	+2.0	6,060	+3.3
California.....	1,169	22,696	-2	750,325	-3
Colorado.....	45	1,416	+1.5	46,496	+2.3
Connecticut.....	65	1,939	-1.2	67,892	-1.2
Delaware.....	14	556	(7)	20,249	-1.0
District of Columbia.....	39	1,291	+1.3	47,319	+2.8
Florida.....	20	773	+1	24,920	+2.9
Georgia.....	55	1,289	-1.2	37,805	+1.7
Idaho.....	14	126	+4.1	3,072	+(10)
Illinois.....	104	10,923	+9	377,666	-(10)
Indiana.....	51	1,259	-1	41,277	+1.9
Iowa.....	18	996	+1.1	32,242	+3.7
Kansas.....	16 58	863	-6	27,628	+1.7
Kentucky.....	19	606	+5	20,813	+1.6
Louisiana.....	20	404	+2.0	15,359	+2.5
Maine.....	19	275	+1.1	7,509	+3.9
Maryland.....	34	1,162	+1.4	39,508	-4
Massachusetts.....	16 226	7,603	+4	226,548	+1.2
Michigan.....	198	6,529	+7	199,564	+1.0
Minnesota.....	55	4,768	-2.9	134,371	-4.6
Mississippi.....	17	211	+1.0	4,548	+1.9
Missouri.....	147	5,728	-8	159,186	-1.3
Montana.....	25	253	+2.0	6,971	-4
Nebraska.....	22	579	-3	19,498	+1.2
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	35	447	-7	12,374	+13.4
New Jersey.....	136	13,317	+1.1	379,051	-1.2
New Mexico.....	20	131	+1.6	3,492	+2
New York.....	744	54,865	-3	1,917,643	-(10)
North Carolina.....	28	576	-7	15,038	+1
North Dakota.....	34	241	+1.3	5,953	+2.7
Ohio.....	289	8,157	+9	272,589	+1.3
Oklahoma.....	22	634	+4.4	20,731	+12.1
Oregon.....	36	1,179	-4.2	38,123	-4.4
Pennsylvania.....	739	22,702	-1	705,384	-7
Rhode Island.....	69	1,756	+1.9	69,894	+8
South Carolina.....	11	118	+2.6	3,410	+(10)
South Dakota.....	29	239	+3.0	5,987	+1.4
Tennessee.....	35	1,061	+3	35,940	+1.5
Texas.....	49	1,580	-1	41,778	-2
Utah.....	21	587	+7	19,995	-(10)
Vermont.....	28	223	+4.7	6,477	+3.8
Virginia.....	55	1,526	+1	48,643	-2
Washington.....	49	1,476	+3.4	47,661	+1.6
West Virginia.....	43	645	+3	18,862	+8
Wisconsin.....	32	1,007	-2.1	34,079	-1.2
Wyoming.....	12	115	-1.7	3,536	+8

7 No change.

10 Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

10 Does not include brokerage and real estate.

Employment and Pay Rolls in July 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in July 1934 as compared with June 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in the following table. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN JULY 1934 AS COMPARED WITH JUNE 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from June 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from June 1934
		June 1934	July 1934		June 1934	July 1934	
New York City.....	6,870	448,019	435,543	-2.8	\$11,668,223	\$11,428,779	-2.1
Chicago, Ill.....	2,405	283,467	282,455	-.4	6,910,178	6,944,640	+.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,285	169,787	168,781	-.6	3,847,377	3,790,255	-1.5
Detroit, Mich.....	1,597	314,938	282,542	-10.3	7,198,794	5,842,998	-18.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,700	91,657	90,185	-1.6	2,140,596	2,123,422	-.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,000	127,178	120,409	-5.3	2,935,105	2,655,860	-9.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	2,003	116,338	114,055	-2.0	2,515,734	2,444,395	-2.8
Baltimore, Md.....	1,112	80,910	79,300	-2.0	1,742,811	1,693,734	-2.8
Boston, Mass.....	2,206	135,051	132,335	-2.0	3,033,888	3,004,780	-1.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,032	114,952	109,040	-5.1	2,565,893	2,250,716	-12.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,671	70,423	68,414	-2.9	1,720,815	1,641,119	-4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	674	58,232	56,463	-3.0	1,303,986	1,281,158	-1.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	567	46,060	44,870	-2.6	1,015,854	990,566	-2.5

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, decreased from 1,042,371 on June 15, 1934, to 1,035,909 (preliminary) on July 15, 1934, or -0.6 percent. Data are not yet available concerning total compensation of employees for July 1934. The latest pay-roll information available shows a decrease from \$124,953,597 in May 1934 to \$124,435,273 in June 1934, or 0.4 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to July 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923-25 as 100.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO JULY 1934

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1
February.....	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6
March.....	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9
April.....	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9
May.....	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5
June.....	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0
July.....	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7
August.....	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	-----
September.....	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	-----
October.....	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	-----
November.....	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	-----
December.....	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	-----
Average.....	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.8

¹ Preliminary.² Average for 7 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of May and June 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of July 1934; also pay-roll totals for the entire months of May and June 1934. Total compensation for the month of July is not yet available. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 1 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to the latest month available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, MAY TO JULY 1934, AND PAY ROLLS FOR MAY AND JUNE 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for July 1934 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Professional, clerical, and general.....	166,338	166,429	166,959	\$22,663,039	\$22,687,745
Clerks.....	87,250	87,267	-----	11,292,774	11,283,906
Stenographers and typists.....	15,603	15,596	-----	1,890,625	1,897,602
Maintenance of way and structures.....	227,552	236,780	236,422	18,185,599	19,087,278
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	25,804	31,918	-----	1,523,058	1,930,422
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	118,565	119,135	-----	6,989,497	7,127,495
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	290,302	288,966	283,479	33,199,924	32,345,690
Carmen.....	61,104	60,632	-----	7,949,138	7,713,233
Electrical workers.....	8,706	8,757	-----	1,219,067	1,211,054
Machinists.....	40,396	40,111	-----	5,446,810	5,256,944
Skilled trades helpers.....	64,885	64,445	-----	6,236,577	6,039,210
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	21,502	21,491	-----	1,657,059	1,614,762
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	19,326	19,292	-----	1,214,730	1,191,440

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS, MAY TO JULY 1934. AND PAY ROLLS FOR MAY AND JUNE 1934—Continued

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934	May 1934	June 1934
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	125,121	126,164	126,009	\$14,066,002	\$13,923,000
Station agents	23,930	23,915	-----	3,388,277	3,356,795
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,790	14,824	-----	2,053,975	2,004,943
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	18,353	18,210	-----	1,431,487	1,368,249
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,893	16,963	-----	1,120,782	1,116,010
Transportation, yardmaster, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,589	12,570	12,643	2,114,157	2,106,536
Transportation, train and engine	210,140	211,462	210,397	34,724,876	34,285,021
Road conductors	22,891	23,172	-----	4,903,816	4,858,461
Road brakemen and flagmen	47,746	48,432	-----	6,651,184	6,601,765
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	36,965	36,751	-----	4,705,199	4,619,692
Road engineers and motormen	28,102	28,368	-----	6,554,167	6,481,206
Road firemen and helpers	30,682	31,077	-----	4,729,294	4,677,658
All employees	1,032,042	1,042,371	1,035,909	124,953,597	124,435,273

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, July 1934

THE number of employees in the executive departments of the United States increased by 5,518, comparing July 1934 with June 1934; comparing July with the same month of the previous year there was an increase of 110,012.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Table 1 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments of the United States Government worked in the city of Washington.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES JULY 1933 AND JUNE AND JULY 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ¹	Total
Number of employees:									
July 1933	62,793	3,787	66,580	460,400	29,620	490,020	523,193	33,407	556,600
June 1934	78,302	8,894	87,196	495,686	78,212	573,898	573,988	87,106	661,094
July 1934	79,582	8,396	87,978	496,529	82,105	578,634	576,111	90,501	666,612
Gain or loss:									
July 1933-July 1934	+16,789	+4,609	+21,398	+36,129	+52,485	+88,614	+52,918	+57,094	+110,012
June 1934-July 1934	+1,280	-498	+782	+843	+3,893	+4,736	+2,123	+3,395	+5,518
Percent of change:									
July 1933-July 1934	+26.7	+121.7	+32.1	+7.8	+177.2	+18.1	+10.1	+170.9	+19.8
June 1934-July 1934	+1.6	-5.6	+0.9	+0.2	+5.0	+0.8	+0.4	+3.9	+0.8
Labor turn-over July 1934:									
Additions ²	3,071	1,674	4,745	9,106	23,158	32,264	12,177	24,832	37,009
Separations ²	1,784	2,165	3,949	8,277	19,265	27,542	10,061	21,430	31,491
Turn-over rate per 100	2.26	19.36	4.51	1.67	24.03	4.78	1.75	24.13	4.74

¹ Not including field employees of the Post Office Department.

² Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

During the month ending July 31 there were 79,582 permanent employees on the pay rolls of the executive departments in the District of Columbia. This is an increase of 1,280, or 1.6 percent, as compared with June, and an increase of 16,789, or 26.7 percent, as compared with July 1933. The number of temporary employees decreased 5.6 percent, comparing July with June, but increased 121.7 percent comparing July with the corresponding month of the previous year.

The turn-over rates for the month of July for employees in the District of Columbia were as follows: Permanent, 2.26; temporary, 19.36; and total employment, 4.51.

Employment in the executive departments outside of the city of Washington increased 0.8 percent, comparing July with June 1934. Comparing July 1934 with July 1933, there was an increase of 18.1 percent in total employment outside of the District of Columbia.

Table 2 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government by months, January to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS, 1934, FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OUTSIDE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TOTALS

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January.....	78,045	1 530,094	1 608,139	May.....	85,939	573,147	659,086
February.....	79,913	1 531,839	1 611,752	June.....	87,196	573,898	661,094
March.....	81,569	541,990	623,559	July.....	87,978	578,634	666,612
April.....	83,850	560,258	644,108				

¹ Revised.

The number of executive employees in the District of Columbia has increased by more than 9,000, comparing July with January 1934, while outside the District of Columbia the number of employees over this 7-month period increased more than 40,000.

Table 3 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during June and July 1934.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, JUNE AND JULY 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	June	July	June	July
Executive service.....	661,094	666,612	\$91,540,629	\$94,158,132
Military service.....	267,038	268,257	19,539,020	20,391,629
Judicial service.....	1,881	1,750	430,170	434,736
Legislative service.....	3,878	3,713	944,758	978,908
Total.....	933,891	940,332	112,463,577	115,963,405

Employees in the executive service and in the military service of the United States Government showed slight increases, comparing July with June. There were decreases, however, in both the judicial and legislative services.

Table 4 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government for the months of December 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR ALL BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY MONTHS, DECEMBER 1933 TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December.....	608,670	\$82,011,601	263,622	\$17,656,909	1,872	\$432,435	3,864	\$886,781
1934								
January.....	608,139	77,450,498	262,942	18,499,516	1,780	417,000	3,845	871,753
February.....	611,752	83,524,296	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	430,843	3,852	926,363
March.....	623,559	84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	443,505	3,867	928,368
April.....	644,108	85,090,283	266,923	18,816,636	1,904	432,401	3,865	926,484
May.....	659,086	89,577,479	266,864	19,216,150	1,913	442,896	3,862	940,666
June.....	661,094	91,540,629	267,038	19,539,020	1,881	439,170	3,878	944,758
July.....	666,612	94,158,132	268,257	20,391,629	1,750	434,736	3,713	978,908

Employment Created by the Public Works Administration Fund, July 1934

THERE was an increase of nearly 30,000 employees working on Public Works Administration construction projects comparing July with June. During the month ending July 15 more than 612,000 people were working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects which are financed either wholly or partly from the Public Works Administration fund. These workers were paid nearly \$33,000,000 for their month's work.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

TABLE 1 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of July ¹ 1934 on Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

¹ Whenever the month of July is spoken of in this study, it is assumed to mean the month ending July 15.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, DURING JULY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	36,601	\$2,164,932	2,912,428	\$0.743	\$3,578,486
Public roads.....	319,345	14,187,908	28,372,857	.500	20,100,000
River, harbor, and flood control.....	46,472	2,993,560	4,865,972	.615	4,872,616
Streets and roads ¹	11,922	553,683	1,068,064	.518	558,205
Naval vessels.....	16,513	1,859,199	2,240,040	.830	1,957,811
Reclamation.....	13,992	1,392,972	2,186,946	.637	2,574,158
Forestry.....	26,186	1,711,196	3,052,844	.561	460,650
Water and sewerage.....	1,460	78,597	112,761	.697	153,069
Miscellaneous.....	17,123	1,413,982	2,335,850	.605	3,826,412
Total.....	489,614	26,356,020	47,147,762	.559	38,081,407

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The construction work is done either by commercial firms to whom contracts are awarded by the Federal agencies or by day labor hired directly by such agencies.

Nearly 490,000 people were working on Federal projects during the month ending July 15. More than 65 percent of these workers were engaged in building roads. Over 45,000 were working on river, harbor, and flood-control projects, and more than 36,000 on building construction. The workers were paid over \$26,000,000 for their month's work. The number of man-hours worked during the month totaled over 47,000,000. These workers averaged 56 cents an hour for their month's pay, the average earnings per hour ranging from 50 cents in the case of road workers to 83 cents for employees working on the construction of naval vessels.

Material orders valued at over \$38,000,000 were placed during the month ending July 15.

Table 2 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of July on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
Building construction.....	28,044	\$1,617,853	2,011,839	\$0.804	\$3,439,137
Streets and roads.....	15,732	760,880	1,200,074	.634	1,178,979
Water and sewerage.....	21,621	1,096,857	1,609,542	.681	2,157,939
Railroad construction.....	35,902	1,528,986	3,311,292	.462	1,174,049
Miscellaneous.....	703	38,717	60,083	.644	218,940
Total.....	102,002	5,043,293	8,192,830	.616	8,169,044

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made from the Public Works Administration fund to a State or political subdivision thereof or, in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of 30 percent of the total cost of the construction project and the public agency to whom the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. In some cases, this 70 percent is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. The loan bears interest and must be repaid within a given period.

No grants are made to commercial firms. The commercial allotment consists entirely of a loan. Practically all commercial allotments to date have been to railroads. Railroad work falls under the following headings: First, construction, such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to railroad buildings, etc.; second, the building or repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 2. Employment in railroad shops is shown in table 5, page 38.

There were more than 100,000 workers employed on non-Federal construction projects during the month ending July 15. Of these, nearly 36,000 were railroad workers and more than 28,000 were working on building construction. The total amount of non-Federal pay rolls was over \$5,000,000. The men worked over 8,000,000 man-hours, and the earnings averaged nearly 62 cents per hour. The lowest average earnings, 46 cents per hour, occurred in railroad construction and the highest, 80 cents, in building construction. Material orders totaled over \$8,000,000.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 3 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Geographic Division	Employment	Pay Roll	Man-hours	Average Hourly Earnings
North Atlantic	10,000	\$1,000,000	2,000,000	50 cents
South Atlantic	5,000	\$500,000	1,000,000	50 cents
East North Central	15,000	\$1,500,000	3,000,000	50 cents
West North Central	10,000	\$1,000,000	2,000,000	50 cents
South West	5,000	\$500,000	1,000,000	50 cents
North West	10,000	\$1,000,000	2,000,000	50 cents
Mountain	5,000	\$500,000	1,000,000	50 cents
Pacific	10,000	\$1,000,000	2,000,000	50 cents
Total	60,000	\$6,000,000	12,000,000	50 cents

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON FEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	24,331	23,681	\$1,590,588	2,673,056	\$0.595	\$578,010
Middle Atlantic.....	51,131	49,878	2,824,749	5,050,334	.559	1,294,505
East North Central.....	73,477	72,114	3,838,726	6,311,399	.608	3,971,622
West North Central.....	73,714	71,509	3,127,628	5,897,936	.530	1,585,753
South Atlantic.....	65,143	62,126	3,362,009	6,184,972	.544	3,298,653
East South Central.....	42,020	40,929	1,955,633	4,238,171	.461	845,718
West South Central.....	58,832	56,428	2,359,987	5,297,913	.445	1,139,548
Mountain.....	58,739	57,708	4,358,687	6,993,607	.623	3,781,809
Pacific.....	33,540	32,557	2,523,581	3,666,438	.688	1,066,873
Total continental United States ¹	481,192	467,195	25,951,393	46,325,884	.560	² 37,671,463
Outside continental United States.....	8,422	7,768	404,636	821,878	.492	409,944
Grand total.....	489,614	474,963	26,356,029	47,147,762	.559	38,081,407

¹ Includes data for 265 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.² Includes \$20,100,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

More than 70,000 construction workers were employed in the East North Central and the West North Central States during July. More than 60,000 were working in the South Atlantic States. There was a considerable difference in the average earnings per hour comparing the different geographic divisions. In the West South Central States the workers averaged 44.5 cents per hour, while in the Pacific States the average hourly earnings were nearly 69 cents.

Table 4 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during July 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON NONFEDERAL PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
New England.....	12,430	10,012	\$679,476	1,128,774	\$0.602	\$951,970
Middle Atlantic.....	15,255	13,520	814,722	1,240,599	.657	1,609,709
East North Central.....	17,319	15,180	991,409	1,405,405	.705	1,371,133
West North Central.....	15,598	13,451	625,206	1,010,820	.619	1,311,562
South Atlantic.....	18,566	16,436	1,061,702	1,791,991	.592	1,274,491
East South Central.....	4,690	4,010	200,312	373,722	.536	383,104
West South Central.....	2,745	2,363	123,582	255,260	.484	587,149
Mountain.....	7,136	5,857	236,246	463,328	.509	316,865
Pacific.....	7,683	6,471	277,599	462,794	.600	303,712
Total continental United States ¹	101,519	87,397	5,013,901	8,137,312	.616	8,117,343
Outside continental United States.....	483	418	29,392	55,518	.529	51,701
Grand total.....	102,002	87,815	5,043,293	8,192,830	.616	8,169,044

¹ Includes data for 97 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

The South Atlantic States gave employment to more non-Federal workers than any other geographic division. Average hourly earnings ranged from slightly more than 48 cents in the West South Central States to 70.5 cents in the East North Central States.

Table 5 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railroad shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during July 1932, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED IN RAILROAD SHOPS ON WORK FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND DURING JULY 1932, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
New England.....	967	\$94, 483	147, 166	\$0. 642	\$105, 664
Middle Atlantic.....	5, 753	399, 685	619, 476	. 645	1, 049, 327
East North Central.....	3, 491	248, 881	395, 593	. 629	346, 745
West North Central.....	1, 139	55, 875	80, 000	. 650	145, 954
South Atlantic.....	96	6, 230	12, 221	. 510	48, 981
East South Central.....	2, 475	242, 530	397, 307	. 610	299, 138
West South Central.....	2, 307	119, 669	201, 526	. 594	147, 268
Mountain.....	809	35, 488	61, 332	. 579	27, 698
Pacific.....	3, 406	199, 097	321, 688	. 619	77, 948
Total.....	20, 533	1, 401, 938	2, 242, 309	. 625	2, 248, 723

Over 5,000 of the railroad-shop workers were employed in the Middle Atlantic States. The East North Central States and the Pacific States each employed over 15 percent. Average earnings per hour amounted to more than 60 cents in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions. In the three remaining divisions, the average earnings ranged between 55 and 60 cents in the West South Central and Mountain States, and between 50 and 55 cents per hour in the South Atlantic States.

Table 6 shows expenditures for materials purchased during the month of July, by type of material.

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1932, FOR PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of material orders placed
Aircraft (new).....	\$2, 722, 050
Airplane parts.....	44, 538
Ammunition and related products.....	17, 807
Boat building, steel and wooden (small).....	66, 528
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	112, 617
Carpets and rugs.....	10, 944
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	1, 081, 089
Cement.....	1, 492, 182
Chemicals.....	11, 617
Clay products.....	742, 702
Coal.....	49, 865
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	16, 709
Concrete products.....	622, 334
Copper products.....	45, 492
Cordage and twine.....	11, 093
Cotton goods.....	17, 983
Crushed stone.....	139, 756
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	97, 941

TABLE 6.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL—Contd.

Type of material	Value of material orders placed
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	\$1, 684, 464
Engines, turbines, tractors, waterwheels, and windmills	159, 687
Explosives	142, 255
Felt goods	28, 013
Forgings, iron and steel	117, 278
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	2, 703, 314
Fuel oil	210, 663
Furniture, including store and office fixtures	94, 594
Gasoline	307, 155
Glass	35, 977
Hardware, miscellaneous	204, 327
Instruments, professional and scientific	198, 006
Lighting equipment	92, 686
Lime	16, 802
Lubricating oils and greases	104, 135
Lumber and timber products	2, 067, 291
Machine tools	96, 832
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	622, 248
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators	32, 302
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated	15, 535
Motor vehicles, passenger	11, 685
Motor vehicles, trucks	37, 098
Nails and spikes	18, 956
Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified	56, 974
Paints and varnishes	113, 346
Paving materials and mixtures	301, 495
Planing-mill products	328, 546
Plumbing supplies	876, 911
Pumps and pumping equipment	140, 863
Radio apparatus and supplies	55, 862
Rail fastenings	86, 719
Rails, steel	83, 402
Railway cars, freight	235, 973
Railway cars, passenger	568, 000
Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators	109, 579
Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint	159, 254
Rubber goods	27, 515
Sand and gravel	800, 430
Sheet-metal work	285, 175
Springs, steel	106, 389
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	314, 820
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	118, 889
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work	4, 658, 577
Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces	13, 361
Tools, other than machine tools	65, 688
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	148, 188
Window and door screens and weatherstrip	19, 124
Wire, drawn from purchased rods	87, 414
Wirework, not elsewhere classified	41, 184
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted	38, 997
Other	3, 051, 889
Public road projects ¹	20, 100, 000
Total	49, 200, 174

¹ Not available by type of material.

During the month of July orders were placed for materials valued at over \$49,000,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of this material will create approximately 150,000 man-months of labor.

Table 7 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by months since the inception of the Public Works Administration program in August 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED FROM AUGUST 1933 TO JULY 1934, ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUND, BY MONTH

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1933					
August.....	4,699	\$280,040	539,454	\$0.519	\$202,100
September.....	33,836	1,961,496	3,920,009	.500	1,622,365
October.....	114,098	7,006,680	14,077,752	.498	22,005,920
November.....	254,784	14,458,364	28,168,280	.513	24,605,055
December.....	270,808	15,724,700	29,866,297	.527	24,839,098
1934					
January.....	273,583	14,574,900	27,658,591	.527	23,522,929
February.....	295,722	15,245,381	28,938,177	.527	24,562,311
March.....	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,754
April.....	369,234	17,732,234	31,247,248	.567	66,639,862
May.....	486,166	24,637,889	44,130,618	.558	49,720,378
June.....	582,690	31,947,223	56,867,194	.562	57,589,895
July.....	612,149	32,801,200	57,582,901	.570	49,299,174
Total.....		192,006,772	352,168,155	.545	413,943,841

¹ Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October.² Revised.

The total earnings over the 12-month period amounted to over \$192,000,000. The Public Works Administration program has provided over 350,000,000 man-hours of labor.

Orders have been placed for material to cost over \$413,000,000. It is estimated that the manufacture of this material will require nearly 1,100,000 man-months of labor.

Wage Rates, Public Roads Projects

TABLE 8 shows average hourly rates for work on highway projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund during July, by occupations.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE HOURLY RATES PAID FOR WORK ON HIGHWAY PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, FOR MONTH OF JULY 1934, BY OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION¹

[From Bureau of Public Roads]

Occupation	Geographic division									
	New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic	
	Em- ploy- ment	Average hourly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Average hourly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Average hourly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Average hourly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Average hourly rate
Superintendents.....	193	\$0.88	368	\$0.93	742	\$0.94	657	\$0.77	545	\$0.70
Foremen.....	850	.60	2,112	.61	2,054	.71	2,501	.60	1,940	.48
Shovel elevating grader and crane operators.....	441	.92	1,071	.86	1,510	.88	1,379	.73	703	.69
Other operators.....	562	.56	1,560	.59	2,051	.70	1,973	.60	1,190	.46
Truck and tractor drivers.....	2,514	.48	5,309	.51	8,044	.61	7,858	.52	4,168	.38
Teamsters.....	23	.43	113	.42	871	.48	3,450	.44	556	.32
Skilled labor, carpenters, blacksmiths, and steel erec- tors.....	1,286	.59	3,268	.67	5,026	.70	3,511	.61	2,633	.45
Unskilled labor.....	7,870	.43	25,416	.41	27,319	.50	22,855	.43	22,918	.32
Total.....	13,739	.49	39,517	.48	47,617	.58	44,184	.49	34,653	.36

¹ Rate shown are based on 97 percent of total employment for the month.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE HOURLY RATES PAID FOR WORK ON HIGHWAY PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS, FOR MONTH OF JULY 1934, BY OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—Continued

Occupation	Geographic division								United States	
	East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific			
	Em- ploy- ment	Aver- age hour- ly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Aver- age hour- ly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Aver- age hour- ly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Aver- age hour- ly rate	Em- ploy- ment	Aver- age hour- ly rate
Superintendents.....	347	\$0.68	578	\$0.72	452	\$1.00	261	\$1.15	4,143	\$0.85
Foremen.....	1,501	.47	2,102	.51	1,835	.76	930	.82	15,825	.61
Shovel elevating grader and crane operators.....	524	.72	774	.72	737	1.06	553	1.18	7,692	.84
Other operators.....	804	.45	1,394	.49	1,493	.79	923	.79	12,250	.61
Truck and tractor drivers.....	2,710	.37	4,454	.40	5,620	.67	3,125	.72	43,802	.53
Teamsters.....	1,041	.31	3,395	.35	2,676	.56	165	.60	12,290	.43
Skilled labor, carpenters, blacksmiths, and steel erec- tors.....	2,045	.41	2,453	.54	2,529	.80	2,440	.79	25,191	.63
Unskilled labor.....	16,340	.30	19,063	.34	10,463	.56	6,214	.58	158,458	.42
Total.....	25,312	.35	34,213	.40	25,805	.66	14,611	.71	279,651	.50

Men employed on the construction of public roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, averaged 50 cents per hour for work performed during July. These wage rates ranged from 35 cents in the East South Central States to 71 cents in the Pacific States. The unskilled labor rate for the country as a whole was 42 cents. The highest rate was paid to the superintendents, who averaged 85 cents.

Emergency Work Relief Program

COMPARING July with June, there was an increase of over 200,000 workers on the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. During the week ending July 26, nearly 1,200,000 people were given employment by this program. They drew nearly \$12,000,000 for their week's work.

Table 1 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency work relief program for the weeks ending June 28 and July 26.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM JUNE 28 AND JULY 26, 1934

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	June 28	July 26	June 28	July 26
New England.....	92,287	95,836	\$1,129,025	\$1,173,810
Middle Atlantic.....	243,564	232,549	3,954,740	3,746,204
East North Central.....	162,933	205,812	1,589,340	2,014,773
West North Central.....	127,171	179,238	976,466	1,247,098
South Atlantic.....	126,928	148,468	867,841	954,964
East South Central.....	62,200	99,170	351,061	538,185
West South Central.....	69,375	110,287	522,629	806,752
Mountain.....	53,368	62,665	586,031	688,640
Pacific.....	33,358	60,415	423,429	723,011
Total.....	971,184	1,194,440	10,400,562	11,893,437
Percent of change.....		+23.0		+14.4

Table 2 shows the monthly averages of employees working on the emergency work relief program from the inception of the program in March to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNTS OF PAY ROLLS FOR WORKERS ON EMERGENCY WORK RELIEF PROGRAM, BY MONTHS, 1934

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
March.....	22,934	\$842,000	June.....	969,466	\$42,438,091
April.....	786,829	42,558,711	July.....	1,136,964	46,489,318
May.....	866,779	39,067,337			

¹ Subject to revision.

Emergency Conservation Work

FOR the month ending July 31, there were nearly 390,000 men working on the Emergency Conservation Work. Most of these were in Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the United States. Of this total, 346,637, or more than 89.1 percent, were enrolled men.

Table 1 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work for the months of June and July 1934, by type of work.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK, JUNE AND JULY 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	June	July	June	July
Enrolled personnel.....	246,498	346,637	\$7,698,133	\$10,825,476
Reserve officers.....	5,640	6,034	1,411,132	1,509,157
Educational advisers.....	1,104	1,102	167,760	176,765
Supervisory and technical.....	¹ 27,029	² 35,341	3,364,376	3,521,336
Total.....	280,271	389,114	12,641,401	16,032,734

¹ 24,432 are included in the table for the executive service.

² 26,543 are included in the table for the executive service.

There was an increase of over 100,000 employees, comparing July with June, for the Emergency Conservation Work. Pay-roll expenditures during July were \$16,032,734, or over \$3,000,000 greater than during June.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Interior Department.

The pay of the enlisted personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid \$45 per month; 8 percent, \$36 per month; and the remaining 87 percent, \$30 per month. In addition to their monthly pay these workers receive board, clothing, and medical attention free.

Table 2 shows employment and pay rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY TOTALS OF EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLLS IN THE EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FROM MAY 1933 TO JULY 1934

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			1934		
May.....	191,380	\$6,388,760	January.....	¹ 331,594	¹ \$13,581,506
June.....	283,481	9,876,780	February.....	¹ 321,829	¹ 13,081,393
July.....	316,109	11,482,262	March.....	¹ 247,591	¹ 10,792,319
August.....	307,100	11,604,401	April.....	¹ 314,664	¹ 13,214,018
September.....	242,968	9,759,628	May.....	¹ 335,871	¹ 14,047,512
October.....	294,861	12,311,033	June.....	280,271	12,641,401
November.....	344,273	14,554,695	July.....	389,114	16,032,734
December.....	321,701	12,951,042			

¹ Revised.

More people were in Civilian Conservation Corps camps in July 1934 than in any month since their start. The July figures are more than 40,000 greater than the previous high in November 1933.

Employment on Public Roads Other Than P.W.A. Projects

FEDERAL road building financed from carry-over appropriations has been practically completed. By far the largest part of the Federal road building, and most of the State, is now being carried on wholly or partially from Public Works Administration funds. A great deal of the maintenance work financed wholly by local funds is now being done by the various State governments from Public Works Administration funds.

Table 1 shows the number of employees, exclusive of those paid from the Public Works Administration fund, engaged in the building and maintaining of Federal and State public roads during the months of June and July 1934.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, DURING JUNE AND JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Federal				State			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	June	July	June	July	June	July	June	July
New England.....	13	33	\$738	\$1,579	14,969	18,392	\$1,025,807	\$1,024,839
Middle Atlantic.....	1,008	997	66,566	62,168	62,648	56,168	3,079,118	2,984,237
East North Central.....	455	599	39,683	39,061	35,717	35,678	1,783,164	1,914,210
West North Central.....	184	115	7,142	5,444	16,692	18,812	892,335	909,195
South Atlantic.....	155	120	5,950	5,525	37,305	38,829	1,487,812	1,525,805
East South Central.....	50	43	2,187	3,141	11,087	8,980	686,554	463,894
West South Central.....	808	1,050	30,319	40,179	13,963	18,051	939,616	1,036,181
Mountain.....	1,066	1,269	64,161	81,286	5,811	8,131	506,360	558,279
Pacific.....	840	612	60,430	50,455	10,329	10,865	820,533	839,045
Total.....	4,678	4,838	277,176	288,838	208,521	213,906	11,221,299	11,255,685
Percent of change.....		+3.4		+4.2		+2.6		0.3
Outside continental United States.....		155		8,958				

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public-Works Administration fund.

The various State governments employed over 210,000 men on road work during the month of July. Of these workers 79 percent were employed in the maintaining of existing roads, while 21 percent were building new roads. More than 25 percent of the State road employees were working in the Middle Atlantic States, Pennsylvania employing a larger number than any other State.

Table 2 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of Federal and State roads, by months, January to July 1934.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ROADS, STATE AND FEDERAL, JANUARY TO JULY 1934, INCLUSIVE¹

Month	Number of employees working on—			
	Federal roads	State roads		
		New	Maintenance	Total
January.....	7,633	25,345	136,440	161,785
February.....	2,382	22,311	126,904	149,215
March.....	1,396	19,985	132,144	152,129
April.....	1,932	21,510	136,038	157,548
May.....	3,941	27,161	167,274	194,435
June.....	4,678	37,642	170,879	208,521
July.....	4,838	45,478	168,428	213,906

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from the Public-Works Administration fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation

DURING the month ending July 15, there were 17,509 employees working on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for construction projects totaled over \$207,000,000. These loans must be paid in full.

Table 1 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by type of project.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JULY 1934, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material purchased
Building construction.....	3,083	\$324,127	285,932	\$1.134	\$348,535
Bridges.....	5,359	405,418	506,337	.801	1,018,756
Reclamation.....	1,991	132,439	261,578	.506	49,780
Water and sewerage.....	4,945	549,118	810,481	.678	477,075
Miscellaneous.....	2,382	213,822	319,232	.670	438,408
Total.....	17,760	1,624,924	2,183,560	.744	2,332,554

Construction of bridges gave employment to over 5,000 of these employees. More than 4,000 were working on water and sewage systems. Pay rolls for all workers totaled over \$1,600,000. More than 2,100,000 man-hours of labor were provided by this work, and the pay averaged over 74 cents per hour. The average hourly earnings ranged from 50 cents in the case of reclamation projects to \$1.13 for building-construction workers.

Purchase orders were placed for materials to cost over \$2,300,000.

Table 2 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by the Self-Liquidating Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by geographic division.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION DURING JULY 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of materials purchased
New England.....	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	4,549	\$468,225	459,894	\$1.018	\$815,771
East North Central.....	179	16,561	16,457	1.006	30,381
West North Central.....	126	6,993	12,470	.561	7,610
South Atlantic.....	1,028	40,047	96,419	.415	30,058
East South Central.....	128	5,732	20,103	.285	2,677
West South Central.....	910	78,641	115,422	.681	55,419
Mountain.....	2,123	144,640	274,169	.528	61,314
Pacific.....	8,717	864,085	1,188,626	.727	1,329,324
Total.....	17,760	1,624,924	2,183,560	0.744	2,332,554

Nearly 50 percent of the workers were employed in the Pacific States. The Middle Atlantic States gave employment to nearly 25 percent of the workers. There were no employees in the New England States.

In the Middle Atlantic States the average hourly earnings were \$1.018; in the East South Central States only 28.5 cents per hour.

Table 3 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months of April to July, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, AND MAN-HOURS WORKED ON PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, APRIL TO JULY 1934

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
April.....	18,638	\$1,518,479	2,302,739	\$0.659	\$2,297,479
May.....	19,274	1,636,503	2,334,060	.701	2,120,498
June.....	19,218	1,743,318	2,412,342	.723	2,189,538
July.....	17,760	1,624,924	2,183,560	.744	2,332,554

There was a decrease of over 1,400 employees, comparing July with June. This decrease occurred mainly in building of bridges.

Table 4 shows, by types, the value of materials purchased by contractors working on construction projects financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

TABLE 4.—MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING MONTH ENDING JULY 15, 1934, FOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE SELF-LIQUIDATING DIVISION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION, BY TYPE OF MATERIAL

[Subject to revision]

Type of material	Value of materials purchased
Belting, leather.....	\$1,516
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	56,838
Cement.....	136,882
Clay products.....	67,407
Coal.....	6,387
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	2,528
Concrete products.....	193,381
Copper products.....	2,443
Crushed stone.....	8,375
Electrical machinery and supplies.....	210,941
Explosives.....	51,173
Felt goods, wool hair, or jute.....	1,077
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	188,038
Fuel oil.....	11,883
Gasoline.....	32,836
Glass.....	1,466
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	92,917
Lime.....	1,370
Lubricating oils and greases.....	2,337
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified.....	130,237
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	24,266
Nails and spikes.....	1,556
Paints and varnishes.....	1,878
Plumbing supplies.....	52,201
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	1,593
Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles; roof coatings, other than paint.....	1,510
Rubber goods.....	2,593
Sand and gravel.....	51,521
Sheet-metal work.....	3,015
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	10,831
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	883,048
Switches, railway.....	2,237
Tools, other than machine tools.....	12,120
Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	29,069
Wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	3,129
Other.....	51,103
Total.....	2,331,732

The value of material orders placed totaled over \$2,300,000. Of this amount, \$800,000 was spent for steel. The value of purchase orders for electrical machinery totaled over \$200,000. It is estimated that the fabrication of these materials for which orders were placed during July will create over 6,000 man-months of labor.

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

SINCE 1913 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has collected, compiled, and issued retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often the Bureau, since August 15, 1933, has collected these prices every 2 weeks. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, July 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for three periods during the month, namely, July 3, 17, and 31. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in the Bureau's reports for former periods. For August 29, 1933, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried

lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, inclusive, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin No. 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin No. 300 (p. 61).

For a number of years the Bureau has issued an index number of retail food prices for the groups of cereals, meats, and dairy products in addition to the index for all foods. These three groups did not include all the items covered by the Bureau and comprising the index for all foods. An index has been computed for the group of "Other foods", which includes the remainder of the items not incorporated in the three former groups.

The groups of items, together with the list of the items included in each group, are:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Other foods.—Lard, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, coffee, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, navy beans, onions, cabbage, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, prunes, raisins, bananas, and oranges.

The index numbers for each of the groups and for all foods are based on average prices for the year 1913 as 100, and are comparable throughout the period. The indexes have been computed by the same method and based upon the same weighting factors as those appearing in former reports of the Bureau.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of four groups of these items, namely, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, TO JULY 31, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933					
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	Aug. 15.....	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	Aug. 29.....	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	Sept. 12.....	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	Sept. 26.....	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Oct. 10.....	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Oct. 24.....	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Nov. 7.....	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Nov. 21.....	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Dec. 5.....	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	Dec. 19.....	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	1934					
1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Jan. 2.....	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9	Jan. 16.....	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	Jan. 30.....	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	Feb. 13.....	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Feb. 27.....	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Mar. 13.....	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Mar. 27.....	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Apr. 10.....	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
1933.....	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	Apr. 24.....	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
1933						May 8.....	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
Jan. 15.....	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	May 22.....	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7
Feb. 15.....	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	June 5.....	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2
Mar. 15.....	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	June 19.....	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2
Apr. 15.....	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	July 3.....	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2
May 15.....	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0	July 17.....	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4
June 15.....	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9	July 31.....	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9
July 15.....	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3						

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of all foods and of the groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for specified dates, and changes on July 31, 1934, compared with July 15, 1933, and July 3 and 17, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, JULY 31, 1934, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1933, AND JULY 3 AND 17, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage of change, July 31, 1934, com- pared with—				
	1933	1934					1933	1934			
		July 15	June 5	June 19	July 3	July 17		July 31	July 15	July 3	July 17
All food.....	104.8	108.4	109.1	109.6	109.9	110.4	+5.4	+0.7	+0.5		
Cereals.....	128.0	145.7	146.5	146.6	147.7	149.0	+16.4	+1.6	+0.9		
Meats.....	103.5	116.1	117.8	120.0	120.5	120.2	+16.1	+1.2	-.2		
Dairy products.....	97.7	100.4	101.1	101.1	100.8	101.6	+4.0	+1.5	+1.8		
Other foods.....	110.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.9	-7.6	+1.7	+1.5		

The following chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to July 31, 1934, inclusive.

The 51 cities covered by the Bureau have been divided into five geographical regions. Index numbers of retail food prices have been calculated for these regions to meet the many requests for this type of information.

The regional divisions and the cities included in each are:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

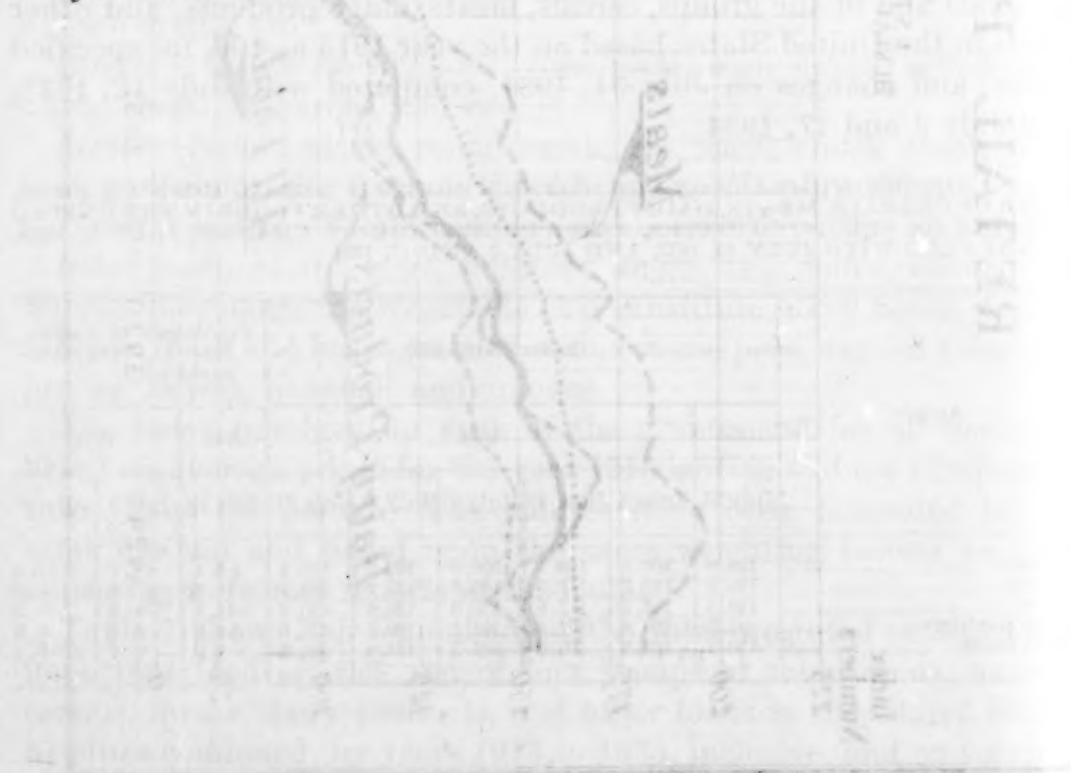
South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D.C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield (Ill).

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

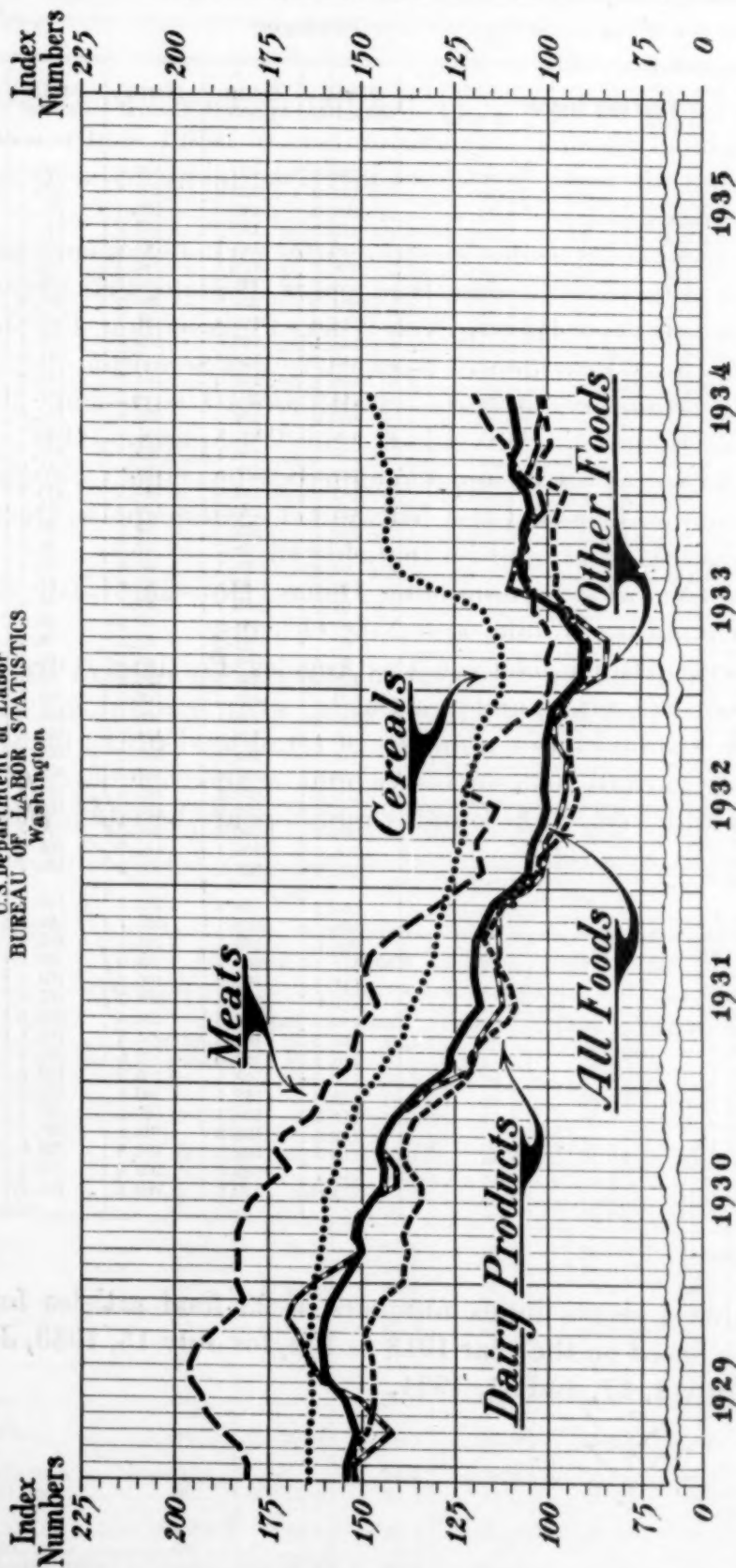
Table 3 shows index numbers of retail food prices for these regions by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.



RETAIL PRICES of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



John Brundage, Jr.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic ¹	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.9	102.4
1915.....	101.0	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.7	101.3
1916.....	112.7	110.6	113.6	111.8	106.7	113.7
1917.....	146.1	146.2	149.9	147.6	134.8	146.4
1918.....	169.3	174.3	167.2	169.0	157.0	168.3
1919.....	184.7	191.7	187.2	188.5	171.6	185.9
1920.....	203.2	204.5	206.9	201.3	187.0	203.4
1921.....	154.9	155.8	151.2	149.8	139.4	153.3
1922.....	143.1	142.9	139.1	138.4	130.2	141.6
1923.....	149.7	146.4	143.8	141.9	134.3	146.2
1924.....	146.8	146.0	144.6	142.9	134.9	145.9
1925.....	156.7	159.1	156.2	155.8	144.4	157.4
1926.....	160.9	164.7	160.8	157.6	142.7	160.6
1927.....	156.5	157.8	155.1	152.7	140.1	155.4
1928.....	156.2	156.1	153.4	152.4	139.7	154.3
1929.....	157.5	157.5	156.6	155.0	143.1	156.7
1930.....	147.8	147.9	146.1	144.9	133.7	147.1
1931.....	123.9	122.8	120.4	116.1	111.6	121.3
1932.....	105.1	102.5	99.1	96.6	95.6	102.1
1933.....	101.9	98.7	97.2	94.5	93.0	99.7
Jan. 15.....	97.9	95.1	90.8	89.1	90.6	94.8
Feb. 15.....	93.0	89.8	87.6	85.5	86.3	90.9
Mar. 15.....	91.9	88.7	87.1	86.0	86.3	90.5
Apr. 15.....	91.9	88.8	88.0	86.2	86.2	90.4
May 15.....	95.1	92.2	91.1	89.2	89.7	93.7
June 15.....	98.4	94.8	94.7	91.7	92.1	96.7
July 15.....	107.6	101.8	105.0	98.1	97.4	104.8
Aug. 15.....	109.0	105.3	106.1	101.7	98.4	106.7
Aug. 29.....	110.0	106.1	106.1	101.8	97.8	107.1
Sept. 12.....	109.4	106.8	104.9	102.2	98.5	107.0
Sept. 26.....	110.3	107.4	105.2	102.1	98.1	107.4
Oct. 10.....	110.3	107.6	104.5	101.5	97.8	107.3
Oct. 24.....	109.5	107.3	103.6	101.3	98.0	106.6
Nov. 7.....	109.5	107.2	104.0	101.4	97.8	106.7
Nov. 21.....	109.4	106.8	104.3	101.7	97.3	106.8
Dec. 5.....	108.4	106.1	101.7	101.0	96.7	105.5
Dec. 19.....	106.6	105.2	101.2	100.7	94.5	103.9
1934:						
Jan. 2.....	107.7	104.9	102.3	100.2	95.4	104.5
Jan. 16.....	108.1	105.1	103.7	101.4	94.5	105.2
Jan. 30.....	108.9	105.1	104.1	102.4	95.9	105.8
Feb. 13.....	111.1	107.4	106.0	102.8	97.6	108.3
Feb. 27.....	111.4	107.9	106.2	103.4	97.4	108.1
Mar. 13.....	111.6	108.4	106.7	103.6	97.7	108.5
Mar. 27.....	110.8	107.8	106.5	103.5	97.2	108.0
Apr. 10.....	110.2	107.3	105.8	103.1	96.9	107.4
Apr. 24.....	110.4	107.6	106.0	102.9	97.0	107.3
May 8.....	111.3	108.1	106.3	103.3	96.6	108.2
May 22.....	112.0	108.5	106.4	102.9	97.1	108.4
June 5.....	111.3	108.1	107.2	103.1	98.0	108.4
June 19.....	112.6	108.5	108.1	103.1	98.7	109.1
July 3.....	113.3	109.3	108.8	103.6	99.7	109.6
July 17.....	113.7	109.7	109.4	104.4	100.0	109.9
July 31.....	113.6	110.0	109.1	105.7	100.5	110.4

¹ Revised.

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for July 15, 1933, June 5 and 19, and July 3, 17, and 31, 1934.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JULY 15, 1933, JUNE 5 AND 19, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, 1934

Article	1933	1934				
	July 15	June 5	June 19	July 3	July 17	July 31
Sirloin steak.....pound..	117.3	125.2	126.0	128.3	129.5	129.1
Round steak.....do.....	117.0	125.1	126.5	128.7	130.0	130.0
Rib roast.....do.....	105.6	112.1	113.1	113.6	114.1	114.1
Chuck roast.....do.....	95.0	101.9	102.5	103.1	103.8	103.1
Plate beef.....do.....	79.3	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.8	86.0
Pork chops.....do.....	86.7	113.3	116.7	123.8	121.4	119.0
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	86.3	98.9	101.5	105.6	108.1	109.3
Ham, sliced.....do.....	119.3	132.3	138.7	142.8	143.9	146.1
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	118.0	148.7	143.9	142.3	138.6	132.3
Hens.....do.....	98.6	114.1	113.6	110.3	111.3	111.3
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	116.9	124.7	125.8	125.8	125.8	127.0
Butter.....pound.....	80.9	78.6	79.1	79.1	78.6	79.4
Cheese.....do.....	106.8	106.3	106.8	106.8	107.2	106.8
Lard.....do.....	63.9	63.9	65.2	65.8	66.5	67.7
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	70.4	68.7	71.3	73.6	76.2	80.9
Bread, white, wheat.....pound..	128.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	146.4	148.2
Flour.....do.....	121.2	145.5	148.5	148.5	148.5	148.5
Cornmeal.....do.....	123.3	143.3	146.7	146.7	146.7	146.7
Rice.....do.....	71.3	90.8	93.1	94.3	94.3	94.3
Potatoes.....do.....	211.8	147.1	135.3	129.4	123.5	117.6
Sugar, granulated.....do.....	100.0	96.4	98.2	100.0	103.6	105.5
Tea.....do.....	117.8	130.0	129.4	128.5	130.1	130.7
Coffee.....do.....	90.6	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for July 15, 1933, June 5 and 19, and July 3, 17, and 31, 1934.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JULY 15, 1933, JUNE 5 AND 19, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, 1934

Article	1933	1934				
	July 15	June 5	June 19	July 3	July 17	July 31
Beef:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Sirloin steak.....pound..	29.8	31.8	32.0	32.6	32.9	32.8
Round steak.....do.....	26.1	27.9	28.2	28.7	29.0	29.0
Rib roast.....do.....	20.9	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6
Chuck roast.....do.....	15.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5
Plate.....do.....	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4
Lamb:						
Leg.....do.....	22.3	28.1	27.2	26.9	26.2	25.0
Rib chops.....do.....		36.0	35.5	35.3	35.0	33.4
Breast.....do.....		11.6	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.5
Chuck or shoulder.....do.....		20.4	19.8	19.9	19.3	18.3
Pork:						
Chops.....do.....	18.2	23.8	24.5	26.0	25.5	25.0
Loin roast.....do.....		18.8	19.5	20.8	20.4	19.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	23.3	26.7	27.4	28.5	29.2	29.5
Ham, smoked, sliced.....do.....	32.1	35.6	37.3	38.4	38.7	39.3
Ham, smoked, whole.....do.....		20.5	21.8	22.9	23.5	23.8
Ham, picnic, smoked.....do.....		14.0	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.5
Salt pork.....do.....		15.4	15.8	16.3	16.6	16.8
Veal:						
Cutlets.....do.....		30.6	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5
Poultry:						
Roasting chickens.....do.....	21.0	24.3	24.2	23.5	23.7	23.7
Fish:						
Salmon, canned, pink.....16-oz. can..		14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	19.4	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5
Fats and oils:						
Lard, pure.....pound.....	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7
Lard compound.....do.....		9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	18.7	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.9	19.0
Oleomargarine.....do.....	13.3	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON JULY 15, 1933, JUNE 5 AND 19, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, 1934—Continued

Article	1933	1934				
	July 15	June 5	June 19	July 3	July 17	July 31
Dairy products:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	24.3	23.7	24.6	25.4	26.3	27.9
Butter.....pound.....	31.0	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.1	30.4
Cheese.....do.....	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.6
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	10.4	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Cream.....½ pint.....		14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0
Cereal foods:						
Flour, wheat, white.....pound.....	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Cornmeal.....do.....	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Rolled oats.....do.....	5.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....	22.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2
Rice.....pound.....	6.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Macaroni.....do.....	14.9	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.8
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat.....do.....	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3
Bread, rye.....do.....		8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
Bread, whole wheat.....do.....		8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
Cake, pound.....do.....		22.3	22.6	22.9	22.6	22.7
Fruits, fresh:						
Apples.....pound.....		7.0	7.2	7.5	7.1	6.5
Bananas.....dozen.....	24.8	22.3	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4
Lemons.....do.....		30.9	32.2	31.3	31.7	31.7
Oranges.....do.....	28.5	34.2	39.4	38.9	38.1	36.9
Vegetables, fresh:						
Beans, green.....pound.....		7.4	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.7
Cabbage.....do.....	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5
Carrots.....bunch.....		5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9
Celery.....stalk.....		11.5	12.8	13.1	11.3	10.2
Lettuce.....head.....		10.5	9.5	9.1	8.2	9.3
Onions.....pound.....	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7
Potatoes.....do.....	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Sweet potatoes.....do.....		5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.6
Spinach.....do.....		5.6	5.9	6.0	6.7	7.9
Fruits, canned:						
Peaches.....no. 2½ can.....		18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.5
Pears.....do.....		21.0	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
Pineapple.....do.....		22.0	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.3
Vegetables, canned:						
Asparagus.....no. 2 can.....		23.4	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.9
Beans, green.....do.....		11.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.6
Corn.....do.....	9.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Peas.....do.....	12.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8
Tomatoes.....do.....	9.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can.....	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6
Fruits, dried:						
Peaches.....pound.....		15.4	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5
Prunes.....do.....	9.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6
Raisins.....do.....	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7
Vegetables, dried:						
Black-eyed peas.....do.....		7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
Lima beans.....do.....		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7
Navy beans.....do.....	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sugar and sweets:						
Sugar.....do.....	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8
Corn sirup.....24-oz. can.....		12.6	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.6
Molasses.....18-oz. can.....		13.8	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.1
Beverages:						
Coffee.....pound.....	27.0	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.5
Tea.....do.....	64.1	70.7	70.4	69.9	70.8	71.1
Miscellaneous foods:						
Peanut butter.....do.....		16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7
Salt, table.....do.....		4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Soup, tomato.....10½-oz. can.....		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice.....13½-oz. can.....		8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6

Table 6 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percentage of change on July 31, 1934, compared with July 15,

1933, and July 3 and 17, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE JULY 31, 1934, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1933, AND JULY 3 AND 17, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage of change July 31, 1934, com- pared with—		
	1933	1934					1933	1934	
	July 15	June 5	June 19	July 3	July 17	July 31	July 15	July 3	July 17
United States.....	104.8	108.4	109.1	109.6	109.9	110.4	+5.4	+0.7	+0.5
Atlanta.....	100.9	105.4	105.9	106.8	107.1	107.2	+6.3	+4	+1
Baltimore.....	106.8	114.2	114.6	116.2	116.2	115.9	+8.6	—2	—2
Birmingham.....	100.9	103.8	104.0	104.6	105.9	107.3	+6.4	+2.6	+1.3
Boston.....	107.4	109.4	110.4	110.5	111.2	111.6	+3.9	+1.0	+3
Bridgeport.....							+6.9	+1.3	—1
Buffalo.....	109.8	113.8	115.5	116.4	115.8	115.4	+5.0	—9	—4
Butte.....							+3.0	+1.7	+3
Charleston, S.C.....	101.2	105.9	107.1	106.7	108.2	109.3	+8.1	+2.5	+1.1
Chicago.....	112.5	110.9	112.5	113.4	113.3	113.5	+9	+1	+1
Cincinnati.....	105.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	110.6	108.1	+2.5	—1.3	—2.2
Cleveland.....	103.8	106.2	105.8	108.4	108.1	107.7	+3.8	—6	—3
Columbus.....							+6.0	+1.9	+5
Dallas.....	99.5	104.6	104.9	104.7	108.1	107.1	+7.6	+2.3	—1.0
Denver.....	101.8	102.1	103.9	104.0	101.9	101.8	(1)	—2.1	—1
Detroit.....	105.4	111.8	114.0	114.3	113.0	112.5	+6.8	—1.6	—4
Fall River.....	105.0	106.7	107.5	108.7	109.7	109.7	+4.4	+1.3	(1)
Houston.....							+9.8	+2.5	+5
Indianapolis.....	103.8	104.7	104.3	104.4	104.7	103.7	(1)	—7	—1.0
Jacksonville.....	95.2	98.7	100.2	102.1	103.4	103.5	+8.8	+1.4	+2
Kansas City.....	103.6	107.0	107.9	108.4	109.2	109.4	+5.5	+9	+1
Little Rock.....	89.3	98.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	101.6	+13.8	+3.5	+2.9
Los Angeles.....	93.2	94.9	94.3	95.7	97.0	96.5	+3.5	+8	—6
Louisville.....	102.3	105.9	105.2	105.2	104.3	106.2	+3.8	+1.0	+1.8
Manchester.....	109.6	108.0	109.1	115.0	113.7	114.0	+4.0	—9	+3
Memphis.....	95.8	102.4	102.2	103.4	102.5	103.5	+8.0	+1	+1.0
Milwaukee.....	111.3	111.2	111.2	113.0	112.2	112.7	+1.2	—2	+4
Minneapolis.....	107.0	111.1	112.6	112.6	114.1	114.3	+6.8	+1.5	+2
Mobile.....							+7.0	+2.2	+1.6
Newark.....	103.3	110.1	111.2	112.5	112.5	112.0	+8.5	—5	—4
New Haven.....	109.2	114.6	114.8	114.6	117.1	117.7	+7.8	+2.7	+5
New Orleans.....	102.6	103.8	106.0	106.0	106.4	108.4	+5.6	+2.3	+1.8
New York.....	109.9	116.5	118.5	118.3	117.7	116.6	+6.1	—1.4	—9
Norfolk.....							+9.1	+8	+3
Omaha.....	100.8	104.5	105.0	105.5	107.8	107.9	+7.0	+2.3	+1
Peoria.....							+3.7	+1	—6
Philadelphia.....	106.0	117.9	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.9	+11.3	+6	+4
Pittsburgh.....	102.5	111.2	110.3	109.0	108.3	109.1	+6.4	(1)	+7
Portland, Maine.....							+3.9	—2	—2
Portland, Oreg.....	95.7	95.6	97.0	98.2	99.3	100.8	+5.3	+2.6	+1.5
Providence.....	108.5	107.6	108.3	110.4	111.1	111.4	+2.7	+9	+3
Richmond.....	104.1	113.8	114.3	114.4	114.8	114.5	+9.9	(1)	—3
Rochester.....							+6.5	—6	—3
St. Louis.....	108.7	108.8	111.6	111.9	111.7	111.4	+2.5	—4	—2
St. Paul.....							+6.4	—3	—1.6
Salt Lake City.....	92.4	93.2	94.4	94.7	94.6	94.7	+2.4	(1)	+2
San Francisco.....	106.7	110.8	110.8	111.6	111.5	112.8	+5.7	+1.1	+1.2
Savannah.....							+5.6	+1.2	+1.0
Scranton.....	112.0	114.4	114.7	115.6	115.0	113.0	+9	—2.3	—1.8
Seattle.....	103.5	104.2	103.5	104.6	105.2	106.2	+2.6	+1.4	+9
Springfield, Ill.....							+1.9	+1.6	+1.1
Washington.....	108.5	118.1	116.9	117.5	116.8	117.2	+7.9	—3	+3

¹ No change.

Retail prices of food for Hawaii were first secured in February 1930 and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

On July 1, 1934, retail prices of foods as a whole showed an increase of 8.6 percent for Honolulu and 6.1 percent for other localities in Hawaii compared with July 1, 1933. As compared with June 1, 1934, an increase of 0.6 percent was shown for Honolulu and a decrease of 0.4 percent for other localities.

Retail Prices of Coal, July 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to July 15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and of bituminous coal in the United States. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to July 15, 1934, inclusive.

RETAIL PRICES of COAL BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT 1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 Washington

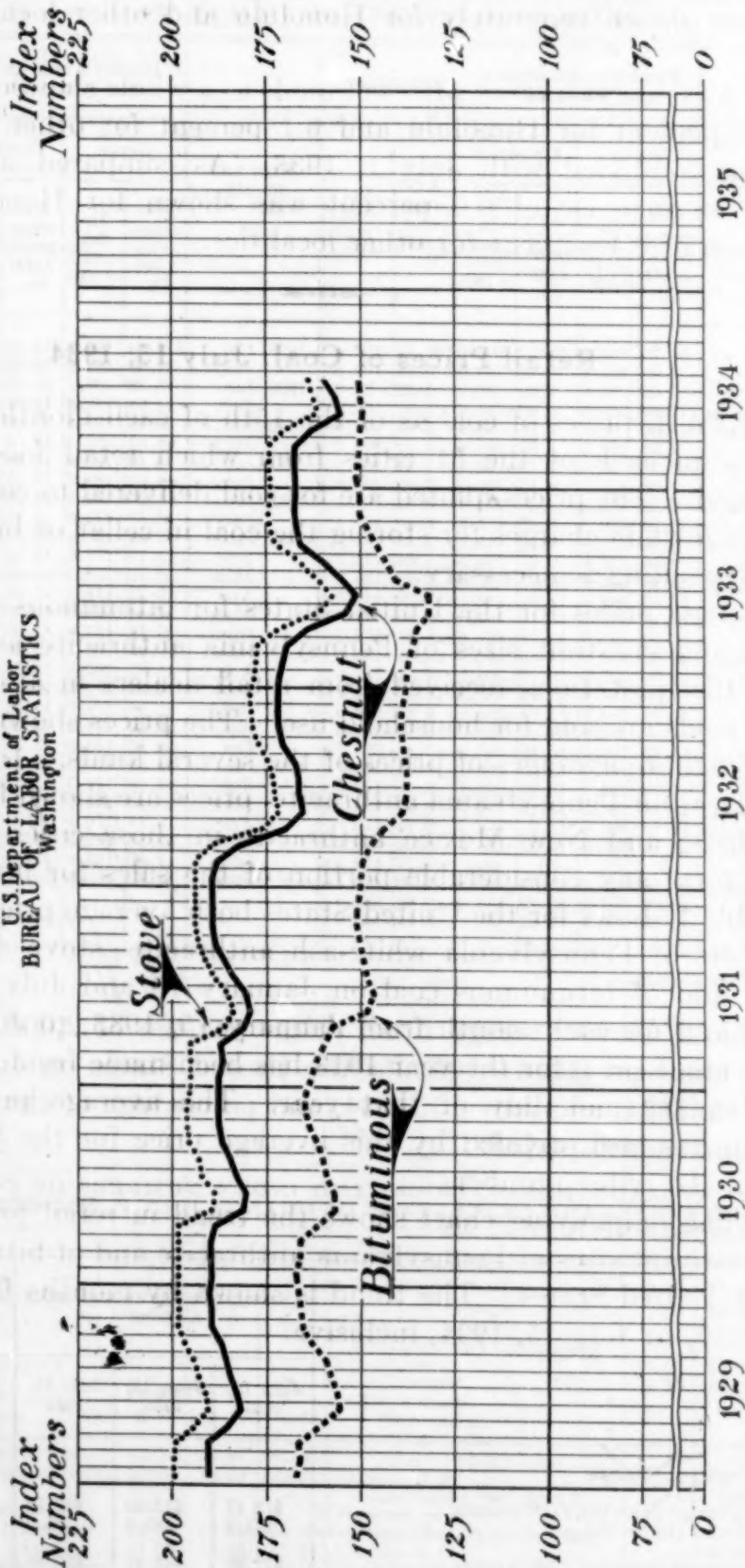


TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO JULY 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)				Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		
1913: Yr. av.	\$7.73	100.0	\$7.91	100.0	\$5.43	100.0	1928: Jan.	\$15.44	199.8	\$15.08	190.6	\$9.30	171.1
Jan.	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1929: Jan.	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1914: Jan.	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1930: Jan.	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1915: Jan.	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1931: Jan.	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1916: Jan.	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1932: Jan.	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1917: Jan.	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1933: Jan.	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1918: Jan.	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	Feb.	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	Mar.	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1919: Jan.	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Apr.	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	May	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1920: Jan.	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	June	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	July	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1921: Jan.	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	Aug.	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	Sept.	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
1922: Jan.	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Oct.	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Nov.	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
1923: Jan.	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Dec.	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	1934: Jan.	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6
1924: Jan.	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Feb.	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	Mar.	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
1925: Jan.	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Apr.	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	May	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	8.13	149.5
1926: Jan.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	June	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7	8.18	150.5
July	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1	July	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2	8.23	151.5
1927: Jan.	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3							
July	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9							

¹ Insufficient data.

Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on July 15, 1933, June 15, 1934, and July 15, 1934, and percentage of change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE JULY 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH JULY 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number			Percentage of change July 15, 1934, compared with—	
	July 15, 1933	June 15, 1934	July 15, 1934	July 15, 1933	June 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	\$12.47	\$12.60	\$12.79		
Index (1913=100)	161.3	163.0	165.5	+2.6	+1.5
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	\$12.26	\$12.40	\$12.60		
Index (1913=100)	155.0	156.7	159.2	+2.7	+1.6
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds	\$7.64	\$8.18	\$8.23		
Index (1913=100)	140.7	150.5	151.5	+7.7	+7.7

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on July 15, 1933, June 15 and July 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JULY 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	July 15	June 15	July 15		July 15	June 15	July 15
Atlanta, Ga.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	\$5.55	\$6.52	\$6.52	Detroit, Mich.—Continued. Bituminous:			
Baltimore, Md.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Stove	11.92	12.33	12.50	High volatile	\$6.11	\$7.17	\$7.17
Chestnut	11.67	12.08	12.25	Low volatile	6.81	8.52	8.52
Bituminous:				Run of mine:			
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile	5.99	7.98	7.98
Low volatile	8.44	9.06	9.69	Fall River, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Run of mine:				Stove	13.50	13.50	13.83
High volatile	6.79	7.43	7.29	Chestnut	13.25	13.25	13.58
Birmingham, Ala.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.68	6.12	6.24	Houston, Tex.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.60	10.80	10.80
Boston, Mass.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Indianapolis, Ind.: Bituminous:			
Stove	13.20	13.00	13.25	Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut	12.95	12.75	13.00	High volatile	5.26	6.14	6.16
Bridgeport, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile	7.05	7.95	7.95
Stove	13.25	13.00	13.25	Run of mine:			
Chestnut	13.25	13.00	13.25	Low volatile	6.38	7.00	7.00
Buffalo, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Jacksonville, Fla.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.00	10.00	10.13
Stove	11.90	12.15	12.41	Kansas City, Mo.: Arkansas anthracite:			
Chestnut	11.65	11.90	12.16	Furnace	10.33	10.41	10.53
Butte, Mont.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.71	9.80	9.80	Stove, no. 4	12.00	12.22	11.60
Charleston, S.C.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.62	9.92	9.92	Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.61	5.99	6.30
Chicago, Ill.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Little Rock, Ark.: Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.25	10.50	10.50
Stove	13.04	12.73	13.23	Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.50	8.28	8.17
Chestnut	12.83	12.48	12.98	Los Angeles, Calif.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	15.25	16.66	16.27
Bituminous:				Louisville, Ky.: Bituminous:			
Prepared sizes:				Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.50	7.87	8.03	High volatile	4.62	5.98	6.16
Low volatile	9.39	9.66	9.77	Low volatile	6.88	7.75	7.92
Run of mine:				Manchester, N.H.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	6.99	7.66	7.71	Stove	14.00	14.50	14.50
Cincinnati, Ohio: Bituminous:				Chestnut	14.00	14.50	14.50
Prepared sizes:				Memphis, Tenn.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.57	7.06	7.20
High volatile	5.13	5.85	5.85	Milwaukee, Wis.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	6.60	7.50	7.50	Stove	12.54	12.69	12.91
Cleveland, Ohio: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut	12.29	12.44	12.66
Stove	11.50	11.63	11.85	Bituminous:			
Chestnut	11.25	11.38	11.60	Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile	7.01	7.96	7.98
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile	9.09	10.36	10.36
High volatile	5.32	6.81	6.90	Minneapolis, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	7.82	8.75	8.76	Stove	14.04	14.80	15.05
Columbus, Ohio: Bituminous:				Chestnut	13.79	14.55	14.80
Prepared sizes:				Bituminous:			
High volatile	5.03	5.94	6.12	Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	6.17	7.21	7.42	High volatile	9.11	10.29	10.18
Dallas, Tex.: Arkansas anthracite, egg	13.50	14.00	13.50	Low volatile	11.52	12.78	12.96
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	10.50	10.00	Mobile, Ala.: Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.65	7.73	8.05
Denver, Colo.: Colorado anthracite:				Newark, N.J.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.50	15.50	15.50	Stove	11.69	11.83	12.15
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.50	15.50	15.50	Chestnut	11.44	11.58	11.90
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.37	8.10	8.18	New Haven, Conn.: Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Detroit, Mich.: Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove	12.90	13.15	13.15
Stove	11.46	11.59	11.59	Chestnut	12.90	13.15	13.15
Chestnut	11.46	11.59	11.59				

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, JULY 15, 1933, AND JUNE 15 AND JULY 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	July 15	June 15	July 15		July 15	June 15	July 15
New Orleans, La.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$8.07	\$9.80	\$9.60	Rochester, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	\$12.10	\$12.73	\$12.60
New York, N.Y.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	11.82	11.30	11.45	Chestnut.....	11.85	12.48	12.35
Chestnut.....	11.57	11.05	11.20	St. Louis, Mo.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	13.91	13.48	13.65
Norfolk, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	12.50	12.50	13.00	Chestnut.....	13.66	13.23	13.53
Chestnut.....	12.50	12.50	13.00	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.67	6.26	6.44
Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile.....	6.50	8.00	8.00	St. Paul, Minn.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	14.05	14.80	15.00
Low volatile.....	7.50	8.50	9.00	Chestnut.....	13.80	14.55	14.75
Run of mine: Low volatile.....	6.38	7.38	7.50	Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile.....	8.83	10.14	10.15
Omaha, Nebr.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.30	8.59	8.61	Low volatile.....	11.62	13.06	13.16
Peoria, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	5.98	6.49	6.56	Salt Lake City, Utah: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	7.00	7.35	7.37
Philadelphia, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	11.38	11.25	11.25	San Francisco, Calif.: New Mexico anthracite: Cerrillos egg.....	25.00	25.63	25.63
Chestnut.....	11.13	11.00	11.00	Colorado anthracite: Egg.....	24.50	25.11	25.11
Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	11.50	12.88	12.75	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	15.00	15.04	15.04
Chestnut.....	11.50	12.88	12.75	Savannah, Ga.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	2 8.44	2 9.70	2 9.53
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	3.45	4.54	4.47	Seranton, Pa.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	8.06	8.25	8.41
Portland, Maine: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	13.98	13.75	14.00	Chestnut.....	7.81	8.00	8.19
Chestnut.....	13.73	13.50	13.75	Seattle, Wash.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.38	9.92	9.78
Portland, Oreg.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	11.60	12.75	12.67	Springfield, Ill.: Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	3.75	4.09	4.10
Providence, R.I.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	1 13.45	14.25	14.63	Washington, D.C.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	3 13.30	3 13.40	3 13.70
Chestnut.....	1 13.20	14.00	14.38	Chestnut.....	3 13.04	3 13.10	3 13.40
Richmond, Va.: Pennsylvania anthracite: Stove.....	12.75	12.50	12.50	Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile.....	3 8.06	3 8.56	3 8.56
Chestnut.....	12.75	12.50	12.50	Low volatile.....	3 9.47	3 10.00	3 10.00
Bituminous: Prepared sizes: High volatile.....	7.17	7.50	7.50	Run of mine: Mixed.....	3 7.40	3 8.02	3 8.02
Low volatile.....	7.65	8.37	8.37				
Run of mine: Low volatile.....	6.50	7.00	7.00				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

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WHOLESALE PRICES

Scope of Wholesale Price Reports

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the country's markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating this index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of related commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, *Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928*, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for a period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the "Aldrich report." The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years.

¹ Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to July 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to July 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for July 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June.....	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September.....	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8
1934:											
January.....	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February.....	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March.....	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April.....	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May.....	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June.....	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July.....	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
By weeks ending—											
July 7, 1934.....	64.1	71.0	87.9	71.5	74.2	86.9	87.5	75.7	83.1	69.9	74.7
July 14, 1934.....	64.5	70.8	87.6	71.4	73.8	86.4	86.9	75.5	83.1	69.9	74.5
July 21, 1934.....	66.1	71.2	87.0	71.6	74.7	86.4	87.4	75.6	83.0	70.0	75.1
July 28, 1934.....	64.5	70.8	86.1	71.4	74.7	86.3	86.7	75.6	83.0	70.1	74.7

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to July 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to July 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in July 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 74.8. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01337 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.337. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.337 in July 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year will be found on page 812.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1926=\$1)

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	\$1.399	\$1.558	\$1.468	\$1.745	\$1.631	\$1.101	\$1.764	\$1.247	\$1.776	\$1.074	\$1.433
1914.....	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915.....	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916.....	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917.....	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918.....	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919.....	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920.....	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921.....	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922.....	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923.....	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924.....	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.063	1.019
1925.....	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927.....	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928.....	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929.....	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930.....	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931.....	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932.....	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933.....	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February.....	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March.....	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.590	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April.....	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May.....	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June.....	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July.....	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.337	1.563	1.451
August.....	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September.....	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October.....	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November.....	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December.....	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January.....	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February.....	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March.....	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April.....	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May.....	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June.....	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July.....	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
By weeks ending—											
July 7, 1934.....	1.560	1.408	1.138	1.399	1.348	1.151	1.143	1.321	1.203	1.431	1.339
July 14, 1934.....	1.550	1.412	1.142	1.401	1.355	1.157	1.151	1.325	1.203	1.431	1.342
July 21, 1934.....	1.513	1.404	1.149	1.397	1.339	1.157	1.144	1.323	1.205	1.429	1.342
July 28, 1934.....	1.550	1.412	1.161	1.401	1.339	1.159	1.153	1.323	1.205	1.427	1.339

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to July 1934

IN TABLE 3 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods."

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January.....	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February....	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918.....	135.8	157.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September...	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November...	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December....	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January.....	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February....	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	July.....	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4

Table 4 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 3. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to July 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 801.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR AS DETERMINED BY INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

[1926=\$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	\$1.453	\$1.335	\$1.441	\$1.449	\$1.429	1933:					
1914.....	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January....	\$1.992	\$1.757	\$1.499	\$1.541	\$1.486
1915.....	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February....	2.066	1.776	1.522	1.570	1.515
1916.....	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March.....	2.024	1.757	1.522	1.567	1.520
1917.....	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April.....	2.000	1.745	1.522	1.570	1.531
1918.....	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May.....	1.862	1.631	1.488	1.529	1.504
1919.....	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June.....	1.779	1.531	1.449	1.484	1.451
1920.....	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July.....	1.618	1.447	1.385	1.414	1.385
1921.....	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August.....	1.650	1.395	1.362	1.389	1.350
1922.....	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September..	1.621	1.372	1.337	1.357	1.314
1923.....	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October.....	1.618	1.374	1.326	1.344	1.295
1924.....	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November..	1.603	1.401	1.330	1.348	1.295
1925.....	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December..	1.616	1.383	1.337	1.351	1.290
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1934:					
1927.....	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January....	1.560	1.391	1.316	1.333	1.277
1928.....	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February....	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1929.....	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	March.....	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1930.....	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	April.....	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1931.....	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333	May.....	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1932.....	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425	June.....	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
1933.....	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404	July.....	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276

Wholesale Prices in July 1934

THE average of wholesale commodity prices increased by three-tenths of 1 percent in July, according to the index number calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department

of Labor. The Bureau's index number for the month advanced to 74.8 percent of the 1926 average, as compared with 74.6 percent for June.

The present monthly index stands at the highest point reached during the year and equals the level attained in April 1931. The upward trend in prices was confined mainly to 3 of the 10 major groups of commodities carried in the Bureau's index. More than half of the 152 items showing advances were included in the farm products, foods, and fuel and lighting material groups. Several of the major classifications showed declining prices; 435 of the 784 items included in the index remained unchanged in average prices from the month before. Declining prices were reported for 197 items. Changes in prices by groups of items are as follows:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ITEMS CHANGING IN PRICE FROM JUNE TO JULY 1934

Group	Increases	Decreases	No change
Farm products.....	32	32	3
Foods.....	44	42	36
Hides and leather products.....	3	13	25
Textile products.....	18	27	67
Fuels and lighting materials.....	10	6	8
Metals and metal products.....	16	23	91
Building materials.....	11	22	53
Chemicals and drugs.....	6	10	73
House-furnishing goods.....	4	13	44
Miscellaneous.....	8	9	35
Total.....	152	197	435

Raw materials, including the basic farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities, registered approximately a 1.5-percent advance. Semimanufactured articles, including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other like goods, declined by three-tenths of 1 percent. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, remained at the June level.

The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, increased by approximately three-tenths of 1 percent between June and July. The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, showed no change in the general average.

The index as a whole, which had shown a steady upward movement for the past 3 months, registered an increase of nearly 9 percent over July 1933, when the level was 68.9 percent of the 1926 average. The advance which has occurred over the past 2 years since July 1932, when the index was 64.5, amounts to 16 percent. The increase over July 1931 is approximately 4 percent. When compared with July 1930, when the index was 84.4, present prices are lower by

11.5 percent, and as compared with July 1929, when the index was 96.5 (the peak of prices during the past 5 years), they are down by 22.5 percent. The general level in July was 25 percent above the low point of 1933 (February), when the index was 59.8.

The largest increase of any of the major group from June to July was recorded by farm products, with the average advancing nearly 2 percent. Important items in this group showing higher prices were: Corn, 9 percent; hogs, 12 percent; hay, 17 percent; cotton, 4 percent; fresh milk, Chicago, 11 percent; fresh milk, New York, 5 percent; and eggs, 3 percent. On the other hand, wool declined 4 percent; cows, 9 percent; lambs, 18 percent; and live poultry, 5 percent. The present level of the market prices of farm products is approximately 7.5 percent above 1 year ago. It is nearly 35 percent higher than in July 1932. As compared with July 1929 present prices of farm products are lower by 40 percent.

Continued advances in prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, gas, and electricity were largely responsible for the 1.5 percent increase in the fuel and lighting materials group. The index for this group, 73.9, compared with 65.3 for July 1933, shows an increase of 13 percent during the year. Comparable indexes for July 1929 to July 1932, inclusive, are 83.3, 78, 62.9, and 72.3, respectively.

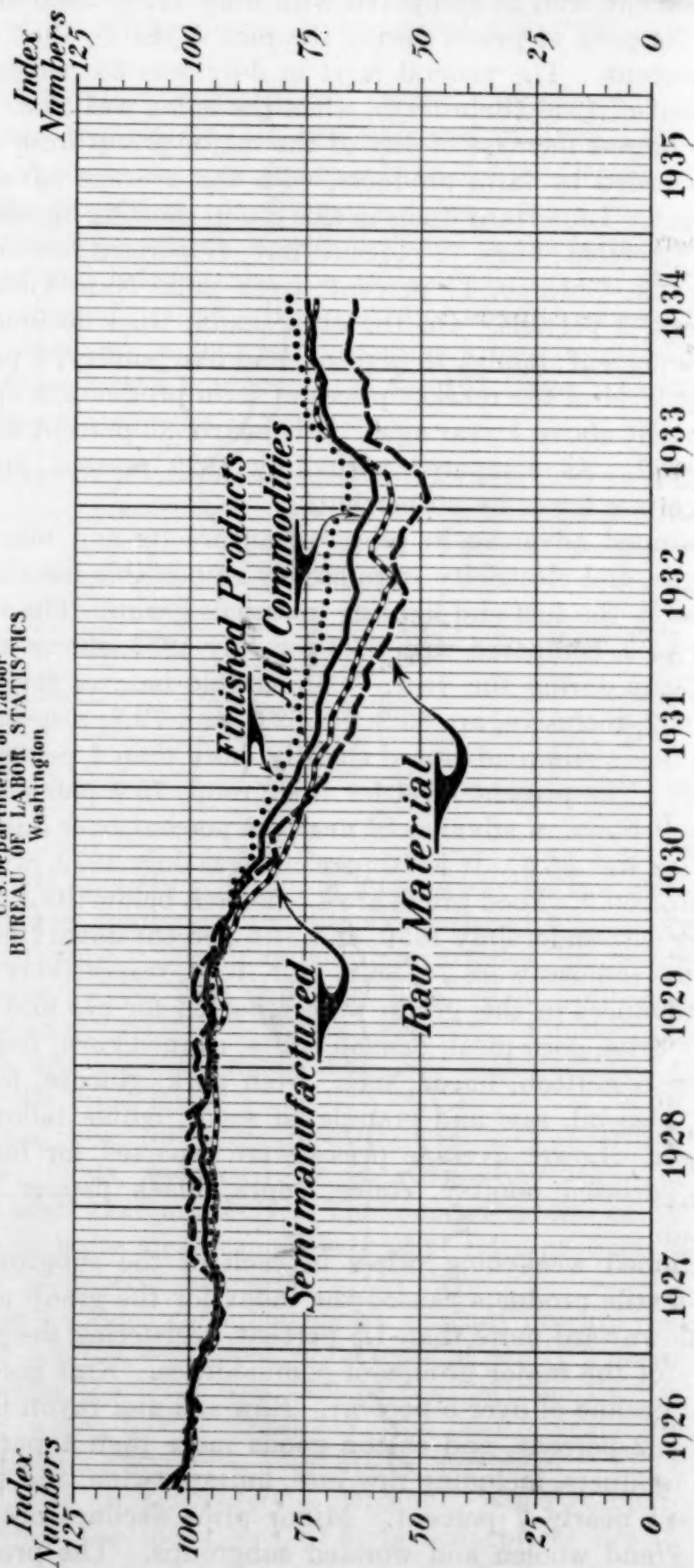
The foods group advanced slightly more than 1 percent from June to July. The present level for this group, 70.6 percent of the 1926 average, shows an advance of nearly 8 percent over July 1933, when the index was 65.5. It is 16 percent over July 1932, when the index registered 60.9. Food prices are 4.5 percent below the July 1931 level, 18.5 percent under July 1930, and 31.5 percent down from July 1929, when the indexes were 74, 86.8, and 102.9, respectively. Important price advances in this group were reported for rye and wheat flour, hominy grits, corn meal, canned fruits, canned corn, fresh and cured beef, fresh mutton, bacon, ham, fresh pork, glucose, lard, oleomargarine, oleo oil, raw and granulated sugar, edible tallow, and vegetable oils. Lower average prices were reported for butter, cheese, prunes, dressed poultry, coffee, copra, black pepper, and canned salmon.

Continued weakening prices in each of the subgroups classified under textile products caused the index for the group as a whole to move downward more than 1.5 percent, registering the greatest drop for any of the major groups of commodities. Knit goods showed a general decline of over 5 percent. Raw silk and rayon moved downward by 2 percent, and cotton goods more than 1 percent. Other textile products, including raw jute, burlap, twine, and similar items, decreased nearly 7 percent. Minor price declines occurred in the clothing and woolen and worsted subgroups. The present level of textile products as a group is higher by only 5 percent than in July 1933.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



David A. Raymond, Jr.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brandt, Jr.

Lower prices for motor vehicles, iron and steel products, and plumbing and heating items more than counterbalanced slightly higher prices for agricultural implements and nonferrous metals, and caused the metals and metal products group to decrease slightly more than 1 percent during the month. The July 1934 index, 86.8, is 7.5 percent above that for July 1933, when the index registered 80.6. Present prices are 9.5 percent higher than in July 1932 and 3 percent over July 1931. The index for the month is 14 percent below the level for July 1929, when the index was 101. The 5 percent decline in average prices of hides and skins, and smaller decreases for boots and shoes and leather, accounted largely for the decline of nearly 1 percent in the hides and leather products group. The present index, 86.3, is at the level of July 1933. It is 21 percent under the level of July 1929, when the index was 109.1.

Declining prices of lumber, paint and paint materials, plumbing and heating items, structural steel, and other building materials caused the building-materials group to show an average decrease of slightly less than 1 percent. The index for brick and tile averaged higher than in June, while cement remained at the previous level. Building-material prices are higher by 9.5 percent than in July 1933. The present index, 87, compares with 79.5 for a year ago. Present prices are on the average 25 percent higher than 2 years ago, and 8.5 percent lower than the general average for July 1929.

Both furniture and furnishings shared in the downward movement of the house-furnishing goods group. The index for the group as a whole declined one-half of 1 percent and placed present prices 9 percent under July of last year. An advance of 8 percent in crude rubber and 2 percent in cattle feed was more than offset by lower prices for paper and pulp and other miscellaneous items, and caused the miscellaneous commodity group to show a fractional decrease. The index for the miscellaneous group, 69.9, compares with 70.2 for June and 64 for July 1933. The decline during the year has been slightly more than 9 percent. All subgroups of the chemicals and drugs group showed weakening prices. The decrease for this group was three-tenths of 1 percent. Present prices are only 3 percent above July 1933.

The index of raw materials, which rose 1.5 percent during the month, is 10.5 percent over July 1933. The present index, 68.3, compares with 67.3 for June and 61.8 a year ago. The average for semimanufactured articles, which registered a slight decline in July, is at present 5 percent higher than in July 1933. Finished products, which remain at the June level are nearly 8.5 percent above a year ago. Nonagricultural commodities are higher by nearly 9 percent than in July 1933, while all commodities other than farm products and foods showed an increase of 8.5 percent during the year.

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The peak period of the general average of all commodities at wholesale during the past 5 years, 96.5, was reached in July 1929. This does not mean that the highest level for each of the major groups, or of the subgroups within the major classification, was reached during that month. Prices moved steadily downward, with minor increases, and reached the lowest level in February 1933, when the index was 59.8. The movement from that month until July 1934 has been steadily upward, with minor recessions. Table 6 shows the index for each group and subgroup as of July 1929, February 1933, July 1933, and July 1934, together with the percent of change between July 1929 and February 1933, February 1933 and July 1934, and July 1933 and July 1934. The same comparison is also shown for special groupings, as raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

The index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to their relative importance in the wholesale markets, is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100. Table 7 shows index numbers of groups and subgroups for July of each year from 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and June 1934.

TABLE 6.—CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY 1929 TO JULY 1934

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Index July 1929	Index Febru- ary 1933	Per- cent- age de- crease July 1929 to Febru- ary 1933	Index July 1933	Index July 1934	Per- cent- age in- crease July 1933 to July 1934	Per- cent- age in- crease Febru- ary 1933 to July 1934
All commodities.....	96.5	59.8	38.0	68.9	74.8	8.6	25.1
Farm products.....	107.6	40.9	62.0	60.1	64.5	7.3	57.7
Grains.....	102.2	32.7	68.0	73.4	74.8	1.9	128.7
Livestock and poultry.....	114.9	40.1	65.1	47.4	48.8	3.0	21.7
Other farm products.....	104.5	44.2	57.7	63.7	70.5	10.7	59.5
Foods.....	102.9	53.7	47.8	65.5	70.6	7.8	31.5
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	103.2	52.4	49.2	66.1	74.8	13.2	42.7
Cereal products.....	91.2	60.4	33.8	83.3	88.9	6.7	47.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	105.8	52.4	50.5	75.6	68.2	¹ 9.8	30.2
Meats.....	116.7	50.2	57.0	50.8	63.4	24.8	26.3
Other foods.....	93.0	54.1	41.8	63.7	64.5	1.3	19.2
Hides and leather products.....	109.1	68.0	37.7	86.3	86.3	0	26.9
Boots and shoes.....	106.1	83.3	21.5	88.3	98.0	11.0	17.6
Hides and skins.....	114.5	40.9	64.3	88.7	66.6	¹ 24.9	62.8
Leather.....	112.1	55.3	50.7	78.0	75.1	¹ 3.7	35.8
Other leather products.....	106.1	77.9	26.6	80.0	86.8	8.5	11.4
Textile products.....	89.6	51.2	42.9	68.0	71.5	5.1	39.6
Clothing.....	89.2	61.2	31.4	70.6	81.9	16.0	33.8
Cotton goods.....	98.2	49.1	50.0	80.2	85.1	6.1	73.3
Knit goods.....	87.9	48.3	45.1	55.2	59.5	7.8	23.2
Silk and rayon.....	78.3	25.6	67.3	37.9	24.5	¹ 35.4	¹ 4.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	87.7	53.2	39.3	72.3	80.7	11.6	51.7
Other textile products.....	92.2	66.2	28.2	76.7	69.6	¹ 9.3	5.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	83.3	63.6	23.6	65.3	73.9	13.2	16.2
Anthracite.....	89.1	88.7	0.4	77.9	78.6	0.9	¹ 11.4
Bituminous coal.....	89.9	79.4	11.7	81.0	95.7	18.1	20.5
Coke.....	84.7	75.2	11.2	76.0	85.6	12.6	13.8
Electricity.....	94.1	102.9	² 9.4	89.4	² 90.6	1.3	¹ 12.0
Gas.....	94.4	96.6	² 2.3	100.2	² 97.5	¹ 2.7	0.9
Petroleum products.....	73.3	34.3	53.2	41.3	51.3	24.2	49.6

¹ Decrease.² Increase.³ Index for July not available; index given is for June.

TABLE 6.—CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY 1929 TO JULY 1934—Continued

Groups and subgroups	Index July 1929	Index Febru- ary 1933	Per- cent- age de- crease July 1929 to Febru- ary 1933	Index July 1933	Index July 1934	Per- cent- age in- crease July 1933 to July 1934	Per- cent- age in- crease Febru- ary 1933 to July 1934
Metals and metal products.....	101.0	77.4	23.4	80.6	86.8	7.7	12.1
Agricultural implements.....	99.0	83.1	16.1	83.0	92.0	10.8	10.7
Iron and steel.....	95.3	77.3	18.9	77.7	86.7	11.6	12.2
Motor vehicles.....	107.8	90.9	15.7	90.4	94.6	4.6	4.1
Nonferrous metals.....	105.7	46.2	56.3	67.6	68.8	1.8	48.9
Plumbing and heating.....	93.6	59.4	36.5	69.4	75.0	8.1	26.3
Building materials.....	95.1	69.8	26.6	79.5	87.0	9.4	24.6
Brick and tile.....	92.9	75.1	19.2	78.2	91.3	16.8	21.6
Cement.....	94.6	81.8	13.5	88.2	93.9	6.5	14.8
Lumber.....	93.3	56.4	39.5	75.9	85.3	12.4	51.2
Paint and paint materials.....	94.5	68.0	28.0	77.9	79.8	2.4	17.4
Plumbing and heating.....	93.6	59.4	36.5	69.4	75.0	8.1	26.3
Structural steel.....	99.6	81.7	18.0	81.7	92.5	13.2	13.2
Other building materials.....	97.4	78.5	19.4	83.3	90.9	9.1	15.8
Chemicals and drugs.....	93.3	71.3	23.6	73.2	75.4	3.0	5.8
Chemicals.....	98.2	79.0	19.6	80.3	78.5	2.2	1.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	70.8	54.8	22.6	56.8	73.0	28.5	33.2
Fertilizer materials.....	90.7	61.5	32.2	68.6	67.6	1.5	9.9
Mixed fertilizers.....	97.1	62.4	35.7	63.3	72.8	15.0	16.7
House-furnishing goods.....	94.3	72.3	23.3	74.8	81.6	9.1	12.9
Furnishings.....	93.3	72.9	21.9	75.1	84.8	12.9	16.3
Furniture.....	95.5	71.9	24.7	74.6	78.5	5.2	9.2
Miscellaneous.....	82.8	59.2	28.5	64.0	69.9	9.2	18.1
Automobile tires and tubes.....	54.5	42.6	21.8	41.4	44.6	7.7	4.7
Cattle feed.....	120.5	40.6	66.3	82.4	88.8	7.8	118.7
Paper and pulp.....	88.9	72.1	18.9	78.1	82.4	5.5	14.3
Rubber, crude.....	43.9	6.1	86.1	16.3	29.9	83.4	390.2
Other miscellaneous.....	98.8	73.3	25.8	76.3	82.3	7.9	12.3
Raw materials.....	99.1	48.4	51.2	61.8	68.3	10.5	41.1
Semimanufactured articles.....	93.4	56.3	39.7	69.1	72.7	5.2	29.1
Finished products.....	95.6	65.7	31.3	72.2	78.2	8.3	19.0
Nonagricultural commodities.....	94.1	63.7	32.3	70.7	76.9	8.8	20.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	91.7	66.0	28.0	72.2	78.4	8.6	18.8

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	July 1934	June 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929
All commodities.....	74.8	74.6	68.9	64.5	72.0	84.4	96.5
Farm products.....	64.5	63.3	60.1	47.9	64.9	83.1	107.6
Grains.....	74.8	72.4	73.4	36.7	49.0	74.1	102.2
Livestock and poultry.....	48.8	48.3	47.4	54.1	63.0	81.8	114.9
Other farm products.....	70.5	69.4	63.7	48.4	71.3	86.9	104.5
Foods.....	70.6	69.8	65.5	60.9	74.0	86.8	102.9
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	74.8	73.0	66.1	58.2	80.6	91.8	103.2
Cereal products.....	88.9	89.2	83.3	65.7	71.5	80.6	91.2
Fruits and vegetables.....	68.2	70.1	75.6	59.7	74.2	95.2	105.8
Meats.....	63.4	62.2	50.8	62.0	73.4	91.8	116.7
Other foods.....	64.5	62.9	63.7	58.5	70.6	77.4	93.0
Hides and leather products.....	86.3	87.1	86.3	68.6	89.4	100.8	109.1
Boots and shoes.....	98.0	98.4	88.3	84.4	93.5	102.9	106.1
Hides and skins.....	66.6	70.1	88.7	33.5	72.7	94.0	114.5
Leather.....	75.1	75.3	78.0	60.0	89.8	100.1	112.1
Other leather products.....	86.8	86.8	80.0	83.7	101.4	105.6	106.1
Textile products.....	71.5	72.7	68.0	51.5	66.5	79.7	89.6
Clothing.....	81.9	82.6	70.6	60.9	76.1	86.6	89.2
Cotton goods.....	85.1	86.0	80.2	50.0	66.8	83.9	98.2
Knit goods.....	59.5	62.8	55.2	47.8	60.0	81.3	87.9
Silk and rayon.....	24.5	25.0	37.9	26.2	43.8	54.3	78.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	80.7	80.8	72.3	53.6	67.4	79.2	87.7
Other textile products.....	69.6	74.8	76.7	66.5	75.2	84.2	92.2

TABLE 7

Fuel and
Anthracite
Bituminous
Coke
Electric
Gas
Petroleum
Metals
Agricultural
Iron
Motor
Nonferrous
Plumbing
Building
Brick
Cement
Lumber
Paint
Plumbing
Structural
Chemicals
Drugs
Fertilizer
Mixed
House-furnishing
Furniture
Miscellaneous
Automobile
Cattle
Paper
Rubber
Other
Raw
Semimanufactured
Finished
Nonagricultural
All commodities

¹ Data

TABLE 7.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES—Continued

Groups and subgroups	July 1934	June 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930	July 1929
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.9	72.8	65.3	72.3	62.9	78.0	83.3
Anthracite.....	78.6	76.9	77.9	84.5	90.8	86.5	89.1
Bituminous coal.....	95.7	95.0	81.0	81.6	83.5	88.8	89.9
Coke.....	85.6	85.0	76.0	76.3	81.5	84.0	84.7
Electricity.....	(1)	90.6	89.4	105.8	97.9	98.3	94.1
Gas.....	(1)	97.5	100.2	108.3	103.5	99.7	94.4
Petroleum products.....	51.3	50.6	41.3	49.7	30.3	61.0	73.3
Metals and metal products.....	86.8	87.7	80.6	79.2	84.3	90.8	101.0
Agricultural implements.....	92.0	91.1	83.0	84.9	94.2	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel.....	86.7	88.6	77.7	77.2	82.7	88.4	95.3
Motor vehicles.....	94.6	95.0	90.4	95.3	94.7	100.7	107.8
Nonferrous metals.....	68.8	68.5	67.6	47.0	61.4	75.4	105.7
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	75.1	69.4	67.1	86.8	83.6	93.6
Building materials.....	87.0	87.8	79.5	69.7	78.1	88.5	95.1
Brick and tile.....	91.3	91.1	78.2	75.9	83.4	88.6	92.9
Cement.....	93.9	93.9	88.2	77.3	75.8	91.7	94.6
Lumber.....	85.3	86.3	75.9	56.9	67.2	83.6	93.3
Paint and paint materials.....	79.8	80.3	77.9	66.8	79.6	91.5	94.5
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	75.1	69.4	67.1	86.8	83.6	93.6
Structural steel.....	92.5	94.5	81.7	81.7	84.3	84.3	99.6
Other building materials.....	90.9	92.0	83.3	77.9	83.7	91.9	97.4
Chemicals and drugs.....	75.4	75.6	73.2	73.0	78.9	88.3	93.3
Chemicals.....	78.5	78.6	80.3	78.9	82.4	92.9	98.2
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	73.0	73.1	56.8	57.6	62.1	68.0	70.8
Fertilizer materials.....	67.6	67.9	68.6	66.8	78.7	84.3	90.7
Mixed fertilizers.....	72.8	73.4	63.3	68.8	80.2	93.1	97.1
House-furnishing goods.....	81.6	82.0	74.8	74.0	85.7	93.1	94.3
Furnishings.....	84.8	85.1	75.1	75.1	82.8	92.4	93.3
Furniture.....	78.5	79.0	74.6	73.0	89.1	93.9	95.5
Miscellaneous.....	69.9	70.2	64.0	64.3	69.7	76.6	82.8
Automobile tires and tubes.....	44.6	44.6	41.4	40.1	46.0	50.1	54.5
Cattle feed.....	88.8	86.9	82.4	42.2	55.8	94.8	120.5
Paper and pulp.....	82.4	83.5	78.1	76.2	80.6	85.4	88.9
Rubber, crude.....	29.9	27.7	16.3	6.1	13.2	23.6	43.9
Other miscellaneous.....	82.3	83.1	76.3	84.5	88.6	94.5	98.8
Raw materials.....	68.3	67.3	61.8	54.7	64.3	81.1	99.1
Semimanufactured articles.....	72.7	72.9	69.1	55.5	69.3	79.8	93.4
Finished products.....	78.2	78.2	72.2	70.5	76.1	86.6	95.6
Nonagricultural commodities.....	76.9	76.9	70.7	68.0	73.5	84.6	94.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.4	78.2	72.2	69.7	73.9	84.5	91.7

¹ Data not yet available.

TABLE 8.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLE-SALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JULY 1933 AND JUNE AND JULY 1934

[1926=\$1]

Groups and subgroups	July 1933	June 1934	July 1934
All commodities.....	\$1.451	\$1.340	\$1.337
Farm products.....	1.664	1.580	1.550
Grains.....	1.362	1.381	1.337
Livestock and poultry.....	2.110	2.070	2.049
Other farm products.....	1.570	1.441	1.418
Foods.....	1.527	1.433	1.416
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.513	1.370	1.337
Cereal products.....	1.200	1.121	1.125
Fruits and vegetables.....	1.323	1.427	1.466
Meats.....	1.969	1.608	1.577
Other foods.....	1.570	1.592	1.550
Hides and leather products.....	1.159	1.148	1.159
Boots and shoes.....	1.133	1.016	1.020
Hides and skins.....	1.127	1.427	1.502
Leather.....	1.282	1.328	1.332
Other leather products.....	1.250	1.152	1.152
Textile products.....	1.471	1.376	1.399
Clothing.....	1.416	1.211	1.221
Cotton goods.....	1.247	1.163	1.175
Knit goods.....	1.812	1.592	1.681
Silk and rayon.....	2.639	4.000	4.082
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.383	1.238	1.239
Other textile products.....	1.304	1.337	1.437
Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.531	1.374	1.353
Anthracite.....	1.284	1.300	1.272
Bituminous coal.....	1.235	1.053	1.045
Coke.....	1.316	1.176	1.168
Electricity.....	1.119	1.104	(1)
Gas.....	.998	1.026	(1)
Petroleum products.....	2.421	1.976	1.949
Metals and metal products.....	1.241	1.140	1.152
Agricultural implements.....	1.205	1.098	1.087
Iron and steel.....	1.287	1.129	1.153
Motor vehicles.....	1.106	1.053	1.057
Nonferrous metals.....	1.479	1.460	1.453
Plumbing and heating.....	1.441	1.332	1.333
Building materials.....	1.258	1.139	1.149
Brick and tile.....	1.279	1.098	1.095
Cement.....	1.134	1.065	1.065
Lumber.....	1.318	1.159	1.172
Paint and paint materials.....	1.284	1.245	1.253
Plumbing and heating.....	1.441	1.332	1.333
Structural steel.....	1.224	1.058	1.081
Other building materials.....	1.200	1.087	1.100
Chemicals and drugs.....	1.366	1.323	1.326
Chemicals.....	1.245	1.272	1.274
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.761	1.368	1.370
Fertilizer materials.....	1.458	1.473	1.479
Mixed fertilizers.....	1.580	1.362	1.374
House-furnishing goods.....	1.337	1.220	1.225
Furnishings.....	1.332	1.175	1.179
Furniture.....	1.340	1.266	1.274
Miscellaneous.....	1.563	1.425	1.431
Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.415	2.242	2.242
Cattle feed.....	1.214	1.151	1.126
Paper and pulp.....	1.280	1.198	1.214
Rubber, crude.....	6.135	3.610	3.344
Other miscellaneous.....	1.311	1.203	1.215
Raw materials.....	1.618	1.486	1.464
Semimanufactured articles.....	1.447	1.372	1.376
Finished products.....	1.385	1.279	1.279
Nonagricultural commodities.....	1.414	1.300	1.300
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.385	1.279	1.276

¹ Data not yet available.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain cases being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926-33, inclusive, and by months since January 1932..

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Industry and Labor	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period.....	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January-June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities.....	784	92	(Gold) 47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 ¹	(Paper) -----	(Silver) 155 ²
1926.....	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0
1927.....	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7	-----	104.4
1928.....	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	192.5	101.7
1929.....	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930.....	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931.....	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932.....	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933.....	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.2	346.0	103.3
1932								
January.....	67.3	1,414	114	557	75.7	69.4	146.5	119.3
February.....	66.3	1,449	112	554	75.9	69.2	151.9	-----
March.....	66.0	1,438	113	548	75.9	69.1	164.2	-----
April.....	65.5	1,431	112	539	72.4	68.2	189.8	116.7
May.....	64.4	1,408	116	526	71.7	67.4	213.0	115.7
June.....	63.9	1,390	115	514	71.7	66.4	226.6	113.6
July.....	64.5	1,397	112	512	69.2	66.4	230.2	111.8
August.....	65.2	1,415	112	524	67.9	66.7	239.6	111.3
September.....	65.3	1,441	110	533	66.9	65.9	281.6	109.8
October.....	64.4	1,404	111	529	64.5	65.0	293.9	108.7
November.....	63.9	1,382	111	525	63.3	64.7	289.0	106.9
December.....	62.6	1,367	108	522	62.5	64.0	337.8	107.5
1933								
January.....	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February.....	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.4	63.6	344.7	107.6
March.....	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April.....	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May.....	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.6	104.2
June.....	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.6	357.8	104.5
July.....	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August.....	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.4	355.8	101.7
September.....	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October.....	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November.....	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.7	330.2	99.9
December.....	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
1934								
January.....	72.2	1,456	109	484	59.1	70.6	328.6	97.2
February.....	73.6	1,452	110	483	62.6	72.1	331.4	98.0
March.....	73.7	1,459	113	478	61.7	72.0	336.9	96.6
April.....	73.3	1,471	112	474	61.6	71.1	342.6	94.6
May.....	73.7	1,456	110	470	-----	71.1	343.1	94.9
June.....	74.6	-----	110	472	-----	72.1	-----	95.7

¹ Revised for commodities since January 1934.² Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Czecho- slovakia	Den- mark	Finland	France	Ger- many	India	Italy	Japan	Jugo- slavia
Computing agency -	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Statisti- cal De- part- ment	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	General Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Federal Statisti- cal Bu- reau	Depart- ment, etc., ³ Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	Nat- ional Bank
Base period.....	July 1914(100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914(100)	1913 (100)	October 1900(100)	1926 (100)
Commodities.....	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	(Paper) 72	(Paper) 140	56	55
1926.....	³ 944	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7	100.0
1927.....	³ 968	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6	103.4
1928.....	³ 969	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1	106.2
1929.....	³ 913	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8	100.6
1930.....	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0	86.8
1931.....	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0	72.9
1932.....	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1	65.2
1933.....	96.3	125	89	308	93.3	87	279.5	179.5	64.4
1932									
January.....	102.3	118	94	439	100.0	97	316.6	159.5	67.8
February.....	101.4	119	93	446	99.8	97	314.4	161.4	67.3
March.....	101.4	117	92	444	99.8	94	315.0	158.5	67.8
April.....	100.7	115	89	439	98.4	92	311.3	154.1	66.1
May.....	99.5	114	88	438	97.2	89	305.1	150.2	65.4
June.....	97.3	113	87	425	96.2	86	297.4	146.4	64.9
July.....	98.0	115	89	430	95.9	87	295.7	147.7	65.6
August.....	97.9	117	89	415	95.4	91	296.6	155.8	62.6
September.....	100.1	119	90	413	95.1	91	299.6	167.4	61.8
October.....	99.5	118	90	412	94.3	91	298.6	169.1	63.9
November.....	99.1	120	91	413	93.9	90	298.2	177.9	64.7
December.....	99.0	119	90	413	92.4	88	295.8	184.6	64.8
1933									
January.....	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0	67.6
February.....	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6	68.4
March.....	95.5	123	89	300	91.1	82	281.3	177.4	67.0
April.....	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2	66.3
May.....	96.3	123	88	382	91.9	87	278.8	176.8	64.9
June.....	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6	66.1
July.....	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1	63.7
August.....	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0	60.7
September.....	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4	60.7
October.....	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4	61.5
November.....	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7	63.1
December.....	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5	62.3
1934									
January.....	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5	62.9
February.....	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5	63.6
March.....	⁴ 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9	63.3
April.....	⁴ 80.8	128	89	387	95.8	89	273.1	176.9	63.0
May.....	⁴ 80.2	128	89	381	96.2	90	272.6	176.2	64.1
June.....	⁴ 80.5	128	89	379	97.2	90	272.2	174.5	65.6

³ Paper revised.⁴ New gold parity.⁵ Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Peru	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United King- dom
Computing agency..	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Bank of Reserve	Central Office of Sta- tistics	Office of Cen- sus and Statist- ics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Depart- ment	Board of Trade
Base period.....	1913 (100)	1909-13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1924 (100)
Commodities.....	48	180	95	(Paper) 58	238	188	160	78	150
1926.....	145	1,553		203.2		1,387	149	144.5	89.1
1927.....	148	1,478		202.6		1,395	146	142.6	85.2
1928.....	149	1,492	157	191.9	100.0	1,354	148	144.6	84.4
1929.....	142	1,488	149	185.7	96.3	1,305	140	141.2	82.1
1930.....	117	1,449	137	178.0	85.5	1,155	122	126.5	71.9
1931.....	97	1,346	122	175.1	74.6	1,119	111	109.7	62.6
1932.....	79	1,297	122	170.3	65.5	1,031	109	96.0	61.1
1933.....	74	1,308	122	180.2	59.1	1,029	107	91.0	60.7
1932									
January.....	84	1,344	123	164.6	68.2	1,083	109	101.4	63.7
February.....	83	1,330	123	163.0	68.3		110	99.6	63.4
March.....	82	1,325	122	163.8	67.9		109	98.7	63.0
April.....	80	1,316	120	162.7	69.3	1,062	109	97.7	61.6
May.....	79	1,313	120	164.3	69.8		109	95.6	60.6
June.....	78	1,308	120	175.3	67.6		108	94.5	59.0
July.....	76	1,308	122	176.5	65.0	1,002	108	93.6	58.8
August.....	75	1,308	123	174.0	64.6		108	95.0	59.9
September.....	76	1,311	123	174.0	63.1		110	94.8	61.4
October.....	77	1,304	123	176.4	61.9	978	110	94.8	60.8
November.....	77	1,286	124	177.6	61.0		109	92.4	60.8
December.....	76	1,273	123	173.1	59.7		108	91.8	60.8
1933									
January.....	75	1,266	122	172.2	59.3	982	106	91.3	60.3
February.....	74	1,315	121	172.1	60.4		106	90.1	59.5
March.....	72	1,316	121	173.7	59.8		105	90.0	58.7
April.....	71	1,315	121	178.6	59.9	1,013	105	91.1	58.5
May.....	72	1,323	121	178.4	59.6		106	91.6	59.7
June.....	73	1,321	121	180.0	60.1		106	91.2	61.2
July.....	73	1,327	121	181.0	60.6	1,072	108	91.7	61.5
August.....	73	1,325	122	182.1	57.9		108	90.9	61.7
September.....	75	1,317	123	184.2	58.1		109	90.8	62.0
October.....	75	1,317	123	186.6	57.9	1,047	109	90.7	61.8
November.....	76	1,318	122	186.3	57.6		110	91.0	61.9
December.....	77	1,320	122	186.9	57.6		110	91.3	61.9
1934									
January.....	79	1,336	120	186.8	57.8	1,193	112	91.8	63.0
February.....	80	1,339	122	186.6	57.6		112	91.4	63.4
March.....	79	1,340	122	184.1	57.3		112	90.9	62.5
April.....	79	1,332	123	187.4	56.8	1,171	113	89.6	61.9
May.....	77	1,340	123	187.8	56.0		113	89.0	61.7
June.....	76		123		55.8		114	89.0	62.4

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

KANSAS.—Commission of Labor and Industry. Coal Mine and Metal Mine Inspection and Mine Rescue Departments. *Annual report, 1933. Topeka, 1934. 115 pp.*

The report shows that coal mines of the State gave employment during the year to 4,233 workers, with an average of 94 days each, and were responsible for 9 fatalities and 142 nonfatal injuries, while the metal mines employed 646 workers, with an average of 134 days each, and were responsible for 1 fatal and 162 nonfatal injuries. Data are also given on inspection of coal mines, production, and activities of the mine rescue department, together with coal-mine and metal-mine directories.

NEW YORK.—Legislature. Joint Committee on Unemployment. *Report transmitted to the legislature February 20, 1933. Albany, 1933. 467 pp. (Legislative Document (1933) no. 66.)*

The committee, while favoring the principle of the compulsory establishment of unemployment reserves by employers under State supervision during times of business activity, were not agreed as to the advisability of starting such a system before business recovery was established. A large part of the report is devoted to consideration of the older worker in industry.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Commission on Compensation for Occupational Diseases. *Occupational disease compensation. Harrisburg, 1933. 102 pp.*

The general report of the commission includes the special reports of the medical committee, the committee on scope and costs, and the legal committee, with a discussion of the report of the latter committee.

WISCONSIN.—Civil Works Administration. Women's Work Division. *Final report, by Irma Hochstein, director. Madison, 1934. 46 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

WYOMING.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Annual report for year ending December 31, 1933. Casper, 1934. 59 pp.*

A statistical summary of production, time worked, employment, accidents, mechanical installations, etc., in the coal mines of Wyoming in 1933.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Education. *Vocational education: Hearing (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on H.R. 7802, to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes, February 20 and 21, 1934. Washington, 1934. 66 pp.*

—Department of Labor. Employment Service. Division of Operations. *Bulletin No. VII: Directory of State employment offices. Washington, 1934. 14 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 376: Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1932, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1934. 59 pp.*

During 1932 accidents in the stone quarrying and related industries in the United States resulted in 38.48 deaths or nonfatal disabling injuries for every 1,000,000 man-hours worked, a reduction of 6.2 percent from the rate in 1931 and the lowest accident rate on record for the industry in any year for which complete records are available.

UNITED STATES.—Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 377: Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1932*, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1934. 43 pp.

Accidents to workers in underground and open-cut metal mines and in surface shops and yards, not including mills and smelters, in the United States during 1932 resulted in 1.16 deaths and 54.48 nonfatal disabling injuries for every 1,000,000 man-hours worked, as compared with 1.01 deaths and 55.76 nonfatal injuries in 1931. The frequency rate for nonfatal injuries in 1932 was the lowest ever recorded, and the frequency rate for fatalities was lower than for any other year except 1928 and 1931.

— *Bulletin 380: Coal-mine accidents in the United States, 1932*, by W. W. Adams and L. E. Geyer. Washington, 1934. 87 pp.

The fatality rate per 1,000,000 man-hours worked in anthracite coal mines in the United States declined from 1.84 in 1931 to 1.59 in 1932, and the nonfatal disabling injury rate from 126.55 to 125.01. The nonfatal injury rate for bituminous mines likewise declined, from 90.57 in 1931 to 82.08 in 1932, but the fatality rate for bituminous mines increased from 1.81 in 1931 to 2.00 in 1932. The increase was caused through six major disasters in 1932, all explosions of gas or coal dust, resulting in a loss of 145 lives, as compared with 56 fatalities in the six major disasters which occurred in 1931.

— Farm Credit Administration. *First annual report, 1933*. Washington, 1934. 177 pp.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1933*. Canberra, 1934. 941 pp., map, charts.

Data on employment of women in manufacturing industries, taken from this volume, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

BELGIUM.—Caisse Générale d'Épargne et de Retraite. *Compte rendu des opérations et de la situation en 1933*. Brussels, [1934?]. 88 pp., charts.

The report of the Belgian General Savings and Retirement Fund for 1933. The expenditures of the different branches amounted to a total, during 1933, of more than 45 million francs.

DENMARK.—Arbejdsdirektøren. *Indberetning til Socialministeriet om arbejdsansvningen og arbejdsløshedsforsikringen, 1932–33*. Copenhagen, 1934. 109 pp.

Annual report on employment service activities and the work of unemployment insurance offices in Denmark during the fiscal year 1932–33.

GERMANY.—Reichskohlenrat. *Statistische Übersicht über die Kohlenwirtschaft im Jahre 1933*. Berlin, 1934. 132 pp., charts.

Statistical report on coal mining in Germany giving comparative data for various years from 1900 to 1934, including prices, foreign and domestic production, and wages of coal miners.

— Statistisches Reichsamt. *Deutsche Wirtschaftskunde*. Berlin, 1933. 418 pp., map, charts.

Includes data on wages, employment and unemployment, social insurance, welfare work, public health, housing, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Overseas Trade. *Report No. 575: Economic conditions in Belgium in 1933*, by N. S. Reyniens. London, 1934. 148 pp.

The report includes brief discussions of such social questions as unemployment, strikes, family allowances, housing, wages in relation to costs of production, cooperation, and cost of living. An annex on the economic situation in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg gives summary figures of employment and cost of living.

— Medical Research Council. *Special Report Series No. 192: Housing conditions and respiratory disease*, by C. M. Smith. London, 1934. 36 pp., charts.

The report deals with morbidity conditions in two areas in Glasgow—one a poor-class quarter and the other a rehousing area—both of which had a population of approximately 1,000 persons. Acute respiratory diseases represented a very high percentage of the sickness from all causes in both areas, while the next most important causes of sickness were tuberculosis, acute infectious diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases. Various complicating factors made it difficult to draw comparisons between the two areas.

GREATER SHANGHAI (China).—Bureau of Social Affairs. *Strikes and lockouts in Shanghai since 1918. Shanghai, 1933. In Chinese and English; English section 95 pp., charts.*

A supplement to and a general revision of past reports on the same subject.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International survey of legal decisions on labor law, 1932. Geneva, 1934. 387 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Service. *Statistical year book, 1933-34. Geneva, 1934. 299 pp. In French and English. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

One section is devoted to unemployment, employment, and wages.

MANITOBA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1933. Winnipeg, 1934. 36 pp.*

During the year 1933 the board received reports of 6,560 industrial injuries, including 12 fatalities, as compared with 6,909 injuries, including 30 fatalities, reported in 1932.

MEXICO.—Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Departamento de Impuestos Especiales. Sección de Hilados y Tejidos. *Estadística del ramo de hilados, tejidos y bonetería de algodón de lana y algodón, de artisela y seda, correspondiente al semestre de 1º de noviembre de 1932 al 30 de abril de 1933. Mexico, D.F., 1933. 28 pp.*

Data on wage rates, taken from this report on the Mexican textile industry, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Director-General of Public Health. *Report for the years 1931 and 1932. Sydney, 1934. 131 pp., charts, illus.*

The report of the medical officer of industrial hygiene, contained in this volume, briefly reviews studies of pulmonary dust fibrosis and of lead poisoning in storage-battery factories and in spray painting, and an investigation of cases of arsenic poisoning in a mine and refinery.

POLAND.—Ministère de L'Assistance Sociale. *Aperçu sur l'inspection du travail en Pologne en 1932. Warsaw, 1933. 64 pp. (In French.)*

Report on factory inspection in Poland in 1932.

QUEENSLAND.—Registrar-General's Office. *Statistics of the State of Queensland for the year 1932-33. Brisbane, 1934. (In 9 parts and index. Various paging.)*

A review of statistics covering population, trade, finance, production, employment, workers' homes, etc.

SCOTLAND.—Department of Health. *Fifth annual report, 1933. Edinburgh, 1934. 182 pp. (Cmd. 4599.)*

The section of this report relating to housing is summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

SPAIN.—Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social. *Estadística de las huelgas: Memoria correspondiente a los años 1930 y 1931. Madrid, 1934. 122 pp.*

Contains statistics of industrial disputes in Spain during 1930 and 1931, by industries and occupations, including causes, duration, and results.

SWITZERLAND.—Département fédéral de l'Économie publique. *Rapports des inspecteurs fédéraux des fabriques sur l'exercice de leurs fonctions pendant l'année 1933. Aarau, 1934. 145 pp., illus.*

Report on factory inspection in Switzerland in 1933.

YUGOSLAVIA.—Opšta Državna Statistika. *Statistički godišnjak, 1931. Belgrade, 1934. 475 pp. (In Slavic and French.)*

Statistical yearbook on conditions in Yugoslavia in 1931, including data on public health, labor protection, social insurance, and cooperative societies.

Unofficial

BRYSON, LYMAN. *A State plan for adult education. New York, American Association for Adult Education, 1934. 69 pp.*

A brief history of the origin and developments of State activities for adult education in California.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics. *Standards of relief in selected cities of the United States, 1933. Berkeley, 1934. 18 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A compilation and comparison of relief budgets from widely scattered cities of the United States with a view to showing what seem to be accepted standards concerning the care of social dependents.

CHINA CHRISTIAN YEAR BOOK, 1932-1933. *Shanghai, Christian Literature Society, 1934. 583 pp.*

Included in this volume are chapters dealing respectively with China's labor movement, national movements for child welfare, and economic problems.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION. *Economic reconstruction. New York, Columbia University Press, 1934. 250 pp.*

The report of the Columbia University Commission appointed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University to study the adequacy of our present economic order to adjust the economic factors of effective demand or purchasing power to the technological factors of the present and potential capacity of production. The report is in two sections. Section I is a general report reflecting the deliberations of the commission as a whole and containing its general conclusions and recommendations. Section II is a series of special reports: (1) Report of the subcommittee on production capacity; (2) productive capacity and effective demand; (3) the nature and functioning of the post-war gold standard; (4) nonmonetary factors affecting the functioning of the post-war gold standard; (5) monetary policy and public works; (6) the nature and necessity of a price system; (7) monetary policy and the monetary standard; (8) the flow of purchasing power.

COMITÉ CENTRAL DES HOUILLÈRES DE FRANCE. *Annuaire houillères, mines de fer, mines métalliques. Paris, 35 Rue Saint-Dominique, 1934. [Various paging.]*

This annual report of the Central Committee of Coal Operators contains statistics of wages in 1931 and of production in 1932 and 1933 in coal and lignite mines in France, and of the mineral production in France and its colonies from 1929 to 1933.

DAVIS, GEORGE G., AND OTHERS. *The pneumonokonioses (silicosis)—bibliography and laws. Chicago, Industrial Medicine, Inc., 1934. 482 pp.*

This volume is designed as a reference book for physicians, lawyers, industrial executives, union officials, and others who may be concerned with this problem. The foreword states that in March 1934 it was estimated that suits for injury and death which it is claimed resulted from inhaled silica amounted to at least \$300,000,000. The references are given by years and there is a very complete subject index.

DENVER, UNIVERSITY OF. Bureau of Business and Social Research. *Reports, vol. 10, no. 3: Occupational distribution of Denver's high school graduates. Denver, 1934. 8 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

DOOLEY, WILLIAM H. *Economics of clothing and textiles. New York, D. C. Heath & Co., 1934. 683 pp., illus.*

An account designed to give students, workers, and leaders a working knowledge of the economic and other principles underlying the clothing and textile business.

DUBREUIL, HYACINTHE. *Employeurs et salariés en France. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1934. 461 pp.*

The writer discusses the relations of employers and wage earners in France from the point of view of the action taken by the workers for improving their own condition and of that taken by employers to provide better conditions of employment. The last part of the book is devoted to consideration of the conciliation of labor conflicts and employees' representation in management.

FANSLER, THOMAS. *Discussion methods for adult groups: Case studies of the forum, the discussion group, and the panel. New York, American Association for Adult Education, 1934. 149 pp.*

The leaders whose methods are presented in this volume have had a long and successful record with various kinds of adult groups.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA. Department of Race Relations. *Interracial Publications Booklet No. 2: Cotton-growing communities (study no. 1); case studies of 9 rural communities and 30 plantations in Alabama, by Benson Y. Landis and George Edmund Haynes. New York, 105 East 22d Street, 1934. 43 pp.*

A series of case studies showing agricultural and social conditions in 1931.

FEIKER, FREDERICK M. *The training of men for the textile industry. Washington, Textile Foundation, 1934. 47 pp.*

The results of an intensive analysis for the purpose of reappraising the training methods in specialized textile institutions and relating the accomplishments of past textile education to existing and coming trends.

GOLDFELD, ABRAHAM. *Toward fuller living through public housing and leisure time activities. New York, National Public Housing Conference, 112 East 19th Street, 1934. 55 pp., illus.*

The writer describes five model housing developments in which the effort has been made to provide the residents with opportunities for recreation, social participation, and education.

HAMILTON, ALICE, M.D. *Industrial toxicology. New York, Harper & Bros., 1934. 352 pp.*

This volume is devoted more to the newer industrial poisons such as tetraethyl lead and radioactive compounds and new chemical compounds than to those which are better known and concerning which there is a wider literature. However, such poisons as carbon monoxide and lead are included since knowledge concerning them is constantly being augmented. In general the purpose of the writer was to present what is most needed in a short review of modern industrial toxicology.

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, INC. *Labor fact book II. New York, 80 East Eleventh Street, 1934. 222 pp., charts.*

MILHAUD, EDGARD. *Nouveau travail, nouveaux débouchés. Geneva, Maison Coopérative du Livre, 1933. 211 pp.*

The writer proposes a plan for meeting the problem of unemployment by which men would be immediately put back to work and the goods thus produced would be used in exchange in lieu of money.

MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF. Employment Stabilization Research Institute. *The construction industry in Minnesota, by Charles E. Artman and others. Minneapolis, 1934. 66 pp., charts.*

This study points out the need for control of construction activities and suggests organizations to carry on such work. An analysis of construction trends in Minnesota is made in relation to population growth, concentration and decentralization, obsolescence, and new building requirements. Consideration is also given to methods and problems of home financing.

— *An historical basis for unemployment insurance, by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. Minneapolis, 1934. 306 pp., charts.*

The report deals with the development of unemployment insurance in the United States and in various European countries. The systems of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland are analyzed, and, in addition to an account of existing plans in the United States, there is a section devoted to official proposals and legislation for State compulsory unemployment insurance or reserves.

— *Measured characteristics of clerical workers, by Dorothy M. Andrew and Donald G. Paterson. Minneapolis, 1934. 60 pp., charts.*

In the investigation reported upon in this bulletin the tested abilities of clerical workers were compared with those of workers in general, and the various grades and classes of clerical workers were studied to discover, if possible, any aptitudes that might differentiate such groups. Comparisons were also made of the abilities of employed clerical workers with those of unemployed clerical workers. In these experiments the Minnesota clerical test was apparently the most sensitive measuring instrument.

MORRIS, HOMER L. *The plight of the bituminous-coal miner. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934. 253 pp., illus.*

Reviewed in this issue.

MURPHY, J. T. *Preparing for power: A critical study of the history of the British working-class movement. London, Jonathan Cape, 1934. 290 pp.*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Individual and collective bargaining in May 1934.* New York, 247 Park Ave., 1934. 36 pp., chart.

A study of the relative strength of labor unions and employee-representation systems in collective bargaining in May 1934, and a discussion of changes in methods of dealing with employees. Also reviews industrial relations November 1933 to May 1934, and outlines new adjustment machinery.

— *Present status of unemployment insurance or reserves legislation.* New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 13 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Contains summaries of the reports of the various State commissions appointed to study the subject of unemployment insurance and also a review of the Wagner bill introduced in the last session of Congress.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF LEISURE TIME. *Report.* New York, Van Rees Press, 1934. 96 pp.

The report of this committee, which was appointed by the New York City branch of the National Recovery Administration, deals with the evidence presented at hearings held in November 1933 as to the need for adequately organized activities and facilities for the use of leisure time, and the present leisure-time opportunities in New York City. The report also makes recommendations for the more effective direction and planning of such activities. A short bibliography is appended.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. *The world depression, 1929: A list of books and pamphlets in the New York Public Library, compiled by William W. Shirley.* New York, 1934. 60 pp.

NOURSE, EDWIN G., AND ASSOCIATES. *America's capacity to produce.* Washington, Brookings Institution, 1934. 608 pp., charts.

This is the first of four volumes to be based on a study of "the distribution of wealth and income in relation to economic progress" by the Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution. The nature and limitations of the first volume are indicated by a suggested subtitle: "America's capacity to produce during the period from 1900 to 1930 with the capital goods and labor force which she then possessed and with the technology and the general pattern of operative and commercial organization then prevailing." Capacity to produce is regarded as 100 percent utilization of existing facilities.

OZANNE, JACQUES. *Regional surveys of adult education.* New York, American Association for Adult Education, 1934. 48 pp.

A summary of the objectives and methods of 27 surveys in the interest of adult education, carried on within the last 7 years.

QUIGLEY, HUGH, AND GOLDIE, ISMAY. *Housing and slum clearance in London.* London, Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1934. 227 pp., illus.

A review of housing conditions in London, and an account of national and local movements and Government subsidies for demolishing unfit living quarters and rebuilding.

RATZLAFF, C. J. *The Scandinavian unemployment relief program.* Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934. 211 pp., charts.

The different programs of relief—cash relief, unemployment insurance, and public works—as carried out in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are described. The author concluded that the experiment of the Scandinavian nations with the problem of unemployment relief has clarified the nature of the problem as being closely interrelated with other social-economic questions of practice and theory and that unemployment relief must be seen, therefore, not as a unitary but as a multiple problem. A bibliography of Swedish sources is appended.

RUBINOW, I. M. *The quest for security.* New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1934. 638 pp.

Interest in social insurance has been intensified by the insecurity resulting from the depression, and the purpose of this volume is to present a discussion of the problems involved in a manner which will be intelligible to the general reader who has no special knowledge of the subject. In order to give the necessary background an account is given of the various plans which have been introduced in Europe and in this country. An outline is also given of different proposals with the arguments for and against the plans.

SIMPSON, KEMPER. *Introduction to world economics.* New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1934. 295 pp.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *Bulletin 357: Land utilization as a basis of rural economic organization, based on a study of land utilization and related problems in 13 hill towns of Vermont, by C. F. Clayton and L. J. Peet. Burlington, 1933. 144 pp., maps, charts.*

In addition to information on land utilization, the report presents recommendations for a land-use program and includes data on income and financial status of farmers; sources of employment and income of farmers not derived from the farm; employment status of sons, and of husbands of married daughters, away from home; man labor and horse and tractor work required per acre in production of principal harvested crops; number and annual output of wood-using mills and number and average daily wages of their employees. Most of the information is for 1929 and earlier years.

VITELES, MORRIS S. *The science of work. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1934. 442 pp., diagrams, illus.*

Prepared to meet the need for a simpler and less technical presentation of the principles and methods of industrial psychology than that used in an earlier text by the same author.

WHITE, R. CLYDE. *The growth of German social insurance. Bloomington, Ind., 1933. 67 pp., charts. (Indiana University Study No. 102.)*

A statistical analysis of the operation of the German social insurance system.

ZARETZ, CHARLES ELBERT. *The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. New York, Ancon Publishing Co., 1934. 306 pp.*

In this volume the history of the clothing industry is traced as the transition is made from home operation to sweatshop and factory. The growth and the relation to the industry of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is the chief thesis of the book.

